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# ANNUAL

BRADFORD COUNTY Pa.

## Historical Society

CONTAINING

No. 1 - 5

Outline of Work Accomplished, Papers on:  
Local History, Questions and Answers,  
Condensed County History and  
Early Marriages.

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TOWANDA, PA.:  
BRADFORD STAR PRINT,  
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*PREFACE.*

THE issuance of a volume annually containing the papers and historical subjects considered by the BRADFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, has long been contemplated, but the condition of the treasury, owing to other pressing demands, has prevented an earlier carrying out of the design. After four years of faithful work on the part of the Society much material has been gathered; only a portion of it can be used in this volume. Selection has been made with a view of presenting in chronological order and having a variety of subjects. Thus, it is hoped, the volume will be found both valuable and interesting. The Appendix contains a fund of historical information, which we believe will not only be appreciated by members of the Society, but by others as well.

Towanda, Pa., September, 1906.



# Bradford County Historical Society.

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## MEETINGS.

MEETINGS are held the Fourth Saturday of each month. Since the re-organization of the Society in July, 1902, there have been 50 regular and special meetings. Special subjects are considered at the regular meetings, which are designated accordingly, as "Wysox Day," "Educational Day," "Women's Day," etc. The June meeting of each year has been set apart to the old people of the county who take part in a program specially arranged. There is a marked and growing public interest. During the past year eleven meetings were held with an aggregate attendance of 1,000 persons. Several hundred additional visited the rooms of the Society and the Museum.

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## PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.

PAPERS have been read and addresses made on the following subjects:

Early History of Wilmot—J. W. Ingham.

Early Times in Pike—Col. Jno. A. Coddington.

Original Settlers of Towanda Village and Their Homes—J. V. Geiger.

Friedenshutten—J. W. Ingham.

Sullivan and His Army in Bradford County—C. F. Heverly.

Territory in which Bradford County has Been Embraced and Divisions—Jno. A. Biles.

Life and Customs of the Pioneers—C. F. Heverly.

Reminiscences and Pioneer Families of Warren—H.

B. Iveson.

History of LeRoy—A. T. Lilley.

The McKean Family—C. F. Heverly.

Old Training Days—Col. Jno. A. Codding.

Life, Character and Achievements of David Wilmot—

Hon. E. R. Myer.

Aims and Object of the Bradford County Historical Society—Hon. A. C. Fanning.

Battle of Mobile Bay—Dr. E. D. Payne.

Anti-Slavery Movement in Bradford County—J. W. Ingham.

Formation of the Townships and their Changes—Jno. A. Biles.

Col. John Franklin—C. F. Heverly.

Hartley's Expedition—Rev. David Craft.

Early and Celebrated Preachers and Matters of Church History—Rev. J. S. Stewart, D.D.

Some Schools in the Olden Times—J. W. Ingham.

Early Schools and Educational Matters—Col. Jno. A. Codding.

School Teaching Seventy Years Ago—Lyman S. Chubbuck.

Superintendent Emanuel Guyer—Hon. Geo. Moscrip.

Superintendent Chas. R. Coburn—C. F. Heverly.

Superintendent Otis J. Chubbuck—Wm. Foyle, Esq.

Superintendent Austin A. Keeney—Capt. J. Andrew Wilt.

Susquehanna Collegiate Institute—Chas. M. Hall, Esq.

Old Towanda Academy—A. H. Kingsbury.

Old Athens Academy and Stephen C. Foster—R. M. Welles.



LeRaysville Academy—I. McPherson, Esq.

Wyalusing Academy—Geo. T. Ingham.

Indian History of Wyalusing—Jno. A. Biles.

Joseph Elliott, "The Indian Fighter."—Mrs. H. J. Hallock.

The Wells Family—Maj. Levi Wells.

The Vaughans—Richard R. Vaughan.

Julia Kinney Scott—Ida K. Layton.

Margaret St. Leon Loud—Mrs. Wm. Rice.

The Crofut Family—A. T. Lilley.

Pioneer Families of Herrick—Mrs. Eugene G. Putnam.

Bradford's Distinguished Sons in Other Lands—Hon. A. C. Fanning.

Geology of Bradford County—A. T. Lilley.

Thaddeus Stevens—Supt. H. S. Putnam.

Stone Age, or Indian Implements and Pottery—Christopher Wren.

Indian Tribes and Villages of the Upper Susquehanna Valley—J. W. Ingham.

Indian Burying Grounds—C. F. Heverly.

Indian Paths—Capt. J. Andrew Wilt.

In addition to the foregoing, interest has been created and a vast amount of information gained through the Historical Question Box at the meetings.

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## THE MUSEUM.

A MUSEUM has been established, in which all the people of the county are interested. In addition to the general collection of relics, curios and mineralogical specimens, a log house, an exact representation of the homes in which our forefathers lived, has been constructed

in the building. This house is composed of a piece of timber (all different wood) from every township in Bradford county, the logs being laid up in the order in which the townships were formed. In the structure are embraced all the native woods of the county, over 80 in number. Within is the old-fashioned fire-place, supplied with andirons, crane and kettle. The usual furnishings of the old-time home have their place. Every person who visits the log house writes his name in a register, and since its completion, July, 1905, it has been visited by people from half of the States in the Union.

The Soldiers' Corner, containing the General Henry J. Madill memorial and Civil War relics, is a valuable acquisition and attracts many people.

Nature Study is made a feature, and already a fine geological collection of the county has been made and arranged by A. T. Lilley. Natural History is being worked out by a committee appointed for that purpose.

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## THE LIBRARY.

THIS branch of the Society has received the least attention and is not what it should be. However, a fair start has been made, nearly all voluntary contributions, to the number of 260 volumes. These consist mostly of historical works and rare old books on various subjects. A number of volumes of the early newspapers of the county has been secured and it is hoped to make the chain complete. A collection of original maps and manuscripts, of much value, has also been obtained. In paintings, portraits and other pictures the Society already has a fine collection.

# FRIEDENSHUTTEN.

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*PAPER BY J. W. INGHAM.*

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## INTRODUCTION.

NOT far from the present village of Wyalusing, on the north bank of the creek near its junction with the Susquehanna, at the point of the ridge which was cut through by the railroad, stood Go-hon-to-to, one of the fortified villages of the Te-hot-ach-see tribe of Indians, which was one of the ten confederated tribes called the Andastes, or Susquehannocks. In a desperate war with the Six Nations (or Iroquois), who had the advantage of fire-arms which they had obtained from the Dutch at New York, the Susquehannocks were defeated and nearly exterminated. Only a remnant fled down the river and settled at Conestoga in Lancaster county, Pa. The greatest battle of the war took place at Go-hon-to-to, most of its inhabitants were slain and their palisaded town utterly destroyed. For nearly a century this "blood stained field," as the Six Nations called it, seems to have been abandoned as a permanent habitation.

It was owing to their conquest of the Susquehannocks that the Six Nations claimed the land in Pennsylvania, Maryland and part of Virginia, and both the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland bought large tracts of land of them for settlement to prevent war.

## THE INDIAN TOWN AT WYALUSING.

On the east side of the Susquehanna river, about a mile and a half below the mouth of the Wyalusing creek, and directly opposite the present village of Sugar Run, was situated an Indian town called by themselves

M'chwihilusing, which the whites shortened to Wyalusing. When the town was rebuilt on higher ground under the supervision of the Moravian missionaries, the name was changed to "Friedenshutten," signifying "huts of peace."

The town was founded in 1752 by John Papunhank, a Monsey chief of the Delaware tribe, who had been living on the headwaters of the Delaware river and who had with a number of other Indian families crossed over to the Susquehanna and came down the river in canoes to Wyalusing,

In his intercourse with the Quakers about Philadelphia, which place he had frequently visited, Papunhank had learned something about the Christian religion, and endeavored to the best of his ability, by precept and example, to instruct the people in the duties of morality.

In May 1760, eight years after the founding of the town, Christian Frederick Post, one of the most adventurous of the Moravian Missionaries, on his way to attend a council of the Western Indians, spent a night in Papunhank's town and preached to the Indians at their request, and preached to them in their own language without an interpreter. This was the first gospel sermon ever heard in the Susquehanna valley above Wyoming, Count Zinzendorf having preached to the Shawanese in 1742. Post journeyed several times to the Ohio country in the service of the government of Pennsylvania, to endeavor to make peace with the Delaware and Shawanese Indians residing there, and who, instigated by the French governor of Canada, had drenched the frontiers of Pennsylvania in blood. This patriotic and christian service he undertook in the interest of humanity, and at the persuasion of the Quakers, knowing that there was a large reward offered for his scalp, and that his every

footstep was surrounded with danger. His first journey prepared the Delaware and Shawnese for peace, and his second robbed the French of their entire Indian alliance in Ohio and enabled General Forbes to occupy Fort Duquesne without opposition.

After the preaching of Christian Frederick Post the Indians at Wyalusing were desirous of obtaining the labors of a Christian minister, but were unable to agree upon what denomination to apply for the desired missionary. Papunhank wanted a Quaker, but Job Chillo-way, another influential Indian, wanted a Moravian. Hearing of this desire, the Moravian brethren at Bethlehem sent Zeisberger, a very successful missionary, to the town. Accompanied by Anthony, an Indian convert of the Moravians, they reached the place on the evening of May 23, 1763. Papunhank received them into his house, and thither the Indians came from every part of the village to hear the gospel, and although weary from his journey Zeisberger preached to them that night and several times afterwards. He and Anthony remained four days and then returned to Bethlehem. On the 17th of June following Zeisberger and Nathaniel (a brother of Anthony), returned to Wyalusing and were welcomed by Papunhank and his people. On their way they had overtaken and passed John Woolman, a Quaker preacher from New Jersey, who arrived in town the next day. Woolman was well received, and for three days the two missionaries labored together harmoniously, both having to preach through an interpreter. Perceiving that the Indians preferred the preaching of Zeisberger, Woolman decided to return to his home. He says: "That though Papunhank had before agreed to receive the Moravian, and join with them, he still appeared kind and loving to

us." There is no certainty that the Moravian was a better preacher than the Quaker, because Zeisberger had preached to them on his former visit, about a month previous, and they had agreed to receive him as their missionary. He had already been installed, as it were.

When Woolman was ready to depart, those who had attended his meetings came and shook hands with him, and he says: "I went among some who did not use to go to meeting, and took my leave of them also; and the Moravian (Zeisberger) and his Indian, appeared respectful to us at parting. We expected only two Indians to be our company, but when we were ready to go we found many of them were going to Bethlehem with skins and furs, who chose to go in company with us. So they loaded two canoes which they desired us to go in, telling us that the waters were so raised with the rains that the horses should be taken by such who were better acquainted with the fording places. So we, with several Indians, went in the canoes, and others went on horses, there being seven (horses) besides ours. When near night, a little below a branch called Taukhanna (Tunkhannock), we lodged there, and some of the young men going out a little before dusk with their guns brought in a deer. On the 22d of June, through diligence, we reached Wyoming before night, and mostly understood the Indians were gone from the place. Here we went up a small creek into the woods, carried our baggage, and before dark our horses came to us. On the 23d, in the morning, their horses were loaded, and we prepared our baggage and so set forward, being in all fourteen, and with diligent traveling, were favored to get near half way to Fort Allen (Stroudsburg); the land on this road from Wyoming to our frontier being mostly poor, and good

grass scarce. On the 24th we passed Fort Allen, and lodged near it in the woods. Having forded the western branch of the Delaware (the Lehigh) three times, and thereby had a shorter way, and missed going over the top of the Blue Mountains, called the Second Ridge. The troubles westward, and the difficulties for the Indians to pass our frontier, I apprehend, was one reason why so many came, as expecting our being in company would prevent the outside inhabitants from being surprised.

“On the 25th we reached Bethlehem, taking care on the way to keep foremost, and to acquaint the people on and near the road who these Indians were. This we found very needful, for the frontier inhabitants were often alarmed at the report of English being killed by Indians westward. On the 26th and the first of the week, having carefully endeavored to settle all affairs with the Indians relative to our journey, we took leave of them, and I thought they generally parted with us affectionately, so we getting to Richland, N. J., had a very comfortable meeting amongst our friends. Here I parted from my kind friend and companion, Benjamin Parvin. I reached home the next day where I found my family middling well.”

In describing his journey to Wyalusing he says: “Between the English inhabitants (settlers on the frontier) and Wehalossing (Wyalusing) we had only a narrow path which in many places is much grown up with bushes, and interrupted by abundance of trees lying across it. These, together with the mountains, swamps and rough stones, make it a difficult road to travel; and the more so for the rattlesnakes abound there, of which we killed four.” In describing the Indian village, Woolman says: “This town (Wyalusing) stands on the bank



of the Susquehanna, and consists of about forty houses, mostly compact together ; some about 30 feet long and 18 wide, and some bigger, and some less, mostly built of split planks one end set in the ground and the other pinned to a plate, on which lay rafters and covered with bark. I understood a great flood last winter overflowed the chief part of the ground where the town stands, and some were now about moving their houses to higher ground."

Woolman, like the Moravians, was largely endowed with the missionary spirit and had made this difficult journey on horseback with a single attendant, solely for the purpose of preaching the gospel to these Wyalusing Indians. He says: "I came to this place through much trouble, and though through the mercies of God I believed that if I died in the journey it would be well for me ; yet the thought of falling into the hands of Indian warriors were, in times of weakness, afflicting to me ; but the Lord alone was my keeper, and I believed that if I went into captivity, it would be for some good end."

I have given more of Woolman's journal than necessary to the history of Wyalusing in order to show the situation of the country between that place and Bethlehem, where the Moravian Indians went to exchange their skins and furs for goods and the road over which their missionaries frequently had to travel.

On the 26th of June, five days after the departure of Woolman, Papunhank and another Indian convert named Peter, were baptized at Wyalusing. Papunhank became an excellent helper to the missionary and was soon after appointed a native assistant in the work of Christian evangelization among his countrymen. His labors were efficient and he led a consistent Christian



life until his death in 1775 at the age of 70 years. According to the Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, Papunk and his Indians from "Wighalousing," were at a council in Philadelphia, July 11, 1760, and again at a council in the same place, where he made a speech, Aug. 5, 1761. He afterward sent a message to the governor, informing him that they had dissuaded some relatives of the murdered man from revenge, and was thanked by the governor for their services.

These children of the forest were now more comfortable and happy than they had ever been before in their lives. They had cleared land, set out fruit trees, raised corn and vegetables in abundance; game was plenty and they were learning the arts of civilization, but their happiness was soon to be interrupted.

The Pontiac War had broken out and emissaries from the hostiles in the West were now traversing the East to stir up the Indians here to engage in a great war to exterminate the hated pale faces. Powerful tribes in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, with the Delawares and Shawanese, had already joined the conspiracy, and those along the Susquehanna were being earnestly solicited to unite with their countrymen and take part in the conflict. On the 30th of June, only a little more than a month from the first preaching of Zeisberger, a runner arrived at the village with a letter recalling Zeisberger to Bethlehem and suggesting that the Indian converts should come with him for protection against the hostile Indians, and also against the enraged frontier settlers who, having suffered much from Indian raids, regarded the whole race with hatred and made but little distinction between those who desired to be friendly and those on the war path.

The converts and their friends who were ready to go were taken first to Nazareth and Bethlehem, where they remained for a short time. Here they were not considered safe from the attacks of the whites whose kindred had been killed or carried into captivity and their property destroyed. By order of the governor of Pennsylvania the Christian Indians were disarmed and taken to Philadelphia and from thence to Province Island, where they were sheltered in barracks and supported at the expense of the government.

Papunhank and twenty-one other converts, who had remained behind to gather the crops, followed in December. Job Chilloway and other Indians who had not embraced Christianity determined not to take any part in the war on either side, went to Philadelphia and joined their friends on Province Island.

Being subject to restraint, like prisoners, and not living the active lives to which they had been accustomed and supplied with food different from their former diet, they became despondent, suffered from sickness, and in the space of fifteen months (the length of time they were kept there) buried nearly half their number. They bore their afflictions with heroic fortitude and remained steadfast in their Christian faith.

On the 20th of January, 1765, danger of molestation being over, they were allowed to leave the place of their detention (81 in number) and started on the journey to their former homes on the Susquehanna. They tarried a short time for rest with their white friends at Nazareth and Bethlehem and resuming their journey on the 3d of April, after a long and tedious travel through the wilderness on foot, arrived at their destination on the 8th of May. They were accompanied by Zeisberger and

Schmick (another missionary) and Schmick's wife, who were to remain with them and be their resident religious instructors.

Soon after the Christian Indians returned from Philadelphia to Wyalusing (January 1765), after an absence of nearly sixteen months, they sent a message to Togahaju, a chief of the Six Nations, who resided near the head of Cayuga Lake and to whom had been consigned the supervision over the Susquehanna Valley, to inform him of their return to their former residence and their desire to settle there.

He did not make any definite answer and the messenger returned, but not long after he summoned them to a council, and to the deputies who went to him he said the place where they were "was stained with blood, was unlucky, and was not a fit place for settlement." He alluded to a battle that had taken place there between the Six Nations and the Susquehannocks and the destruction of the village of Gohonto. He said: "I will appoint you a place near us."

The deputies promised to lay the matter before their people and give him an answer when their corn was ripe. The Wyalusing Indians decided to remain where they were as long as they could but neglected to inform Togahaju of their determination. At the close of the year 1765 there were connected with the mission 146 souls of whom 33 were communicants. In the month of April, 1766, Togahaju sent them the following message:

"Cousins: What kind of corn have you at Wyalusing? You promised an answer to my proposition when your corn would be ripe. My corn was ripe long ago. It is nearly consumed. I think of planting again. Why don't you fulfill your promise?"

Zeisberger, Papunhank and three other Indians were sent to negotiate with Togahaju. On the 30th of April, 1766, they had a conference with the chief and the next day were presented to the council. Zeisberger plead the cause of the Wyalusing Indians with such success that the chief replied :

“Up to this time you have only sojourned at Wyalusing ; now I set you down firmly and we give you all the land from Wyalusing up to a short distance above Tioga. There you can build, plant, fish and use as you like. It is yours.”

Six months afterwards a report came that the Great Council at Onondaga had repudiated the grant made by Togahaju. Zeisberger and Gottlob Senseman, the two missionaries, were sent to Onondaga to ascertain the truth. Zeisberger addressed the council with his usual eloquence and the council returned the following answer : “The land grant made that Spring by Togahaju is approved by the council.”

Finding that their town was subject to overflow from high floods in the river, in 1767 it was rebuilt on higher ground and consisted of 29 log houses, several of them being roofed with shingles, 13 huts and 7 stables for horses. In 1767 a new church was built, 22x34 feet, built of hewn pine logs, roofed with pine shingles, well lighted and with glass windows and surmounted by a tall cupola having a church bell. Altogether they had several hundred acres cleared on which they raised corn, oats, several other grains, hay and vegetables. They had apple orchards and a peach orchard. They had horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls. They were industrious, rich for Indians, contented and happy, except for the fear they might be obliged to leave their homes at the

command of the Six Nations, the Connecticut people or the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Six Nations had sold all the land along the river from Wyoming to Tioga in 1754 to the Connecticut-Susquehanna company, but the fact was not known to the Christian Indians at Wyalusing. In 1766, twelve years afterwards, with what appeared to be a noble generosity, the Six Nations gave the Christian Indians all that part of the said grant from Wyalusing to above Tioga, and in 1768 sold the same lands to the proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

This latter sale became known to the Wyalusing Indians in December, 1768, when it was sold to them by a trader. A messenger was immediately sent to Togahaju to learn the truth of the report. He said: "I heard that an Allegheny Indian had been with you telling lies. Don't believe all you hear. Stay where you are, and if white men come, and you have to leave, I will give you good lands elsewhere."

In February, 1769, in a petition to John Penn, then acting governor of Pennsylvania, the Wyalusing Indians gave a history of their settlement, stated that their occupation was chiefly agricultural, told the number of acres they had cleared and improved, and praying that their lands might be secured to them for a permanent residence.

Four months afterwards in a letter dated June 21st, 1769, Governor Penn said: "When some of you came to me some months ago, I told you that as you were a peaceable, quiet people and behaved very well, you should not be disturbed in your possession at Wyalusing. This is the word that I then gave and you may depend that I will keep it, and I have accordingly given orders to the surveyors not to survey your lands, nor any lands with-

in five miles of your settlement. I will do all in my power to protect and secure you in possession of your lands so long as you behave yourselves well."

It seems almost incredible that a descendant of William Penn, within two months after writing this letter, should have signed warrants for surveys within this reservation, and in the spring of 1770 warrants were laid surveys made within sight of the town. The Connecticut people also had surveyors running lines on both sides of the town.

It now became apparent to the Indians at Wyalusing that they must soon remove voluntarily or be driven from their homes by one or the other of the two parties contending for their lands.

The chiefs of the Delaware Indians, who resided in eastern Ohio and who had become acquainted with their troubles through Zeisberger who was now stationed among them, sent a pressing invitation for them to come and reside with them. After consulting their Moravian brethren at Bethlehem and Zeisberger, their former pastor, they decided to accept the invitation of the Delaware chiefs and remove to Ohio. The Christian Indians at Sheshequin, where the Moravians also had a missionary station, resolved to go with them.

#### REMOVAL FROM WYALUSING.

On June 11, 1772, after having met in their chapel for divine worship, they started on their long and wearisome journey in two companies. One hundred and forty went with the missionary Roth and his wife in thirty canoes. They floated down past Wilkes-Barre to Northumberland and from thence pushed up the West Branch. The church bell was taken along in one of the canoes and



was rung as they started. Fifty-four went with Etwein, who at their request had been sent from Bethlehem to accompany them across the overland route from Wyalusing to Muncy through a dense wilderness without roads. In five days they arrived at the mouth of Muncy creek, where they waited five days for the arrival of Roth and his flotilla of canoes. He came on the 20th of June, then all pushed on up the West Branch as far as practicable, crossed the Allegheny Mountains and down the Allegany River and finally arrived at their destination in the Tuscaroras Valley, now Tuscaroras County in Eastern Ohio, on the 5th of August, 1772, having been fifty-five days on the route.

The history of the Wyalusing Indians after they settled in Ohio is painful to read. Under guidance of Zeisberger and Heckewelder who remained with them in their new home, they were peaceable, industrious and for a while prosperous and happy. They raised corn, hay and vegetables and had herds of cattle, horses and hogs.

In 1781, after they had been residents of Ohio for nine years, and the Revolutionary War had been in progress five years, the British commanders by the authority of their government were offering a bounty for American scalps and prisoners delivered in Canada. DePeyster, the British commander at Detroit, by the bestowal of money and goods to the Indians in the West and the promise that they should be protected in the possession of their lands against the encroachment of the American settlers, had gained them all over to the British side except the Wyalusing Indians now resident in Ohio, who had resolved to remain neutral. The Delawares, among whom they lived and who had given them their lands, were the last tribe to be seduced to the royal cause.

In April 1781, Colonel Broadhead the American commander at Pittsburg, made a rapid March into the wilds of Ohio and on the Muskengum (now Muskengum county) had an interview with Heckewelder the Moravian Missionary, and it was agreed that the Christian Indians should not be disturbed, but he had hard work to carry out his agreement as the militia in his command hated Indians with such perfect hatred that they were desirous of killing all they could catch. Colonel Broadhead then marched to Coshockton where he attacked a band of hostiles and captured about 20 of them, whom were all murdered by the militia before returning to Pittsburg.

In the following September, Colonel Broadhead received information from Zeisberger that a large body of Wyandots, Delaware, Monseys, and Shawanesc, were stealthily approaching the settlements of Western Pennsylvania. He cautioned Colonel Broadhead not to disclose the source of his information lest the savages should take revenge on the Wyalusing Indians and their missionaries.

This information was of immense value to the settlers. The forts were put in readiness and when the savage hordes arrived in Pennsylvania they found all the people in arms and in the forts, in readiness to receive them. Disappointed in their expectations of surprising the settlers and rightly suspecting that Zeisberger had given notice of their approach, they were enraged at the missionaries and their converts, and on their return to Muskingum from their unsuccessful expedition, told them they must immediately remove to Sandusky where they would have them under their eyes. They had to obey or be exterminated. Hastily gathering up such articles of food as they could carry they were marched through



the wilderness to Sandusky, where the Christian Indians were allowed to remain, but the missionaries, who had been bound like criminals, were taken to Detroit to answer to the charge of being the spies of congress.\* There being no evidence against them they were discharged. Their horses having been stolen while in Detroit, De-Peyster generously furnished them with others to return to Sandusky—an instance of kindness for which he deserves great credit, and is in striking contrast with the acts of some other British generals during the Revolutionary War.

In February, 1782, the missionaries obtained permission from the British authorities at Detroit for the Wyalusing Indians confined at Sandusky to return to Muskingum and get some corn left there for which they were in urgent need. About this time some atrocities were committed in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and it was believed that some hostile Indians were lurking in the abandoned houses at Muskingum. Accordingly Colonel David Williamson, commanding a batalion of Washington county militia, marched to Muskingum and found about 150 men, women and children, who had come there to get the corn. They did not regard these white people as enemies, they showed no evidence of guilt, they offered no resistance, made no attempt to escape. They admitted that ten hostile warriors had come with them from Sandusky and gone on to the white settlements and that four of them had returned and were now in the village. Some articles were found that had been taken from the people in Washington county, which no doubt the four hostiles had brought. With the exception of the intimacy with the ten hostile warriors who had come with them and whose company and conduct they could not

prevent, they were no doubt innocent of all crimes against the whites. This intimacy was considered crime enough. Colonel Williamson, to his everlasting disgrace, put it to vote whether they should be spared or whether they should be slain. Exactly how the vote stood is not known but the Indians were all killed except those in another village. The slain numbered over 90, most of them women and children. The manner of killing is not known. One account says they were driven into their church, tied fast and then burned to death with the church. They were probably shot, as that was the the easier and quicker method of committing the whole-sale murder. The white assassins then pillaged the village and burned every house.

In Bradsby's History of Bradford county there is an error that does injustice to the Moravian Indian converts at Wyalusing. Mr. Bradsby says: "After the defeat of Braddock in 1755 the whole frontier blazed out in war. Some of the noted Indians who had been baptized into the church by the Moravian missionaries apostatized and turned upon the people in implacable hatred. The Bradford county Indians, although some of them it was supposed had become exemplary Christians, especially at Wyalusing, joined in the war upon the whites and forgot all Christian precepts as well as their friendship for the pale faces."

If Mr. Bradsby had read his history over before sending it to the printer he would have erased this cruel slander. Where he got his authority nobody knows, but fortunately he contradicts the statement himself. Further on he says: "In May 1760, Christian Frederick Post, a Polish Prussian missionary of the Moravian church, arrived at Papunhank's village (Wyalusing) and preach-

ed the next day. This was the first sermon so far as we can know ever preached in the county." In 1755, the date at which he alleged that some of the Moravian converts at Wyalusing apostatized and made war upon the whites, there had been (according to his own statement) no gospel preaching in the county and no Indians converted to the Christian faith. In fact there were no conversions of Indians until 1763, eight years after Bradsby says they apostatized, when Papunhank and another convert named Peter were Baptized.

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## INDIAN PATHS OR TRAILS

IN BRADFORD COUNTY.

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PAPER BY CAPT. J. ANDREW WILT.

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MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BRADFORD COUNTY:—We cannot present to you anything new on so old a subject as Indian Paths or Trails in Bradford county. The subject is too old to be new. Neither can I present to you anything original for the reason that we know of these Indian highways only as we gather the information from those who made a record of them years ago. We can, therefore, present only the facts as found and mentioned by others and try to show their importance to the Indian and afterwards to the white man.

These Indian Paths or Trails, however, show to us of this progressive and scientific age some of the traits and

characteristics of the men who inhabited these hills and valleys before the advent of the "pale face." Roads and highways, such as we have, they had not. Before the general use of railroads we had great highways or turn-pikes, leading from one prominent point or center to another, and were thus connected or bound together by such highway. So the Indian had highways or paths connecting one prominent point or center with another. Some of these, as with us, were more prominent or more extensively travelled than others. Two of these great highways, called *great war paths*, traversed the territory embraced within the present limits of Bradford county.

"Diahoga" (Tioga, now Athens), situated at the point where the Tioga river (Chemung) unites with the Susquehanna, was the great gateway or door to the entrance of the Five Indian Nations from the south, and all who entered their territory from that direction were required to have the consent or pass of the chief located at that important entrance. From this point, also, war parties assembled and then travelled over their great highway down the Susquehanna to Wyoming, thence following the important path or highway to Easton, or following the river to the junction of the West Branch of the same river near Fort Augusta. From Fort Augusta (now Sunbury) another path led up the West Branch of the Susquehanna to near the mouth of Lycoming river (creek) near Fort Muncy (now Williamsport), following said creek to its headwaters, near the present village of Grover in Bradford county, thence striking the headwaters of the Towanda creek, following it to its mouth at Towanda, where at one time was located an important Indian village and where it connected with the great path along the river. This path down the Towanda

creek, however, was not used generally by those who wished to reach "Tioga," so we find that at or near Le-Roy it crossed over the divide between the Towanda and Sugar creeks, thence following the Sugar Creek to its mouth, where was located the Indian village called Oscului, thence the great path to Tioga. There was another crossing down the Towanda creek, at or near a point now Powell, thence to Sugar Creek at a point commonly known as the "Pail Factory." We find also the Indians evidently found that by passing over a slight elevation they could leave Sugar Creek near the "Pail Factory" and strike the source of Hemlock Run and intersect with the main path at the river. This by some early writers is called "St. Joseph's Path." From the vicinity of Luther's Mills another short-cut path led from the main path down Sugar Creek, over the hill to the Indian village of Sheshequenock on the west bank of the river (now Ulster).

Conrad Weiser, the first white man who travelled through this county as early as 1737, followed this path up the Lycoming creek, thence down the Towanda, crossing over to Sugar Creek, thence up the Susquehanna to Tioga. This same path or trail was also followed by Colonel Hartley with two hundred soldiers in 1778 when he destroyed Queen Esther's town at or near Milan on the west bank of the river, and returned by the way of the trail along the Susquehanna and by boats, he being overtaken by the Indians, below Wyalusing, where he fought the battle on what is known as "Indian Hill" in Tuscarora township, between Laceyville and Wyalusing.

Colonel Hartley, with his little army of 200 men, demonstrated the practicability and feasibility of trans-

porting and marching soldiers over these Indian paths or trails, which led to the General Sullivan expedition into the Indian country in the following year.

To show that the Indians considered the fact of distance, it is only necessary to state that the distance from Sunbury to Tioga Point (Athens) by way of the path along the Lycoming creek, thence over the trail Colonel Hartley had travelled, is nearly 40 miles less than by way of Wyoming (Wilkes-Barre) and along the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

When we study the location of these paths of the Indian, we must bow with respect to his skill as a civil engineer in determining elevations, as well as to express our admiration for his knowledge of location and distance. The Indian trail, or path, as a rule, passes along the rivers and streams and over the divides between them at the lowest altitudes and the nearest and most accessible places.

These paths traversing this county, as our roads do now, is proof that the Indian had a thorough knowledge of geography as well as of distance. Having no instruments by which to measure distance or direction, we must conclude that such knowledge was obtained by close observation and experience and almost a resulting intuitive knowledge.

The Indian, living in his crude way, was largely a "child of nature," and consequently observed closely all the marks and signs of nature and judged correctly of distance, direction, altitudes and the changes of the seasons.

When the poet wrote that celebrated poem in which the Indian is made to say, "O why does the white man follow my path?" (which of course had no reference to



the subject under discussion), we can truthfully say in answer, because his path led the white man in the most direct route at the lowest altitude from one place to another.

The Great Paths of the American Indian, which was used by him when this continent first became known to the white man, whether North or South, East or West, are to-day the routes for the railroads which connect all parts of the United States and Canada. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows the path projected and used by the Indians from the Susquehanna across the Allegheny mountains to the junction of the two rivers which form the Ohio. The Northern Central from Sunbury follows the West Branch of the Susquehanna northerly to the mouth of Lycoming creek, thence up said creek to its headwaters at Grover, where it crosses the divide between the waters of the West Branch and North Branch of the Susquehanna. At or near Canton the railroad leaves the main Indian trail and follows a lesser one, which crossed to Troy and thence extended to Elmira (Newtown), N. Y. So with the Lehigh Valley Railroad; it follows the great war path of the Indians from the great and lesser lakes in New York State to the junction of the Tioga (Chemung) with the Susquehanna at "Diahoga," Tioga Point, now Athens and Sayre, Bradford county, thence down the river to Wilkes-Barre (Wyoming).

Besides using the rivers and creeks for transportation, by means of canoes and rafts, the Indian had well located beaten and marked paths or trails which were used by him in times of peace on fishing and hunting expeditions and communicating with different tribes, or with villages of the same tribe. Evidence of lesser paths or

trails exist, showing that one from the Susquehanna river, leading from the vicinity of Nichols in New York, led up the Wappasenning creek to near its source, thence to the headwaters of the Wysauking creek to its junction with the Great Path, leading down the river to Wyoming (Wilkes-Barre).

From Wyalusing (Moravian, Friedenshutzen) a path led up the creek (Wyalusing creek) and another across the river, and from Sugar Run led up the Sugar Run creek and thence over the divide to the headwaters of the Little Loyal Sock to Dushore, Sullivan county, thence down said creek and the Big Loyalsock to its mouth at Montoursville on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

There is also evidence of a trail or path, leading from Diahoga, now Athens, across the hills in an easterly direction, to the river Delaware and thence to the Hudson, called the "Minisink" path.

Thus was this territory, now called Bradford County, covered by these Indian highways, which for aught we know were travelled by these aborigines for thousands of years before the coming of the European.

SUGGESTION: The Historical Society of Bradford County should take steps to definitely locate, on the ground as near as possible, the location of these Indian highways now within the limits of Bradford county.





## PIKE IN EARLY TIMES.

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PAPER BY COL. JOHN A. CODDING.

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**PIKE** derives its name from Gen. Zebulon Pike, who was killed in our war with Great Britain, 1812-13. It is located on the extreme East line of Bradford county, adjoining Susquehanna. It is about ten miles long from north to south and five miles wide from east to west, containing 43 square miles.

Prior to its organization as a township the same territory was a part of Orwell and Rush. Soon after the organization of the county of Bradford the Court appointed a commission, to wit: Jonathan Stevens, Lemuel Streator and Reuben Hale, to lay out four townships from the north-east corner of the new county. The commissioners laid out the towns of Pike, Orwell, Warren and Windham. Their report was confirmed by the court in August 1813. The first assessment was made for Pike in 1814. The very first permanent settlers of the town date back twenty years earlier in the 1790's.

It may be interesting to notice the central location of Pike township in the great curvature of the Susquehanna river on its way from Otsego Lake to Chesapeake Bay. From the Borough of Susquehanna past Great Bend, Binghamton, Owego, Sayre, Athens, Towanda, Wyalusing, Laceyville, Meshoppen and Tunkhannock, over 140 miles, Pike is so central that we go twenty miles north to the river at Owego, twenty miles west to the river at Towanda, and about twenty mile south to the same

river. The town has no large streams or navigable waters. It is certainly an inland town.

In the early settlement of this country the movement of settlers was from east to west. Pike was settled by Yankees from New England, so it has often been repeated that in ancient times the "wise men came from the East."

We may be pardoned if we pause here to relate an anecdote of the late Colonel Pomeroy. He came across the country going west to find a home. He stayed over night at Towanda and went out in the morning to view the country with the object of selecting a home. The morning was bright, the birds were singing, while the Colonel listened, it seemed to him very plain, "Cheat and lie, cheat and lie, cheat and lie." He pursued his journey through the wilderness to Troy, where he stopped and made it his home. One who tells the story asked him if he could understand what the birds said at Troy, "Oh, yes," said the Colonel, "they said very plain, 'work or die.'"

The early settlers, as a class, were the right sort of men to subdue the forests, to build a home, to raise a family and to add strength to the State and wealth to the government. The pioneer and his wife were wedded together firmly not only by love and affection but by the strong law of necessity. If they were to succeed in making a living out of the forest they must "work or die." A valuable lesson might be learned by many of our good young people who marry and start together on the journey of life with (apparently) a large stock of love and affection, but who are deficient in the "work or die" quality. They commence with better furniture and household paraphernalia than their parents ever had,

and after a few years of unhappiness we see their names in the papers working up a divorce. In this latter class of persons who are seeking happiness in their home if they do not take with them the sterner quality, industry, sobriety, honesty and resolution to "work or die," they will fail to keep up with those who make truth and sincerity, industry, integrity, kindness and charity the rule of life as did those old New England Yankees who first settled in the wilderness.

The Yankee has long been known as having his peculiar characteristic, his inquisitiveness, especially his asking questions. An old poet says of a Yankee :

" He would kiss the Queen till he raised a blister,  
With his arm round her neck with his old felt hat on,  
He would address the King by the title of mister  
And ask him the price of the throne that he sat on."

The great majority of the first settlers of Pike were direct from New England. They brought with them their manners, customs, language and religion, ministers and teachers. As a historian of these settlers I here assert that they were in the very front rank of the very best men and women in the country. They were moral, industrious, sober, honest and intelligent. Even one hundred years ago it was seldom that a man or woman could be found who could not write his name; none were in jail nor in the penitentiary, and for years a sheriff was not seen in the township. They paid their debts and the constable was compelled to earn his living in some other employment than serving summons and executions in Pike. Here in the early settlement there was a sort of neighborly friendship and helpfulness, uncommon in older settled communities. A well authenticated case of neighborly kindness occurred in the cen-

tral part of the town some sixty years ago. A neighbor was butchering three or four hogs and the wife said to her husband, "our next neighbor has got no pork, let us send him one of ours, we have all we want." So it was agreed and they sent a dressed hog to the neighbor. The destitute neighbor a few days later sent a nice hive of bees full of honey. So both parties had pork and honey. Begging nor borrowing did not enter into the transaction. They were neighbors. Both were pioneers of the township, and were personal friends of the writer, and have long since entered into rest.

When the pioneer arrived in the woods with his white top wagon he started a fire and as the blue smoke rose above the trees the news spread that a new settler had arrived, and for several miles around the men came to help roll up a log house for the new comer. The trees were cut down. A man was placed on each corner with a sharp axe, logs were hauled to every side; several strong men rolled the logs up where the men on the corners fitted and notched the end of each log so they were held together without nail or bolt and were more solid than the finest frame. When they got seven or eight logs high they put on a roof with boards and shingles. The floors were made of rough boards; a hole was left in the roof for the smoke to escape. The door was of rough or unplaned boards, hung on wooden hinges. Through a gimlet hole in the door passed a string which was attached to the wooden latch on the inside. The latch was raised and the door opened by pulling the string which hung outside. A long board, laid on pins driven into a log on the side of the room, formed the table on which the family placed their roasted potatoes, corn bread (Johnny cake) and mush and

milk. Seated upon blocks of wood for chairs they ate their frugal meal after a hard day's work. They read a chapter in the old family bible, said their prayers and then laid down on their bed of straw.

The chopping and clearing land is an interesting chapter in the first settlers' experience. The trees are felled in June when the leaves are at full size. About August in the fallow of 20 acres, fire is set to the dry material, and all leaves, small limbs and much of the useless and decayed material is consumed. Now follows the clearing and preparing the land for the first crop. The whole outfit is a yoke of oxen with yoke and chain, a driver with whip and two good men each with a handspike. The entire machinery costing less than three dollars, is the ox-yoke and chain, being all the tools necessary. The logs are piled in heaps in long rows and set on fire. The husband and wife are out picking up and burning in the evening, presenting a show that would make a circus performance look small and cheap. The burning of such quantities of excellent wood appears to us now as wasteful and poor economy, but it was a case of necessity. The farmer must have bread and the cow and the team must be fed. Wheat and corn and grass would not grow in the woods.

To get settled in a log house and to clear off land enough to raise wheat, corn and potatoes to feed the family and hay and fodder for the cows and team, was the first and important chapter in pioneer life.

I must not forget the soldiers of the Revolution who were scattered through the different settlements. Stephen Gregory, a native of Fairfield, Conn., was one and a pensioner. The writer has often heard him tell that he was very near to the brave General Wooster when he

was shot from his horse at Danbury, Conn. Ralph, Jesse and Samuel Gregory, were his sons. Mrs. Samuel Beecher, Mrs. Lebbeus Smith, Mrs. Abram Taylor, Mrs. John Keeler and Mrs. Gurdon Williams were his daughters. All are dead.

Consider Wood served three years in the Continental army under Col. Rufus Putnam. He was in the sanguinary battles of Bemis Heights, Saratoga, Crown Point and the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne. In his old age he was given a service pension of \$8.00 per month. He married Mary Adams and emigrated from Dutchess county, N. Y., to Pike about the year 1815. He had a reputation for being able to make and mend his harness with hickory withes. He called it Continental harness. His sons were Josiah, Aaron, David, Abner and Platt Wood—all farmers. His daughters were Susanna Wood Coddington, Polly Wood McAlpin, Abigail Wood Adams, Lucy Wood Very, Deborah Wood and Rebecca Wood. Mr. Wood died in 1822, aged 62 years. Both he and his wife are buried in the LeRaysville cemetery.

Another Revolutionary soldier was Isaac Ford, a pensioner. He had a miserable log house on the ground where Platt Wood built a stone dwelling in 1842. Ford spent most of the time in his old age wandering about the town. He carried an old musket and pretended to hunt. The following is a specimen of the stories the writer often heard him relate :

“When I lived on Shongum mountain I took my gun and went into the woods a hunting, and when I was in the dark forest I saw a great black animal coming toward me and I thought it was the devil. I let the thing get pretty near me and fired away and the critter fell. I went home for help and told the neighbors I had killed

the devil. Some men accompanied me to the place, and come to come to it 'twas a great bull moose. The critter had such large horns that I could stick the points in the ground and walk standing straight under the horns and not touch my head."

That old soldier always got happy when he drew his pension ; he lived in a time when whisky was cheap and very plenty.

#### IN MY BOYHOOD.

The forest was hemlock and maple and birch,  
The houses were logs for school house and church.  
The red deer went bounding with beauty and pride,  
The spotted fawn following close by her side.  
The black bear looked out from his hole in the rocks,  
While wild geese and pigeons flew over in flocks ;  
And as the good farmer was resting in sleep,  
The wolf and the panther were killing his sheep.  
The poultry was stolen by Reynard the thief,  
Till the trap caught the rascal and brought him to  
grief.

The speckled trout played in the water so clear,  
And the robin and blue bird came singing each year.  
We hunted the coon and the woodchuck with glee,  
And the hawk built her nest in the tall hemlock tree ;  
While rabbits and squirrels and pheasants galore,  
Were seen from the front of the old log house door.

J. A. C.





# THE WARREN PIONEERS.

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PAPER BY H. B. IVESON.

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MAJESTIC old forests unbounded, untrod,  
Waving green bows 'mid the silence of God ;  
High over fern-covered valleys they stand,  
In their majesty, towering as sentinels grand.

Maples and Hemlocks and sky-towering Pine,  
Nature's grand picture in solitude shine ;  
Mosses and ferns in each dark valley grow,  
And rock-bound old hill tops, their majesty show.

Here they have stood for long ages past,  
'Mid summer sun's verdure and winter's cold blast ;  
Here valleys have nestled 'neath bold hills so grand,  
With no eye to admire, in our own dearest land.

Long years in their silence they flourished unknown,  
With boundaries unfixed, none to call them their own ;  
None save the dark hunter these wilds will explore,  
Or the brown fisher maid as she lurks by the shore.

O beauteous land ! as you stand here and wait,  
Will no white man come here to claim an estate ?  
'Mid this timber and sand and grey colored stone,  
Nature's noblest gifts to beautify home.

Must these wild flowers bloom in profusion unseen,  
And the young fawn bound fleetly o'er verdures of  
green ?



Must the wild panther watch for his innocent prey,  
And the bark of the wolf break the silence of day?

Must Summer be welcome by bright smiling Spring,  
And stern, cold, grey winter to autumn leaves cling?  
All these in their silence and beauty grow cold,  
In their primitive wildness there's none to behold.

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In the Spring of 1797 William Arnold, William Harding and Thomas Gibson started from their homes near the city of Providence, Rhode Island, to find the land which had been given them by two partners, owning State lands in what was called the Connecticut Purchase, Westmoreland county, Pa. The inducement offered by these men, Brown and Ives, was the free gift of homes if they would settle and clear these certain lands afterwards known as the Brown and Ives tract. Family troubles and the love of adventure, with the hope of a future home, started these men on their long and weary march across the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. Each one carried a leather saddle-bag containing a few articles of clothing, tinder-box, flint, powder, bullets and moulds with plenty of fishhooks and lines and a good new axe. With these bags and a flint-lock gun they proceeded on their journey.

Upon reaching the Hudson river they waited some time. Seeing an Indian spearing fish, with the promise of fishhooks and line, they persuaded him to take them across the river in his birch canoe. Then came their long wooded march over the Catskills and through the forests of New York until they reached the Susquehanna river near Sidney Plains.

Let us now take an imaginary view of these men in

the dense forests of Delaware county, hunting for the river which is their only highway to the homes they are seeking. The directions given them by Brown and Ives were to follow down the river until they found a stream whose source was near the headwaters of the Wyalusing. For days they followed the winding stream, their only bed the river bank, their nightly shelter the forest trees, their food the forest game and river fish. At last weary and worn they came to the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna and find the three log houses of Binghamton. Here they are given their first shelter for the night with the pioneers of that now thriving city. With the morning sun they followed the path by marked trees until they reach the dense pine forest where Union now stands. Onward and westward they follow the river trail until the one small clearing and log house at Owego is reached. Here they rest for the night and here they must cross the river for far below is the tributary they are seeking. Down the winding stream they keep their weary march until they find the creek. Now they turn their course to the southeast and up the Wappasening until they came to the pioneer home of Japtha Brainard. They rest, and Mr. Brainard tells them that the tract of land on which they are to build their homes lies to the head of the stream. They follow up this stream until they came to where two tributaries meet. Then climb the hill and build two log houses. On the adjoining hill they build a third, and round these homes they chop and burn and clear the land. Think how they toiled. No team, no tools, save the axe they brought. Picture these homes with roofs of bark and fire places built of roughest stones. Their only food the wild game and the red-finned trout—these without salt. On such food they

toiled, until November winds and storms admonished them to leave and wander back again to where they spent their boyhood days. The days laps into weeks, the weeks into months. Springtime came again and then they brought young wives, with oxen, seeds, the old-time kettle and the baking oven; and in this wooded solitude they open up the first highway and bring the wood-shod sled.

Then for two long years these families sow seeds and clear the land and gather in the harvest of the year. The eighteenth century passes and the nineteenth dawns, and with it a baby boy to Arnold's home. They name it Benedict. In the Springtime other families came; Clemant, Thomas and Oliver Corbin from Connecticut, and search for Coxe's Gore, but miss the boundary line and settle on Ten Francis tract. In our mind's eye let us view old Clement as he stands and chops while leaning on his crutch, for he has lost a leg. We ask him of his loss. He replies, "the Red Coats fixed that leg for me."

The Bowens, the Coburns and the Dewings also came. The Bowens settled in the vale and called it Bowen Hollow. The Coburns settled on the hill and called it Coburn Heights. Each family cleared a spot of ground and built a house. The little town begins to grow. The woodman's axe is heard all summer long. And in the fall the logging bees are made—

Here the log houses are building—

Their foundations laid well—

Here's the town they are forming,

They call it Martell.

In the autumn death claimed its first victim in the new settlement, being the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Moses

Coburn. The remains were placed in a casket hewn from a forest tree, and laid to rest beneath the maple's shade at Coburn Heights. Another season passes, then a beauteous girl, the daughter of Clemant Corbin, answered the summons of death. The ground is cleared and an acre consecrated to the dead. The next whose remains were placed there was Wm. Harding, who came to his death near what is now called Potterville. While returning from Hinman's and Lewis' grist mill in Wysox with a bag of meal he gave out. Arnold tramped a path around a tree and told Harding to keep walking that he might not freeze while he would go home and bring his team and sled. When Arnold returned he found his companion frozen to death. And to this day each passer by can look to the southeast corner of the old grave yard at Warren Heights and see a maple tree grown on the grave of Wm. Harding.

A little north of this old yard stands the first ornamental trees planted in Martell and these old poplars mark the old log house of Parley Coburn. This is the spot where Sidney and Charles were born. It was the home where they learned their first lessons in grammar and prepared themselves for teachers. Here their father received his commission and held his courts of Justice for years. From this old home he walked to attend the first court held in the county.

A little farther up the heights and on the same farm stands the first church built in the town, old and faded and grey, but still a monument to the enterprise of the pioneers. The old church has passed through many a bitter struggle as well as many a laughable scene, only one or two of which I will offer you. Its first preacher, Rev. Solomon King, a genuine, old school, blue Presby-

terian and a man very proud of his church, was on one occasion invited to help raise a barn. When the first bent was ready the old gentleman proposed to hold the foot of a post, and was accosted by one Samuel Bullock, a noted wag, "that good men were very scarce and he had better let Jenks hold that post." At another time Rev. King urged Bullock to come to church and received the reply that he would come if he had a pair of shoes to wear. During the week the Rev. King gave him a pair of new shoes to wear. And on the following Sabbath he started for church, and got as far as the 4-corners of the road south of the church, turned and went to the tavern, and when reminded of his promise replied, "he started for church but them shoes would turn the corner to get a drink in spite of all he could do."

Let us now pass some two miles to the south. In this valley was the home of Geo. Bowen, who came here from Providence in 1800, with a yoke of oxen and one horse, bringing with him only forty dollars in silver, some of which is yet possessed by his descendants. On this farm, in 1819, James Bowen built the first log gristmill, sold it to Brown Bowen, who afterwards sold it to Geo. Bowen. In this mill the grain was ground for the surrounding neighbors.

On the adjoining hill to the south was the old log store of Livingston Jenks, built in 1815. Here the first Baptist church was organized where the Rev. Vanbrant used to come from what is now called Cadis to preach. His wife dying soon after the forming of the church, Vanbrant left and his place was supplied for a short time by Rev. Brown, whose place in turn was filled by Rev. O'-Bryan. The church flourished for a time, or until a lady coming from Providence bringing with her a letter

from a regular Baptist in that place. She offered the letter to the church and was told by the Rev. O'Bryan that the church would have to consider her application for membership and would do so the next Sabbath morning; when the Rev. O'Bryan asked the lady these questions: "Do you believe in Slavery? Sabbath Schools and Temperance?" To the first the lady replied, "No"; to the last two, "Yes." The minister then handed her the letter and told her she was not a fit candidate for admission to the church. And to the memory of Mrs. Alfred Bowen let me say:

This church's old members, scattered over the land,  
Soon found to their cost its foundation was sand;  
When storms beat it hard, Oh, the truth must tell,  
It faltered, it wavered, it crumbled and fell.

The farm on which this store stood was soon after sold to Jacob Burbank, the goods moved and Jenks left for the West with 31 suits entered on the Justices' docket, between 1836 and 1845. About that time Jacob Burbank was commissioned Major in the old State Militia and that hill farm became the training grounds for many years.

From the Jenks place one can look to the northeast and see where once stood the log house of Robert Sleeper, a pensioner of the Revolutionary War. He was an old time hunter and killed the last panther seen in the town.

We will now turn to the educational interests of the town:

The old schoolhouse of our forefathers' days,  
Weather-beaten and brown, round which winter wind  
plays;

It was built by our first sturdy old Pioneers,  
And was used by their children for many long years.

Of the furniture in that schoolhouse of old,  
A table and chair—and the whole list is told.  
It was 1807—history's pages will show—  
When our first school was taught in that long ago.

There's a lone quiet thought on memory's page,  
Unsullied by time although silvered with age ;  
Its the place where the boys and the girls used to go,  
To that early taught school of the long, long ago.

It was a lone wooded spot on a south sloping hill,  
Standing right on the bank of a murmuring rill ;  
It was a temple of learning, built of logs from the  
wood,  
And our forefathers thought it sufficiently good.

At the back of this house was a large fire-place,  
And its hearth a large stone that filled quite a space ;  
Here was built a good fire to warm up the room,  
With logs cut from the wood each morning and noon.

No desks in this primitive schoolhouse was found,  
Its seats were of slabs with legs solid and round ;  
Its reader, the Bible, printed plainly to see,  
An arithmetic that taught the old Rule of Three.

Turn backward, O Time ! let us all take a view,  
Of the first school taught there when that log house  
was new ;

There sits the first teacher with ruler in hand,  
And full score of children to obey each command.

He gathers the little ones round him to look  
At the letters that form every word in that book ;



Then they place them together with childish delight,  
And learn the full sentence that wisdom 'is might.

That teacher of old was good Robert Lee,  
Mathematics he taught through the old rule of three ;  
The scholars all listen each example he'd read,  
With slate and with pencil they all then proceed

To learn every rule and to work out each sum,  
And he watches to see that the work is well done.  
When this one branch is learned he can teach them  
no more,  
And tells them with sorrow their school days are o'er.

In that log schoolhouse with pride let me tell,  
The boy Charles R. Coburn learned to read and to  
spell ;  
Those lessons taught there made his young mind ex-  
pand,  
'Till he afterwards taught the best school in the land

And Sidney went to, with face beaming bright,  
Learning life's early lessons with childish delight.  
He there learned to teach and to govern with love,  
Until he was called to that great school above.

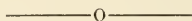
In the year 1812 a free school was taught there,  
By a man who taught all the children with care.  
He gave them his time to make science advance,  
And escape from the war that was raging with France.

Pause and think of that school and its teachers of old,  
Whose instruction to all was like apples of gold ;  
How they all toiled for knowledge to practice through  
life,  
And perseveringly gained it with labor and strife.



Now my concluding reminiscence: It was Sunday morning, March 11, 1849, when one of our earliest settlers caused the people to look upon a scene unparalleled in the history of the town for its inhumanity, cruelty and drunken frenzy. A kind neighbor, good provider and, when sober, indulgent father, pursues his fleeing daughter into the woods with loaded gun, murders his two youngest sons, burns his own house and barn with all their contents, cattle and horses. I shall never forget that Sabbath morning when my father took my hand and led me to view that terrible scene of my earliest boyhood days. Amid the smouldering embers of that farm house cellar, lay the charred forms of the father and two sons. The very boys I fished with in that father's pond and down the valley stream, for dace and trout were plenty there. And there around that cellar Squire Geo. Manning held an inquest and then the remnant of those burned bodies was placed upon a board and lifted from the cellar, carried to the adjoining schoolhouse, and on the following day buried in the old graveyard at Warren Heights. There they sleep in silence 'neath the sod unsought by man, yet known to God. On the following Sabbath, March 18th, in the old church, crowded to its utmost capacity, my father preached their funeral sermon from the 19th chapter of Judges, 30th verse: "And it was so, that all that saw it, said, there was no such deed done nor seen from the day that the children of Israel came up out of the land of Egypt into this day. Consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds." At that time a young man from Binghamton was visiting a young lady at the hotel where the liquor was bought which caused the dreadful deed. With the family he went and heard that sermon, and on Monday morning,

with the lady's help, he turned out the liquor, tore out the bar and closed up the only hotel in Warren. He heard the remonstrances of the landlord over the wasted liquor, but with true, honest spirit and hearty good will, he drew up a check and paid the full bill. Thus ended the tragedy of Charles Corbin and with it the prosperous hotel keeping in Warren ; while the young lady and the whole community honored the name of Reve Hawley.



## THE MCKEAN FAMILY.



*PAPER BY C. F. HEVERLY.*



AS heroes in the trying experiences of pioneer days and factors in the political arena of Bradford county, the McKeans have a record not excelled by that of any other family. The name McKean is of Scotch origin. Ian, a grandson of Angus Oig, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," was the first chief of the Macdonalds of Glencoe ; "Mac" in the Gaelic or Highland dialect means "son of," and the son and successor of Ian, was therefore called Mackian. The Mackians were the chiefs of the Macdonalds of Glencoe for more than 400 years. It was a chief of this name and family that commanded this branch of the great clan (Donald) at the battles of Flodden Field, Killiecrankie and Culloden. The seat of the Mackian family was Mingarry Castle in Arduamurchan. The chief, Alexander Mackian, was barbarously murdered with many of his clan at the Massacre of Glen-

coe in 1692. The vowel "i" in the Mackian was pronounced in the Highlands like the English vowel "e," and in modern orthography the "e" has been substituted for "i"—hence comes the name McKean, and wherever the name is found, whether in Scotland, Ireland or America, it was once Mackian and originated in Glencoe. John McKean emigrated to America in 1740 and settled in Cecil county, Maryland.

James McKean, a son, was born here in 1745. He grew to manhood and married Miss Jane Scott, a native of Scotland. In about 1775 he removed to Huntingdon, Pa., where he remained till 1789, then went to Chemung, N. Y., and two years later (1791) moved with his family into the wilderness in what is now the township of West Burlington, Bradford county. Here Mr. McKean died in 1797. His wife, who was a very devout Christian and the "Mother of Methodism in the Sugar Creek Valley," followed him to the grave in 1813. Unto James and Jane McKean were born eight sons and two daughters: Allen, William, James, Rebecca, Andrew, John, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin and Jane.

1—Allen came to Burlington with his father. When a young man, owing to the opposition of his mother in his attention to a certain young lady, he left home and is supposed to have settled in the lake country. He never returned. He is remembered as a brilliant young man of a kindly and winning disposition.

2—William settled in Center county, Pa., near Bellefonte, and married there. His children were: Lewis, John, Thomas, Samuel, William, Dobbins, Rebecca, Jane, Isabell, Sarah and Mary.

3—James settled on the Thos. Blackwell farm in West Burlington. He married Esther Beach, and was acci-

dentially killed by the fall of a tree while helping at a chopping bee of his brother-in-law, Jesse Beach, in 1822. The children of James and Esther McKean were : Jehial, William, James, Timothy, John, Jesse, Rebecca, Amanda and Esther. Jehial lived in West Burlington. He married first Betsy Ballard, second Maryette Norman, third Widow Williams. William married Rewena Titus and lived on Pisgah. James married and lived in the West. Timothy went to Texas when a young man. John married Electa, daughter of William and Polly Moore of Springfield, and lived at Troy. Jesse married Mary Vandyke of Canton and resided in West Burlington. Rebecca married first a Mr. Rumsey of Tioga county, second a Mr. Green. Amanda married William Boise of Troy. Esther married in the West, where she died. The widow of James McKean married Elisha Fanning of Springfield, by whom she had two sons, Amos and Luther, the latter of whom is living.

4—Rebecca married John Dobbins and lived in Troy. They had children : Jane, Mary A., Samantha, William S., Andrew McKean, Elizabeth, Julia, Daniel, Rebecca and Sarah. Jane married Elihu Newberry. Mary A. was the wife of Johnson Williams. Samantha married first Sterne Kellogg, second Churchill Barnes, third Alexander Bothwell. William S., the 13th sheriff of Bradford county, married first Nancy Bothwell, second Sarah Wilde. Andrew M. died unmarried. Elizabeth married Joseph Hunt. Julia was the wife of Samuel McNitt. Daniel married and lived in Western Bradford. Rebecca was married to Marvin Rockwell, and Sarah to Norman Palmer.

5—Andrew was a Methodist preacher for 40 years. He married, and both he and his wife died at their home

near Saratoga, N. Y., he at the age of 90 years. His children were: James, Samuel, Ruth and Julia. James settled in the West; was a colonel in the Union army, member of congress and judge. He died in Utah. Samuel became a Methodist preacher and is yet living. Ruth married a clergyman. Julia died a young lady, unmarried.

6—John was an associate judge of Bradford county for 28 years and a local Methodist preacher. He died at Burlington in 1855, in his 75th year. He married Polly Minier of Ulster, and had ten children: Sally, Andrew, Madison, Jane, Elias, Harrison, Scott, Daniel, Hiram and Samuel. Andrew, Elias, Scott, Daniel, Sally and Jane removed to Stillwater, Minn. Madison also settled in the West. Hiram and Samuel located at Painted Post, N. Y., and Harrison lived at Lawrenceville, Pa. Only Elias and Harrison ever married.

7—Robert married Martha, daughter of Noah Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier, who was the first settler at Alba. He settled in Burlington and died on his farm there. The children of Robert and Martha McKean were: Allen, Thomas J., Noah W., Lemira, Andrew J., James S., Robert and Jane. Allen married Eliza A. Merry, who is still living, a bright and most interesting lady in her 99th year. He was a political host many years and served four successive terms as prothonotary of the county. The other children married as follows: Thomas J., to Sarah Gray; Noah W., to Margaret McCloskey; Lemira, to John Lilley; Andrew J., to first Abiah Day, second Phoebe Bailey; James S., to Sarah, daughter of John Blackwell; Robert died unmarried; Jane, to Edward Kemp.

8—Samuel—(See end of sketch.)

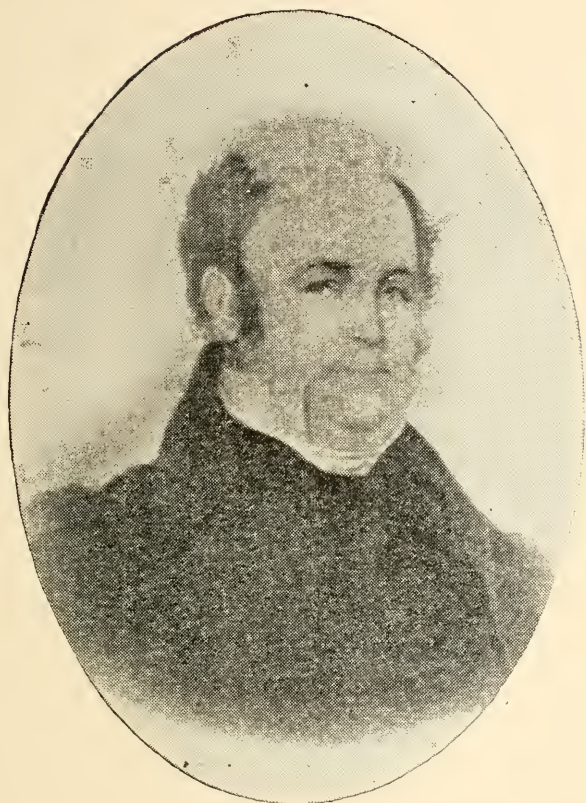
9—Benjamin settled in Columbia township and was elected the sixth sheriff of Bradford county. He married first Lucy Calkins of Burlington and had three children : James C., Lauraet and Charles S. His second wife was Elizabeth Mathewson of Athens, who bore him Henry B. and Helen E. For his third wife he married Laura LeBarron, widow of Dr. LeBarron, who was a daughter of Nathaniel Allen of Troy. By this marriage he had one child, Alma. The children of Benjamin McKean married as follows : James C., to Nancy Brace of Springfield ; Charles S. to Hannah Budd of Columbia ; Col. Henry B., first to Mary E. Cox, second to a Washington widow ; Helen E., to Dudley Long of Troy ; Alma, to Hezekiah Lament of Troy. The first wife of Mr. McKean and daughter, Lauraet, died in Towanda while he was sheriff and their remains repose in Riverside cemetery.

10—Jane married John Calkins, son of Deacon Moses Calkins of Burlington. They settled in Columbia township and died there. They had two children—Benjamin and Newberry.

#### GENERAL SAMUEL MCKEAN.

The most noted man in the early political history of Bradford county was Gen. Samuel McKean. Indeed, he was the "Young Hickory" of Northern Pennsylvania. He was a remarkable man and had a notable career. He was the seventh son of James and Jane (Scott) McKean and was born April 7, 1787, in Huntingdon county, Pa., coming north with his parents while of tender years. His opportunities for an education were meagre until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he went to the State of Maryland on a visit to his maternal uncle, who was a man of learning and strict Quaker habits. He





GEN. SAMUEL MCKEAN.

took the lad under his care and tuition, who, being very ambitious, made rapid progress in his studies, and also in good business habits. He was taught to learn one thing at a time and to learn that well, from which resulted his future success. His tutor made it his especial care to teach his pupil the principles of government, knowing that intelligence is the life of liberty. The house of his uncle furnished young McKean a home until

the death of its master, upon which, the estate of the latter was settled by Samuel, in accordance with the provisions of the will left by the deceased.

A portion was left for the nephew, with which he purchased a stock of goods and established himself in trade and made a handsome sum of money during the latter part of the war of 1812. In those days trade was generally carried on by barter. The articles received in exchange for his goods were sent to Philadelphia via the Susquehanna. The port of entry was Meansville (now Towanda); the vessels were Durham boats, carrying forty tons down and from one-half to two-thirds as much back.

They were wholly managed by setting-poles and a small rudder. We mention this fact to show more particularly how it came, being situated in a great wilderness, that Mr. McKean formed an acquaintance and influence with men that was essential to his political success.

"All who knew General McKean," wrote one who knew him well, "agree that he had on all occasions evinced an extraordinary capacity for judging correctly of men and the motives of human action. At the age of 21 years he gave the clearest evidence of extraordinary penetration of mind, sound judgment, boldness and decision of character as auditor of public accounts by detecting, exposing and thoroughly correcting a system of frauds and peculations which had gradually crept into the administration of public concerns of the township in which he was raised. These traits of character so clearly evinced on that occasion, as the unaided native qualities of his own mind, strongly attracted public attention and rallied around him active and sincere friends. Young as he was, he was nevertheless looked up to and supported by the Democratic-Republican party, as a leader, and



acknowledged and opposed as such by the Federal party, which then had the ascendancy in the county of Bradford. Very soon, however, Mr. McKean and his political friends gained the ascendancy which they maintained for twenty-five years."

Upon the organization of the county, in 1812, Mr. McKean was the Democratic-Republican candidate for sheriff. He was beaten, however, by Abner C. Rockwell, the Federal candidate by 77 votes. In 1814 he was appointed county commissioner in the place of Clement Paine, who resigned that office, and served one year. In 1815 he was elected from the Bradford-Tioga district to the Lower House of the State Legislature. He was re-elected from the same district in 1816, '17 and '18.

His biographer says: "Soon after he took his seat in the Legislature he was regarded by both parties as a leader, and such was his character. He had always such confidence in his own plans, opinions, purposes and decisions and reliance on himself, maintaining a dignified position, that wherever he was, he naturally assumed the lead. Firmness, decision, determination, unbending perseverance, holding on to his purposes until accomplished, were strong points in his character, which contributed greatly to his uncommon success in public life. He had one trait in his character seldom found in public men, calculated to render him a safe and useful public functionary, and exalt him in the estimation of all patriotic and good men. His opinions and conduct were never subject to the constantly varying and fluctuating breezes of public opinion. When public opinion run in the right channel, he was a bold and efficient agent in carrying it out, but when misled by circumstances, like the rock of Gibraltar he was unmoved by the raging

waves." While in the Legislature he secured large appropriations for public improvements in the northern part of the State. He was the leading and efficient agent in carrying out the measures of Governor Findlay's administration, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the Governor and his leading friends.

From the State Legislature he was sent to represent the people in national councils. He was elected to the 18th Congress from the 9th district, comprising the counties of Union, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean, in 1822, and re-elected from the same district to the 19th Congress in 1824 and to the 20th Congress in 1826. It was through his agency here that a branch of the U. S. District Court was established at Williamsport, which added greatly to the convenience of the northern and middle counties. Among others, he was chairman of the postoffice committee.

In 1829 he was elected to the State Senate from the district comprising the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga. But in December following his election he resigned the senatorship to become Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Wolf and served for three years. "He was generally regarded all over the State as the life and soul of Governor Wolf's administration. During his service there he made an able report on the subject of common schools which was sufficient of itself to place him among the order of our best statesmen."

In 1832 he headed the Democratic electoral ticket, which was elected by a large majority, and when the electors met, he was unanimously chosen president of the electoral college, which gave their votes for Andrew Jackson for president and William Wilkins for vice-

president. He was re-appointed Secretary of Commonwealth in 1832, and in December, 1833, was elected by the Legislature a member of the United States Senate for a term of six years. "He was strongly attached to Gen. Jackson, but became the subject of many acrimonious attacks on account of his opposition to what is known as the "Expunging Resolution." His course on that subject arose from a conscientious disposition to discharge his duty, but it gave an occasion for many misrepresentations of his political feelings. These found their way into the Legislature, which passed severe resolutions on the subject, addressed to him, his reply to which was a masterly and conclusive defence of his own conduct."

In 1810 Mr. McKean was elected major of militia and two years later colonel of the regiment. In 1816 he was elected brigadier-general and in 1818 appointed an aide-de-camp to Governor Findlay. He was elected major-general of militia in 1828. In 1819 he was appointed postmaster for Burlington.

It will be seen that General McKean was in public life twenty-five years without interruption. At the close of his term as U. S. Senator, being in feeble health, he was treated for a severe neuralgia trouble in the head, with opium, and using it incautiously himself, he was thrown into delirium, and in one of these paroxysms of the disease cut his throat with a razor. He did not, however, die of this wound, yet he never recovered his soundness of mind and died Dec. 14, 1841, of softening of the brain. In mentioning the close of this eventful life Editor Goodrich of the *Bradford Porter* says: "General McKean was the most distinguished and extraordinary man which Northern Pennsylvania has produced. We may add, that for sagacity, boldness of enterprise, untiring

industry, fidelity to friends, quick and correct judgment of men and of the operations of the human mind, and for all those mental characteristics which pre-eminently distinguished some men above their fellow-men, some ages will probably pass before Northern Pennsylvania will produce his equal.'

General McKean married Julia McDowell, who survived him many years. Their children were Addison, Findlay, Samuel, Ruth, Jane and Julia Ann.

Addison for many years was engaged in the mercantile and hotel business at Burlington. He was elected prothonotary in 1845 and State Representative in 1851. He has been dead many years.

Findlay occupied the homestead and followed farming and stock raising. He met his death by a horse running away with him.

Samuel was a justice of the peace at Burlington for several years. He removed to Williamsport and served as chief of police; finally came to Granville Center to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Clarence Blackwell, where he died about 1895.

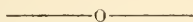
Ruth married Holden Taylor of Smithfield, who subsequently removed to Williamsport, where both died.

Jane married Thomas Blackwell of West Burlington and died near her old home.

Julia Ann married Lorenzo Dow Taylor, brother of Holden, and removed to Wellsboro, Pa. We believe both are dead.

Both General McKean and his wife are buried in the old cemetery at West Burlington. The McKean farm, which embraced the land taken up by Wm. Dobbins and Nathaniel Ballard, is now owned by the Bradford County Poor District and contains the alms house. The house

in which General McKean spent his last days forms a wing on the insane department. Gen. McKean's store, which was patronized by all the early settlers of the Sugar Creek valley, stood on the upper side of the road near the east line of his farm. The building was subsequently used as a schoolhouse and later as a dwelling. This old landmark was removed long since.



## DAVID WILMOT.

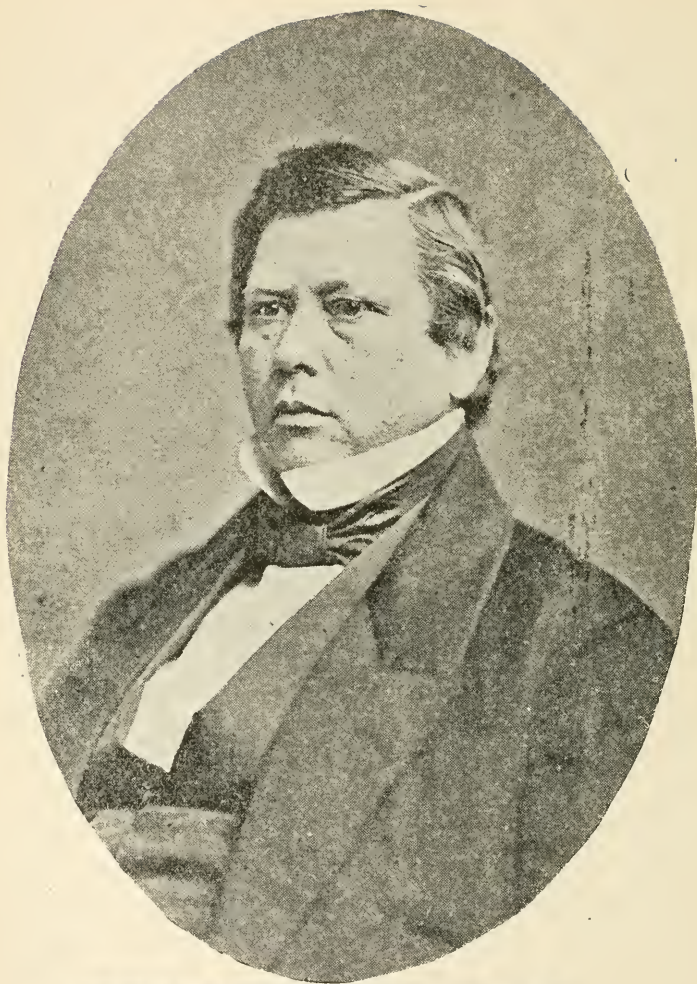


*ADDRESS BY HON. E. REED MYER.*



DAVID WILMOT was born January 20, 1814, at Bethany, Wayne county, Pa. He was the eldest child of Randall and Mary Wilmot. His father, a native of New Haven, Conn., removed to Wayne county in 1812 where he married Mary Grant. Randall Wilmot kept a tavern at Bethany and the house in which David was born is still standing. David was educated in the schools of his native town, and the Aurora N. Y. Academy. Of his boyhood, one who knew him well, writes: "David was not a bad boy and he had no vices, but he was the very spirit of mischief incarnate. Bright, active and alert mentally, he abominated the very name of work, and if freedom from that constituted happiness, then he was surely happy." At the age of 18 he went to Wilkes-Barre and read in the law office of George W. Woodward. Two years later he was admitted to the Luzerne County





David Wilcott

Bar. Soon after his admission he decided to locate at Towanda, and the records show that he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Bradford County Sept. 8th, 1834, when he was yet under age.

He very soon attracted attention as a debator on political questions. During the campaigns of 1836 and 1840 he supported Mr. VanBuren, the presidential candidate of the Democratic party, with so much ability that the leaders of his party in 1844 nominated him and he was elected to Congress from the District composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga. It was during this Congress he brought himself into prominence in this State and country by voting for the tariff law of 1846, being the only member of that body from this State who voted for that measure. He was openly and fiercely denounced in many parts of the State by tariff Democratic papers as an enemy of its best interests, and mercilessly attacked by the Whig papers throughout the State for his course on this question, that brought him into general notice in the country and he early became a man of national fame.

But this wrong to the manufacturing interests of the State was soon forgotten by his introduction of his famous Proviso on the 8th of August, 1846. I will state the information I got from Mr. Wilmot himself in regard to the origin of this famous proviso. When the bill came before the House authorizing the President to negotiate a peace with Mexico, the Members of Congress from the North took the grounds that as the territory to be acquired was then free, slavery should not be introduced, and a number of Democratic members of the House held a meeting to confer in regard to the best course to pursue, and several propositions to exclude the introduction

of slavery, very similar in form, was suggested by different members; all intended to accomplish the same purpose. Finally one was agreed upon and the members present each took a copy, and the understanding was that the first one that could obtain recognition by the Speaker was to offer the amendment. Mr. Wilmot first obtained the floor and offered the following amendment to the bill, placing \$2,000,000 at the disposal of the President to negotiate a treaty with Mexico:

“Provided that as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them and to the use by the executive, of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.”

An angry discussion followed in which the author displayed great force and ability as a debater and drew upon himself great praise from all parts of the country, opposed to further introduction of slavery into territory then free from its curse, and was condemned with great bitterness by the pro-slavery advocates. The Proviso was adopted by the House by a vote of 94 to 78, only two Northern men, Messrs. Douglas and McClelland of Illinois, voting against it. It was brought up in the Senate the following Monday (Aug. 10th), and was under debate in that body when the hour arrived previously fixed for the adjournment of the session. At the next session Mr. Wilmot again introduced it and as fierce and angry contest commenced as when first introduced. The House remained firm in favor of the amendment and it was passed by a decisive majority but not acted upon by the



Senate, Mr. Wilmot had been re-elected to Congress in 1846.

It was said at the time, and I believe truly, that it was his vote in favor of the tariff of 1846 that enabled him to get the floor to offer his Proviso; because he was in greater favor with the Speaker of the House, a Southern man in sympathy with the administration, than any other member from the North who had an amendment to offer to the bill. This Proviso excluding slavery from territory acquired from Mexico was not entirely original with any one of the Members of Congress composing the conference held by a number of Northern Democrats. That Mr. Wilmot had as much to do in shaping the amendment to be offered as any one of the conference there can be no doubt. They took the position that it had been the policy of the Government from the beginning up to the present time, as it was applied to the Northwestern territory, ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia with a proviso introduced by Thos. Jefferson in 1787, excluding slavery from said territory. The proviso is a copy of the Jefferson ordinance as far as it was applicable to the territory to be acquired from Mexico. Years after the proviso had become crystalized in history as the "Wilmot Proviso," the friends of Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio claimed that the proviso offered by Mr. Wilmot was in Brinkerhoff's hand-writing, and they went so far as to search the files of Congress and found the original proviso was in Wilmot's handwriting. Mr. Brinkerhoff was a strong, able man, and probably had as much to do in shaping the amendment as any other member present, but that he was the sole originator and author of the amendment introduced by Mr. Wilmot cannot be conceded by his friends.

Mr. Wilmot was violently assailed by the pro-slavery leaders of his party, but the growing anti-slavery feeling of the North, which culminated in an open breach of the party against the election of Lewis Cass for President by Van Buren accepting the bolting Free Soil Democratic nomination for President, brought Wilmot prominently into the contest, in which he exhibited great power as a debater and the equal of any of our great statesmen. He was a man of fine imagination, and in presenting his views on any question to the people his clear and logical presentation of them was powerful and convincing. His great speeches in the campaign aroused his constituents to most aggressive action, and they carried the Democratic primaries and nominated him for a third term in Congress; but the Pro-Slavery Democrats openly bolted and nominated Josiah Brewster against him. The Whigs taking advantage of the split in the Democratic party, nominated Henry W. Tracy, and he entered the contest confident of success. But Wilmot broke all party lines by his appeal to the people and the result was his re-election by 8597 votes to 4795 for Tracy and 922 for Brewster. He at the same time advocated the election of Van Buren and thereby gave General Taylor, the Whig candidate for President, a majority over General Cass, the Democratic candidate for President. This contest by Wilmot for re-election in 1848, attracted the attention of the nation and did much to strengthen the anti-slavery sentiment in the country.

“Wilmot’s great strength was in his readiness to maintain his convictions. He never faltered when the slavery question was foremost, and he became very generally appreciated and one of the great leaders in the anti-slavery movement in the nation. He never practiced

the arts of the demagogue, strictly honest, and more than able to maintain his position against all comers. During his last term in Congress he was one of the most consistent and earnest, and certainly one of the ablest of the brave men who lined up to resist slavery aggression. But the South then furnished the great leaders of the Democratic party; with them statesmanship and politics were a profession and their ablest men were trained in public service.

Opposition to the Wilmot Proviso was finally made a cardinal doctrine of the party, and the anti-slavery Democrats were ruthlessly proscribed. When Wilmot came up for re-election in 1850, he carried the Democratic primaries and was nominated, but newspapers had been started in every county in his district to oppose him, and his defeat was regarded as one of the first duties of those who desired the success of the Democracy of the nation. Another Democratic candidate was nominated in Tioga County against him and the increased strength of the organization against him and abundant resources of his Democratic opponent," he evidently had some fears of his election. His fears were groundless, and had he remained in the field he would have been triumphantly elected. The pro-slavery leaders realized this fact after following him in the campaign and witnessing his large and enthusiastic meetings, and finally hit upon the plan of inducing Mr. Grow to accept the nomination to Congress if Mr. Wilmot and his opponent would retire from the contest. Both of them withdrew as candidates for Congress, and Mr. Grow was placed in the field about ten days before election, and the country lost one its ablest and purest statesman.

Wilmot retired from Congress in 1851. At the time

the new constitution making judges elective was adopted he was nominated for President Judge of the Judicial District of Bradford and Susquehanna counties and was elected by a large majority. He brought to the discharge of his judicial duties the same honest devotion to duty that he exhibited at all times in his public career. In 1852 he supported General Pierce for the presidency. It will be remembered by the older people who took an interest in political affairs, that both parties in this contest adopted pro-slavery platforms. But when the slavery question was up, he was always ready to defend the right, "and when the Missouri Compromise was repealed in 1854, he was aroused to most active opposition. It called out all his stubbornly aggressive qualities, and he swept the Northern counties from their party and largely aided in the election of Governor Pollock, the Whig candidate for governor." He was a delegate-at-large in the the National Republican Convention which met in Philadelphia in 1856, that nominated General Fremont for President, and himself received a number of votes for the Vice Presidential nomination. He was chairman of the committee which drew up the platform and took a prominent part in the canvass that followed.

In 1857 a Governor and other State officers were to be elected, and many leading men in the State thought it was time to have a complete Republican organization in the State, and if possible to bring together all the political elements opposed to the Democratic party. With this object in view, the leading men of the State began to look around for the most suitable candidate to lead in the contest, and the people, as well as the leaders, naturally turned toward the most distinguished anti-slavery leader in the State—David Wilmot. When the time arrived

for holding the convention, it became evident that unless Wilmot positively refused to be the standard bearer, he would be made the candidate for the party. Wilmot sent his trusted friend, Judge Laporte, to Harrisburg with a letter declining the nomination if it was thought best that some other person should be named as the candidate ; he also sent a declaration of principles on which he would make the contest if nominated. On Judge Laporte's arrival at Harrisburg, he called on me and we went over the situation, and after consulting with several leaders of the party from different parts of the State, concluded that Wilmot would be nominated whether he wanted it or not. When the delegates began to arrive they were united in favor of him and he was given a unanimous nomination. Upon receiving notice, he resigned and canvassed the State. The battle was hopeless from the start. The Know Nothing organization made Isaac Hazelhurst of Philadelphia their candidate ; he received more than 28,000 votes. If Wilmot had received these votes and the earnest support of the leaders, there would have been a reasonable chance of success. Wilmot plead the Republican cause with his usual earnest, straightforward and forceful style of speaking, giving to the people a clear presentation of the issues. Writers on current political questions of the time speak of that campaign as being the ablest presentation of the questions involved that was ever made in the State. He was defeated by Wm. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate. In December of that year Governor Pollock appointed him President Judge of his old district, and the next year he was again elected by the people.

But the political animosity engendered by the Gubernatorial contest among his political opponents, led to an

organized effort to depose him as Judge, and a number of his enemies came to Harrisburg with a view to legislate him out of his office. A bill was introduced in the Senate attaching Bradford county to a Western district and Susquehanna to an Eastern district. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee and he appeared and made his defense before that committee.

A bill had passed the second reading in the Senate creating a new county out of part of Luzerne. Senator Steele representing that county in the Senate was earnestly opposed to the division of his county and seemed willing to do anything to defeat the bill, and appealed to me, living in a nearby county, to aid him, and said if I would do so he would stand by me in opposing any movement in destroying Wilmot's Judicial District. I replied, "All right, I will help you," and immediately went to my seat and moved the postponement of the further consideration of the bill. It was postponed and never called up again. When the bill destroying Wilmot's district came up, to my great surprise, Senator Steele voted for it. Had he redeemed his pledge of honor made to me, the bill would have been defeated by a tie vote. This bill was defeated in the House by a two-thirds vote. This ended the unjust and unholy war on Judge Wilmot.

He was a delegate at large to the Chicago Republican convention in 1860 and was temporary chairman of that body which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President. In March, 1861, he was elected U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cameron. He advocated the most vigorous prosecution of the war with the Southern Confederacy, and voted for the confiscation of the property of the rebels.

Governor Curtin appointed him a member of the Peace

Convention, (which met in Washington to patch up a peace with the South); he had no hope of success from the beginning, as peace could be made only by surrendering vital principles to the South, and on this question he was unyielding. After sitting nearly a month, they adjourned without any favorable results.

At the end of his term in the Senate, he was appointed by President Lincoln a Judge of the Court of Claims, a position he held until his health became greatly impaired, he resigned and shortly afterward passed away at his home in Towanda on the 16th of March, 1868.

His remains lie buried on the bank of the beautiful Susquehanna in "Riverside Cemetery," there to rest as age after age shall pass by, while his memory and fame will live in the history of our country as long as the American Union of States shall have a place among the nations of the world.







[JULIA H. KINNEY, daughter of George and Mary (Carner) Kinney, was born November 4, 1809, in Sheshequin. She was married May 2, 1835, to Dr. David L. Scott of Towanda. They had two children—Marion, who died in infancy, and George D., a young man of brilliant parts, who died of consumption at the age of 26 years. Mrs. Scott's Towanda home, which was surrounded by Nature's most beautiful flowers, was on the corner of Main and State streets, where the residence of Mrs. D. S. Pratt now stands. Mrs. Scott died March 5, 1842, aged 32 years, 4 months and 1 day.]



## JULIA KINNEY SCOTT.

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PAPER BY MISS IDA K. LAYTON.

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JULIA KINNEY SCOTT is described as having had a commanding yet modest presence—large, dark and mildly searching eyes—a true and brilliant mind; her companionship as having been thoughtful yet gladsome. Her intimate and devoted friends who survive her will tell you the story of her environment, her early life and her influence, in their own peculiar and appropriate styles.

Far away from the confused and noisy world, embowered like some sweet picture in the depths of a gigantic emerald isle, lies the charming valley of Sheshequin, hidden among the beautiful Alleghanies. Never did Nature more fully realize the description of Johnson's "Happy Valley" than in this little mountain fastness. Here on the 4th day of November, 1809, Julia H. Kinney, the eldest of a family of nine children, was born, and here, amid all lovely and engaging scenes, she grew up. If, as is believed, the beautiful and romantic in nature always stamps itself upon and moulds the youthful mind that carefully observes it, in the case of the young Julia, it was in a peculiar and remarkable sense true; and no spot on the wide earth could have been more aptly chosen for the cradle of the future poet. Even in her nurse's arms she manifested a strange and earnest enthusiasm for all things beautiful that met her senses in the realms of sight and sound.

In her early childhood Julia gave promise of a robust

and vigorous physical organization and was (in the language of her father) "a plump, rosy cheeked cherub of a girl;" but as she grew older and the ardent and imaginative spirit began to wander forth into new and unknown realms, a change gradually passed over her. She grew slender and almost attenuated; and the large dark eyes looked out from a pale and dreamy face. Strange fancies grew up in her little mind, to be, in her own beautiful, untutored way, reproduced to others. As might be expected, few appreciated her, and the many who did not, called her a strange, odd child. Yet, however much of "strangeness" there might have been in her childish conceits, they were all beautiful, and generally indicative of a purpose.

She would gather the younger fledgelings of the household nest about her, and, leading them to her garden bower, would detain them hour after hour, listening now to her wild and fanciful, and no doubt inartistic tales, and now to some little song, improvised for the occasion. These pleasant cares of the little girl, were, however, varied by another of a painful character. When she had attained an age of four years, her father was struck by sudden and total blindness, and for two long years it was her task to be his guide and conductor. With her little hand nestled lovingly in his, she would lead him about the house and door-yard, "never failing," (to use his own words) "to lead him out of the way to pluck a flower or to satisfy her inquiring mind at every appearance of novelty. It was a great obstacle thrown in her way," her father regretfully remarked. With most children this remark would, undoubtedly, be true; but it may be questioned whether her active and enquiring mind was not really expanded far more rapidly and healthfully

under the influence of a companionship so intimate, and an affection so confidential, as that existing between the blind father and his child.

One trait in Julia's character early developed itself, grew with her growth, and strengthened with her strength, increasing in strength and intensity to the end of her life. That was an ardent love for the young and helpless, and a passion for petting. This extended not only to children, but to all things young, especially those of animals. If there were a frozen brood of chickens, or a sick lamb, or a calf suffering, she never failed to feed, nurse and resuscitate it, for which little attentions she acquired the pet name of "Dr. Jule."

Among the earliest tastes of Julia was a passion for reading, especially the writings of Burns; which, indeed, with the Bible, composed for some years, her sole library. But in these two books she possessed an inexhaustible supply of food for both her imagination and her heart. Meanwhile, her own poetic powers were not dormant, but were rapidly acquiring form and tangibility, though in a very untutored way. The cradle songs with which she lulled her infant brothers and sisters to sleep, were, like her tales in their waking hours, improvised for the occasion, and were as striking for their simple grace as for their originality. The wild fancies gradually assumed poetic phrase, and were warbled forth in gay or mournful strains, as the mood of the moment prompted.

There were two or three favorite haunts where Julia was wont to linger, and where the Muses seemed ever most fondly to smile upon her. One was a bower on the mountain side, made charming by its mossy seats, caressing vines and glorious prospect. This seems to have been her best loved retreat, and is oftenest apostrophised

in her poems. "My Wildwood Bower," is a gushing memory of that cherished spot, and the "Evening Walk in S." one of the finest descriptive pieces that ever glided from her pen, melodiously describes it. A little article called the "Ghost of the Narrows," is an illustration of her humor. Humor however was far more frequently displayed in her conversation than in her writings.

Ever from the period when she may be said to have reflected at all Julia Kinney felt a deep interest in religion. And this was no occasional, spasmodic feeling, awakened by some brief, peculiar period of public excitement; but a deep, abiding, never sleeping love to God and man, and an earnest desire to do all she could for the improvement of the world. In what way this good was to be done was, in these early years, not so clear to her young heart; but the longing and striving were still there, and as her intellect gradually expanded, and that heartfelt love to God and man grew broader and deeper, these longings and strivings found perpetual voice in her ever sweeter, holier and higher soaring song, whose echo, though she knew it not, penetrated deeply and with most sanctifying power thousands and thousands of hearts, awakening there the same sweet, undying love which inspired and filled her own. The doctrinal tenets of her childhood, embracing as they did, universal love and faith, found a fitting home in her large and loving heart; and she clung to the denomination, of which she was through life a most loved and honored member, with an attachment a thousand fold increased by the unmerited scorn which, particularly in that portion of the country where lay her home, were lavishly heaped upon it. The time came when she was to take her stand as its eloquent and high-souled champion; not in public debate, but as

a minstrel on whose lips the love and truths of God were ever blending, and as a noble, spotless, intellectual woman, living the doctrines she believed, ready on all suitable occasions to defend them.

In 1831 (Miss Kinney was then twenty-two) circumstances occurred to bring her to the personal acquaintance of the able editor of one of her denominational papers. This acquaintance resulted in a request from him to furnish articles for his paper. An engagement was entered into which was followed in a few days by two poems. These poems at once attracted attention, and it was felt that they were written by a poet. It is scarcely a figure, to say that Julia was regarded as an "angel helper" indeed, in many respects to hundreds perhaps thousands of true but trembling hearts. She lived to see a healthier state of religious things in her beloved valley, and to enjoy the stated promulgation of that doctrine so dear to her heart. A thousand little touching expressions, involuntarily penned, even in her shortest letters to her friends affectingly expressed a deep, warm, true, ever living, ever increasing principle of her nature. The poet and the woman were scarcely different phases of the same pure, gentle, lofty and fervent soul.

"In every act, in every thought,  
She lived the precepts that she taught."

Alas! the gay sunshine soon passed away forever. But amid all sadness and suffering, the bright wings of that sweet angel of light, Religion, ever hovered smilingly, soothingly over her. Her love for literature still remained, and some of her finest, most elevated productions were composed during her last winter and brief period

of perpetual illness intervening between it and her death. She had formed plans for other works, also, which were, alas, never to be carried into execution. Her interest in her friends and their successes seemed to grow warmer and more earnest as life ebbed slowly away. The record of that life, so lovely in its morning, its noonday, and its evening, are now closed these sixty-three years. She lies buried in our "Riverside Cemetery" by her "river of the hills" with murmuring water, and singing birds, and the shifting shadows of springtime, and summer and gorgeous autumn over and around her grave. Favorite and favored fir trees watch by her head, while silently pointing upwards and the Susquehanna flows by in its quiet beauty, a symbol of that spiritual influence of hers which shall flow on forever.



## THE QUESTION BOX.

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1. Where have battles been fought between the whites and Indians in Bradford county?

A. In the Hartley expedition, 1778, near Canton, and at Indian Hill on the lower edge of the county; in 1782, on Vaughan Hill, Wyalusing township, between the Indians and the Franklin rescuing party.

2. Where in Bradford county did the Indians rendezvous before their advance upon Wyoming in 1778?

A. At Tioga Point, now Athens.

3. What two noted military expeditions were made into Bradford county during the Revolutionary War?

A. The Hartley expedition, 1778, and Sullivan expedition, 1779.

4. Who were the Moravians and where did they have missions in Bradford county?

A. The Moravians, or Moravian Brethren, originated in Bohemia, where they formed an evangelical church, which existed before the Reformation, was stamped out about 1627 and revived during the first half of the 18th century. They first settled in Georgia in 1735, but soon moved to Pennsylvania. They instituted a commission of labor, the lands were owned by the church, and the members worked them, receiving in return the necessities of life. The plan existed till 1762, and greatly aided the church in sending out its itinerant ministers and missionaries. They did a great work among the Indians, having missions in Bradford county at Wyalusing and Ulster.



5. What noted Indian Queen lived in Bradford county? Where was her village and what may be related of her?

A. Queen Esther, who had a village a little above Milan in Athens township. She was present at the massacre of Wyoming, 1778, and led the Indians into the fort after it was surrendered. Prisoners, captured in the battle, were taken to the "Bloody Rock," where fourteen of them are said to have received their death blow from a tomahawk in the hands of this Seneca squaw.

6. When during the Revolution was one-third of the whole American army encamped in Bradford county?

A. At Tioga Point, 1779, being the combined forces of Generals Sullivan and Clinton, amounting to about 5,000 men.

7. During what war and for what purpose was a fort erected in Bradford county?

A. The Revolutionary war as a base of supplies, defense of the boats, protection of the women, children, invalid soldiers and unnecessary baggage which had been left behind.

8. What was the most important Indian town in Bradford county?

A. After being known to white men, *Dialhoga* where Athens village now is.

9. Who was the first white man to explore this section and make visits among the Indians?

A. Conrad Weiser in 1737.

10. To what extent had Bradford county been occupied by the Indians, either by settlements or as hunting grounds?

A. Every township in the county.

11. What important Indian treaty was held in Brad-

ford county? What noted personages were associated with it?

A. The treaty of 1790, at Tioga Point. The nations present, either collectively or by representation, were the Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Chippewas and the Stockbridge Indians. The chiefs who took the most active part in the council were Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Little Billy, Captain Hendrick, Aupaumut, Fish Carrier, Good Peter and Big Tree. The United States Government was represented by Col. Timothy Pickering as commissioner. Thomas Morris, son of Robert Morris of Philadelphia, was present on the occasion and adopted into the Seneca nation as Sachem *Otetiani* ("always ready").

12. What was known as the Great Indian Path? Describe it.

A. See Captain Wilt's article, Indian Paths, page 25.

13. Who were the "Yankees" and "Pennamites?"

A. The "Yankees" were New Englanders who held and defended their interests under Connecticut title; the "Pennamites" those who derived their land titles through the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

14. What man distinguished in the Yankee and Pennamite war as a Revolutionary soldier is buried in Bradford county?

A. Col. John Franklin, who is buried on the east bank of the Susquehanna in Athens township.

15. What girl was the heroine of pioneer times in Bradford county?

A. Elizabeth Fox, afterwards the wife of William Means of Towanda.

16. What thrilling incident in the life of Maj. Moses Van Campen is associated with the history of Wysox?

A. His escape from captivity, when on the night of April 3, 1780, he severed the cords binding him, fell upon his ten Indian captors and with the aid of his comrade, Peter Pence, slew nine of the savages and wounded the tenth, who escaped.

17. What is the oldest historic landmark in Bradford county?

A. The great "Standing Stone" on the Asylum side of the river, known by the Indians for centuries.

18. By whom and when was the first permanent settlement made in Bradford county?

A. By Rudolph Fox in 1770, near the mouth of Towanda creek in Towanda township.

19. What township was settled by Revolutionary soldiers?

A. Sheshequin, 1783.

20. What township was settled distinctively by the Germans?

A. Overton, 1810.

21. Who were the first permanent settlers in the county—Germans, Dutch or Yankees?

A. 1st, Germans, 1770; 2nd, Dutch (or Holland), 1773; 3rd, Yankees, or New Englanders, 1774.

22. When, and from what counties was Bradford county formed?

A. Luzerne and Lycoming, 1812.

23. For whom is Bradford county named?

A. William Bradford of Pennsylvania, second Attorney-General of the United States under President Washington.

24. What townships were formed before the organization of Bradford county?

A. Wyalusing, Wysox, Athens, Ulster, Burlington, Orwell, Canton, Towanda and Smithfield—9.

25. Where were courts first held in Bradford county?

A. At the "Red Tavern" of Wm. Means, Towanda, 1813.

26. What Bradford county Judge was an Irishman and wore a wig?

A. Thomas Burnside, second judge of the county.

27. Was slavery ever tolerated in Bradford county?

A. It was. Several families had slaves?

28. What unusual occurrence in 1806 greatly frightened the settlers?

A. The total eclipse of the sun, or memorable "Dark Day."

29. In what tragic manner did the first permanent settler of Bradford county meet his death?

A. While fishing on the river near the mouth of Towanda creek, March 4, 1806, the ice gave way, and being unable to get out, Rudolph Fox was drowned.

30. What man for 30 years was eminent in the political history of the county, State and nation?

A. Gen. Samuel McKean.

31. What Quaker was eminent in the early political history of the county?

A. Burr Ridgway.

32. Where was the first church organized in Bradford county?

A. The first church in the county, Congregational in nature, was the "Church of Christ at Wysox on the Susquehanna river in the State of Pennsylvania." It was organized October 3, 1791, at the house of Jehial Franklin in Wysox. The original members were Isaac Foster, Jonas Smith, Wm. Coolbaugh, Daniel Guthrey, Huldah Hickok and Rufus Foster, all of whom "entered into a solemn covenant with God and with one another, by

signing their names to a solemn covenant, as in the presence and fear of God." Rev. Jabez Culver was present and officiated. At the same meeting the following were "received by vote into full communion with the church": Jehial Franklin, E. M. Franklin, John Newell, Jonathan Arnold Franklin, Abigail Franklin, Nathan Smith and James Lewis.

33. Who was the merchant prince of pioneer times of this section?

A. Matthias Hollenback, who early established stores at Tioga Point and Wysox.

34. Why did the French come to Asylum?

A. During the French Revolution ("Reign of Terror") many citizens of France in fear of their lives, fled for safety to other parts of Europe and America. A number of these refugees formed a colony and established a settlement at Asylum in 1793.

35. Before the day of roads how did the first settlers find their way into the county?

A. By the streams in boats and following the Indian trails.

36. What township is named for a tribe of Indians?

A. Tuscarora.

37. What Bradford county village is named for a noted Frenchman?

A. LeRaysville, in honor of Vincent LeRay de Chaumont, who owned many sections of land, embracing the greater part of Eastern Bradford.

38. What township is named for a President of the United States?

A. Monroe, for President James Monroe.

39. When and for what purpose was a herd of 800 cattle driven through the wilderness of Bradford county?

A. In 1779 to supply Sullivan's army with food.

40. How many citizens of Bradford county have actually voted for a President of the United States?

A. Those who have been Presidential Electors, viz : 1812, Clement Paine, who voted for James Madison ; 1832, Samuel McKean, who voted for Andrew Jackson ; 1848, Francis Tyler, who voted for Zachary Taylor ; 1856, Réuben Wibur, who voted for James Buchanan ; 1860, Ulysses Mercur chosen, but being ill at the time of the meeting of the electoral college, E. Reed Myer was substituted, who voted for Abraham Lincoln ; 1664, Elias W. Hale, who voted for Abraham Lincoln ; 1880, Nathan C. Elsbree, who voted for James A. Garfield ; 1888, John H. Grant, who voted for Benjamin Harrison ; 1904, John H. Brown, who voted for Theodore Roosevelt.

41. What was the pioneer's first grist-mill?

A. The Indian's invention—the stone mortar and pestle, or the Yankee's device of the hollowed stump with spring-pole and pounder.

42. Why was the ox more generally used than the horse in pioneer times?

A. The ox was cheaper, not as liable to injury in working over new ground, could be kept more easily than the horse and in case of accident the animal could be killed and flesh used for food.

43. Why was Bradford county's first jail kept at Monroeton?

A. No public buildings had yet been erected, and the first sheriff, Abner C. Rockwell, who resided at Monroe (then a part of Towanda township), fixed up a log house for a jail and in this kept the prisoners.

44. Where were the first two postoffices established in Bradford county? How often was the mail received?

A. At Athens and Wyalusing in 1800. The mail was brought in by carriers on foot from Wilkes-Barre, once in two weeks.

45. What fruit, if any, did the first settlers find in coming into the wilderness?

A. Wild plums, crab apples, grapes and the different wild berries.

46. What town derives its name from the fact that it is in exactly the same latitude as an important European city?

A. Rome, being in exactly the same latitude as Rome, Italy.

47. What townships are named after distinguished generals?

A. Warren for Gen. Joseph Warren; Pike for Gen. Zebulon M. Pike.

48. What townships have names of Indian origin?

A. Sheshequin, Towanda, Tuscarora, Wyalusing and Wysox.

49. What was the big game of pioneer times, and who were some of our noted hunters?

A. The elk, deer, wolf, panther and bear; the Northrups, Wilcoxes and Reuben Bumpus were among the most noted hunters.

50. What was used as a substitute for money by the pioneers?

A. A century ago, trade was carried on almost exclusively by barter. The farmer exchanged his corn, wheat, rye, pork, skins, shingles, butter or whatever other surplus articles he had for merchandise. The laborer took his pay in grain, meat or merchandise. At an earlier date skins had a fixed value and were used for money in some localities.



51. When for a period of two years did the pioneers barely escape starving to death?

A. 1816 and 1817; in the former year there was a heavy frost every month and nearly every crop was destroyed, this left nothing to subsist on until crops grew the next year.

52. What connection has the name of John B. Gibson with the courts of Bradford county and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania?

A. He was the first Judge of Bradford county and the 22nd Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

53. What musical prodigy and noted song writer was educated in the schools of Bradford county?

A. Stephen Collins Foster, who was a student both at the Old Towanda Academy and the Athens Academy.

54. What Bishop of the M. E. church spent his boyhood days in Bradford county, where he was converted?

A. Bishop H. B. Bascom, who was converted and received into the church at Ulster in 1810.

55. What man known as the "Indian Fighter" spent his last years in Southern Bradford? Relate a thrilling incident connected with his life.

A. Joseph Elliot of Wyalusing township. He was captured at the battle of Wyoming and taken to the "Bloody Rock" to be executed, but breaking away from his captors, though being wounded, he escaped by swimming the river.

56. Members of what Bradford county families were carried away by the Indians during the Revolution?

A. Rudolph Fox of Towanda, the Stropes and Van Valkenburgs of Wysox, Lemuel Fitch and Richard Fitzgerald of Standing Stone and Amos York of Wyalusing.

57. What Indian, who was a friend to the first white

settlers in the county, has a stream named in his memory?

A. Tom Jack, the friendly Indian located at Burlington.

58. What township was originally named in memory of a celebrated Universalist preacher?

A. Springfield was originally called Murraysfield in honor of Noah Murray, a Revolutionary soldier and Universalist preacher, who died in Springfield in 1811.

59. What township was named in honor of a resident of Europe?

A. Barelay, in honor of Robert Barelay of London, England.

60. What two townships originally embraced all of Bradford county?

A. Tioga and Wyalusing.

61. What became of the township of Durell?

A. When Terry was formed in 1859 Durell was changed to Asylum.

62. Who encountered the most hardships, the settlers along the river or those back on the hills? Why?

A. Those on the hills. They were remote from mills, stores and doctors, surrounded by ferocious wild beasts and had to clear away the great timbers before they could grow crops.

63. What pioneer was caught in a blinding snow storm and frozen to death, while making a trip from one settlement to another?

A. Henry Lent of Rome, who was frozen to death, February 15, 1801, on Towner Hill.

64. Who was the Hermit of Wysauking"?

A. Matthias Fencelor (Van Sler), a Hollander, who came to Wysox in 1790.

65. Without watches or clocks how did the pioneers determine the time of day?

A. By "sun-marks" or "noon marks" upon the door of the cabin, or the location of the sun in the heavens.

66. For want of doctors, what did the early settlers do in times of sickness?

A. They were their own doctors. Every mother learned the use of herbs and applied them as the symptoms of the disease required.

67. What Indian villages were in North Towanda?

A. Ogehage, Oscalui and Newtychanning.

68. Did all of Sullivan's army come up on the east side of the river?

A. One company of 60 men under Captain Gifford came up on the west side of the river to prevent any surprise or interruption from that direction.

69. What town now occupies the site of an important Indian village?

A. Athens.

70. Were any white people ever killed by the Indians in Bradford county?

A. None of the settlers were killed by the Indians, but lives were lost during the Hartley and Sullivan expeditions and in the engagement with the Franklin rescuing party.

71. From what circumstance do Break-neck hill and run derive their name?

A. Tradition has it that an Indian squaw was offered a quart of rum if she would jump from the rocks into the river. She tried for the rum and broke her neck, hence the name of the locality. The point at which she made her leap is known as the "Squaw's Head." Here

for many years the image of a squaw's head was painted upon the rocks, originally having been done, it is claimed, in her own blood, by the Indians.

72. What were the opposing political parties at the first election held in Bradford county?

A. Federalists and Democratic-Republicans.

73. What Bradford county village once bore the name of "New Baltimore"?

A. Wysox, expecting to be the county-seat, was surveyed and platted and given the name New Baltimore.

74. How many court houses and how many jails has Bradford county had?

A. Four court houses and four jails.

75. What man was Associate Judge of Bradford county for a period of 27 years.

A. John McKean.

76. Where and when did a victorious army celebrate by a great dance in Bradford county?

A. 1779, upon the return of Sullivan's army to Fort Sullivan (Tioga Point) after their successful raid into the Indian's country.

77. What Revolutionary soldier, buried in Bradford county, was assigned the responsible duty of personal guard over Major Andre, after his capture, in conveying him to American headquarters?

A. Samuel Wood, who died in Smithfield in 1828.

78. What two women distinguished as heroines of the Revolution are buried in Bradford county?

A. Elizabeth Hagar, wife of John Pratt, and Mara Sergeant, wife of Joseph Grace. The former died in Granville in 1843, aged 88 years, and the latter in Springfield in 1844, aged 82 years.

79. What man noted in this section as a mill builder

in pioneer times, was captured by the Indians when a boy and lived among them three years?

A. James Lewis, who died at Powell in 1822, aged about 80 years.

80. Name the Indian burying grounds, beginning with the most extensive, in Bradford county.

A. South Towanda, Athens, Wyalusing, Sheshequin, Wysox, North Towanda, Burlington and LeRoy.

81. When was our public school system founded? Who was our first County Superintendent and which one was elevated to the office of State Superintendent?

A. 1834; Emanuel Guyer; Charles R. Coburn.

82. What grand celestial phenomenon occurred in November, 1833?

A. The meteoric shower or "Falling Stars."

83. What president of the Mormon church was baptised into the Mormon faith in Western Bradford?

A. Brigham Young, in a pool on the Hunt farm in Troy township.

84. What township has the distinction of being the birthplace of a Governor?

A. Wm. Goebel, governor of Kentucky, who was assassinated, was born in Albany township. His parents were Germans.

85. What Bradford county people have a strain of Indian blood?

A. The Vanderpools, Johnsons, Heemans and Wheelers.

86. Who was Bradford county's most distinguished soldier in the Civil War?

A. Gen. Henry J. Madill.

87. Where is Fencelor's fort, and what are the circumstances from which it derives its name?

A. One of the most interesting natural curiosities to be found in the territory of Rome is the rock known as Fencelor's Fort. Half way between Rome village and North Rome, where the public road runs close to the creek, the traveler will observe, in going over the ground, that he has gradually ascended to the crest of a small hill. Here is Fencelor's Fort. The formation of the ground is like that of a huge wedge driven into the bank with the butt lying in the creek, the three sides showing a perpendicular face of some 15 or 20 feet. Thus at the crest, where the public road crosses, there is only a narrow neck leading to the top of this natural fortress. The tradition for the name is substantially as follows: Matthias Fencelor, "the hermit," who came early to Wysox and of whom many interesting tales are related, having been to the upper settlements along the river found himself drifting through the darkness before he could reach home. A pack of wolves came upon his track and pressed him closely until he reached the rock above described. The only point of attack left open for the wild denizens was the narrow neck at the crest of the hill. Here Fencelor built a fire, through which the wolves would not venture to pass, making his situation secure. Upon the dawn of morning, the pack departed and Fencelor resumed his journey without further interruption.

88. To what townships have scriptural names been given?

A. Armenia and Mt. Zion (changed to Orwell).

89. When, where and by whom was coal discovered in Bradford county?

A. 1812, by Abner or Absalom Carr, a hunter, at Coal Run in Barclay township.

90. When and by whom was the first settlement made in Towanda borough?

A. Wm. Means, 1786-'87.

91. When was the county line changed for the sole purpose of keeping a resident of Athens township out of the Legislature? Did the scheme work?

A. In 1804 an act was passed by the Legislature setting off that part of Luzerne county which contained the residence of Col. Jno. Franklin to Lycoming. In 1805, however, he was elected by the people of Lycoming, and to the chagrin and mortification of his enemies he appeared again at Lancaster and took his seat.

92. What anti-slavery champion of National fame was born in Athens?

A. Joshua R. Giddings, who for several terms represented Ohio in Congress.

93. Was it ever thought that transportation by steam boat might be made profitable on the North Branch of the Susquehanna? What was the first steamboat to ply these waters? When?

A. For many years it was generally believed that transportation by steamboat on the North Branch of the Susquehanna could be made profitable. The first trial was made by Captain Elgar in his steamboat *Codorus* between Wilkes-Barre and Elmira in 1826.

94. In what township was the first settlement formed by three hardy sons of Rhode Island, who came all the way on foot, carrying a leather saddle-bag, gun and axe upon their shoulders?

A. Warren, in 1797. These pioneers were Wm. Arnold, Wm. Harding and Thos Gibson.

95. What Chief Justice of Pennsylvania was born in Towanda?

A. Ulysses Mercur.

96. What were known as the "Big Hunts" and when did they occur?



A. To rid the country of the destructive wild beasts, wolves, panthers and bears, the farmers in a large territory fixed upon a time for a general "round up," when all with guns took their places in the circle, extending several miles, and moved gradually toward a common centre. Thus when the animals were brought within a small space, they could not escape and were killed by the scores. There were two of these general or "Big Hunts," in 1805 and 1818.

97. Why did many of the early settlers prefer hill lands to those along the river?

A. Generally the large timber was back from the river. There was a popular notion that the size of the tree was indicative of the quality of the soil where it grew. Accordingly many settlers chose hill lands with its supposed richer soil.

98. What once important villages in Bradford county are now but a memory?

A. Friedenshutzen, the Moravian village at Wyalusing; Asylum, the French settlement in Asylum township; and of a later date, Barclay and Fall Brook.

99. What town derives its name from a natural curiosity?

A. Standing Stone.

100. Who were the patriot mothers of Sheshequin, one of whom had six sons and two sons-in-law in the Revolutionary war, the other, sending nine sons to fight for the Union?

A. Mrs. Hannah Gore, mother of Obadiah, Samuel, Daniel, Silas, George and Asa Gore and mother-in-law of John Murfee and Timothy Pearce, eight Revolutionary soldiers; Mrs. Abraham Vancise, mother of Cornelius, Thomas, Andrew, Abraham, William Riley, Robert, Charles, Jeremiah and Samuel, nine soldiers of the Civil War.

## BRADFORD COUNTY.

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CONTRIBUTED BY C. F. HEVERLY.

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**B**RADFORD COUNTY was formed as Ontario county February 21, 1810, by an Act of Assembly, from the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming. By Act of March 24, 1812, the county was organized for judicial purposes and the name changed from Ontario to Bradford, in honor of William Bradford of Pennsylvania, second Attorney-General of the United States under President Washington.

The first election held in and for the county of Bradford was on Tuesday, October 13, 1812, at which time, Abner C. Rockwell was chosen sheriff, Wm. Myer, Justus Gaylord, Jr., and Joseph Kinney, county commissioners, and John Horton, coroner. The other officers, with the exception of county auditors (chosen the next year), were appointed by the Governor. They were John B. Gibson, President Judge, George Scott and John McKean, Associate Judges, and Charles F. Welles, Clerk of the several courts, Prothonotary, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.

The first court in the county was convened Monday, January 18, 1813, at the house ("Red Tavern") of William Means in Towanda. Henry Wilson appeared as prosecutor for the Commonwealth. These grand jurors were called and sworn: James Ward (foreman), Jonathan Stevens, John Spalding, Isaac Chaapel, Adonijah

Warner, Isaac Foster, David Rundle, Samuel Cranmer, Jonathan Fowler, Austin Leonard, Zephon Flower, Ezra Spalding, Jesse Allen, Moses Calkins, Parley Coburn, John Harkness, Reuben Hale, Humphrey Brown, Robert Ridgway, Jonathan Frisby and Elisha Rich.

### DIVISIONS.

The following are the townships, area, date of organization, territory from which taken and origin of name :

**Wyalusing**—Area, 26 square miles, organized March 1790, from Stoke ; name is of Indian origin corrupted from *M'chwihilusing*, the place of the hoary veteran. Another version is from *Wigalusui*, the good hunting ground.

**Wysox**—Area, 20 square miles, organized April 1795, from Tioga ; derived from the Indian word *Wisachgimi*, signifying the place of grapes. Zeisberger spells the word *Wisachk*, *Sauk*, or *Saucon*, a canoe harbor ; *Wy-Sauk*, where there is a canoe harbor.

**Athens**—Area, 49 square miles, organized January 1797, from Tioga ; so called because of its (the town and original village) similar location to that of ancient Athens, on a peninsula partly encircled by hills.

**Ulster**—Area, 16 square miles, organized January 1797, from Tioga ; derives its name from the Susquehanna company's township of Ulster, being a part of the original township.

**Burlington**—Area, 24 square miles, organized January 1802, from Wysox ; so named in memory of the early home of a number of the pioneers, who came from Burlington, Vermont.

**Orwell**—(Mt. Zion 1801), Area, 32 square miles, or-

ganized from Athens and Ulster, changed to Orwell in 1802; named in memory of Orwell, Vermont, the town from which many of the first settlers came.

**Canton**—Area, 38 square miles, organized August 1804 from Burlington; derives its name from a Connecticut township of that name, which included a part of what is now called Canton.

**Towanda**—Area, 15 square miles; organized January 1808, from Wysox and Wyalusing; name is of Indian origin. *Awandae* in the Nanticoke tongue signifies, "a burial place;" and *Towandaemunk* in the Delaware dialect, "where there is a burying," or "where we bury the dead;" also said to be derived from *Gowanda*, which, in the Indian tongue, means "a town among the hills by the waterside."

**Smithfield**—Area, 42 square miles, organized between 1804 and 1810, from Ulster; named for David Smith, who claimed the township under Connecticut title, but never lived in the town.

**Pike** (Bradford)—Area, 43 square miles, organized from Rush and Orwell, changed to Pike in April 1813; named in memory of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, a noted explorer who was killed by the explosion of a magazine in the War of 1812.

**Warren**—Area, 44 square miles, organized April, 1813, from Rush and Orwell; named in memory of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was slain at the battle of Bunker Hill.

**Windham**—Area, 35 square miles, organized April 1813, from Orwell; so called from Windham county, Connecticut, the former home of a number of the early settlers.

**Wells**—Area, 35 square miles, organized April 1813, from Athens; named in honor of Gen. Henry Welles, a resident of Athens at the time of the formation of the township.

**Columbia**—Area, 43 square miles, organized August 1813, from Smithfield; takes its name from the Susquehanna Company's town of Columbia, a portion of which is included in the present township.

**Springfield** (Murraysfield)—Area 44 square miles, organized August 1813, from Smithfield; so named in remembrance of Springfield, Mass., the former home of a large number of her pioneers.

**Asylum**—Area, 24 square miles, organized November 1814, from Wyalusing. From the original township of Asylum, Albany was taken off in 1824; Durell township was formed from Asylum, Monroe and Wysox in 1842; Wilmot was next taken off from Asylum and reorganized from Asylum and Wilmot in 1858; now followed the dispute over names, which was settled in 1859 by dropping the name of Durell and removing the name of Asylum to what had been Durell and name of Terry given to what had lastly been Asylum. Asylum is a Latin word meaning a sanctuary, or place of refuge. During the French Revolution among those who fled to other lands for safety and protection were a number of Frenchmen who, in 1793, founded a settlement in Bradford county to which they gave the name "Azilum." When the township was formed it was named Asylum, in memory of those French refugees and their settlement.

**Troy**—Area, 42 square miles, organized December 1815, from Burlington; derives its name from the ancient city of Troy in Asia Minor.

**Ridgebury**—Area, 38 square miles, organized February 1818, from Athens and Wells; Samuel Bennett, one of the first settlers, located on a hill covered with berry bushes. He named his place "Ridgeberry," and being active in the organization of the township, the people gave him the privilege of naming the town, and he conferred upon it the name of his farm.

**Franklin**—Area, 15 square miles, organized September 1819, from Towanda and Canton; so named in honor of Col. John Franklin, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, who is buried at Athens.

**Sheshequin**—Area, 35 square miles, organized May 1820, from Ulster and Wysox; the name is an Indian term, and is believed to be derived from *Tschetschequanink*, signifying "the place of a rattle."

**Monroe**—Area, 36 square miles, organized September 1821, from Towanda. Monroe township was taken from Towanda, and Towanda re-organized from Burlington and part of Towanda; so named in honor of President James Monroe, during whose administration the township was organized.

**Litchfield**—Area, 30 square miles, organized December 1821, from Athens; derives its name from the old Connecticut township of Litchfield, which included in its limits the present township, also in remembrance of the former home of some of the pioneers, being from Litchfield, Conn.

**Albany** (New Albany)—Area, 36 square miles, organized February 1824, from Asylum; derives its name from the old Connecticut town of that name, which included in its limits the present township; the old town being named by a party of gentlemen who were formerly

residents of the city of Albany in the State of New York, and who purchased a large tract of land in the southern part of the county of Bradford. Albany is derived from the Celtic and means a country of heights. In 1664 the English applied this name to the present capital of New York, in honor of the Duke of Albany, who received this title from the Scottish Council in 1398.

**Tuscarora** (Spring Hill, 1829)—Area, 29 square miles, organized from Wyalusing, changed to Tuscarora, 1830; so called for the Tuscarora Indians, a tribe once inhabiting that locality.

**Granville**—Area, 23 square miles, organized February 1831, from Burlington, Canton, Franklin and Troy; so named in memory of the former home in Massachusetts of some of the early settlers.

**Rome** (Watertown)—Area, 30 square miles, organized December 1831, from Orwell, Sheshequin and Wysox; so called and the name adopted by her citizens, from the fact that the township is in the same latitude as Rome, Italy.

**South Creek**—Area, 31 square miles, organized May 1835, from Ridgebury and Wells; derives its name from the principal stream flowing through the township, being a south branch of the Chemung river.

**LeRoy** (Union, September 1835,)—Area, 44 square miles, organized December 1835, from Canton and Franklin; LeRoy is a French name, meaning "the King." This name for the new township was suggested by Ira Crofut and was adopted by a vote of the citizens when the township was formed.

**Herrick**—Area, 20 square miles, organized February 1838, from Orwell, Pike, Wyalusing and Wysox; so



named in honor of Hon. Edward Herrick, who was President Judge of Bradford county when the township was formed.

**Standing Stone**—Area, 17 square miles, organized September 1841, from Herrick, Wyalusing and Wysox ; the name was first given to the locality by the Indians, on account of a very remarkable stone which stands in the river near the right bank.

**Armenia**—Area, 17 square miles, organized February 1843, from Canton and Troy ; the name signifies “ Heavenly Mountain.” The mountain from which the township derives its name was first so called by Noah Wilson, who settled in what is now Alba borough in 1803.

**Wilmot** (Greenwood)—Area, 50 square miles, organized May 1849, from Asylum ; so named in honor of Hon. David Wilmot, then in the height of his fame as a congressman.

**North Towanda** (Sugar Creek,)—Area, 10 square miles, organized December 1851, from Towanda ; the name follows naturally in the division of Towanda township, the new township being the northern section.

**Overton**—Area, 46 square miles, organized February 1853, from Albany, Franklin and Monroe ; so named in honor of Edward Overton, Sr., a distinguished member of the Bradford county Bar, who gave generous assistance to the people in their effort to secure the erection of a new township, and held large tracts of land in the territory.

**West Burlington**—Area, 34 square miles, organized February 1855, from Burlington ; the new township being the western section of Burlington divided, hence the name.

**Terry**—Area, 34 square miles, organized May 1859; Asylum changed, Durell, dropped; so named in memory of Jonathan Terry, the first permanent settler in 1787.

**Barclay**—Area, 20 square miles, organized May 1867, from Franklin; so named in honor of Robert Barclay of London, England, who had purchased, prior to the discovery of coal (1812) on his lands, 51 tracts, containing nearly 21,000 acres lying on what is known as the Barclay Mountains.

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## BOROUGHS

### AND DATE OF INCORPORATION.

**Towanda**—March 5, 1828.

**Athens**—March 25, 1831.

**Troy**—April 11, 1845.

**Sylvania**—May 5, 1853.

**Burlington**—February 14, 1854.

**Monroe**—May 19, 1855.

**Rome**—February 3, 1858.

**LeRaysville**—May 16, 1863.

**Alba**—February 4, 1864.

**Canton**—May 10, 1864.

**South Waverly**—January 28, 1878.

**New Albany**—December 6, 1879.

**Wyalusing**—February 16, 1887.

**Sayre**—January 27, 1891.

# EARLY MARRIAGES

IN BRADFORD COUNTY.

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*CONTRIBUTED BY C. F. HEVERLY.*

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**A**UTUMN, 1776, in Wyalusing, Aholiab Buck of Kingston, Pa., and Lucretia, daughter of Amos York.

October 1, 1783, in Sheshequin, John Spalding and Wealthy Ann, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

February 20, 1788, in Sheshequin, Benedict Satterlee and Wealthy, daughter of Joseph Spalding.

April 20, 1788, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore, Matthias Hollenback and Sarah Hibbard.

October 19, 1788, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore, Elisha Durkee and Hannah, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

—— 1788, William Means and Elizabeth, daughter of Rudolph Fox, both of Towanda Creek.

August 23, 1789, in Sheshequin, William Witter Spalding and Rebecca, daughter of Gen. Simon Spalding.

June 3, 1790, in Sheshequin, John Shepard and Anna, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

March 14, 1792, in Sheshequin, Moses Park and Mary, daughter of Gen. Simon Spalding.

—— 1792, Joshua Bailey of Sugar Creek and Miss Susan Bennett of Wyalusing.

June 13, 1793, in Sheshequin at the home of the bride's father, John Newell, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, Samuel Rutty and Polly Newell.

August 22, 1793, on Sugar Creek, at the house of the bride's father, Ezra Rutty, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, Orr Scovell and Polly Rutty.

September 19, 1793, in Sheshequin, at the home of the groom's father, John Newell, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, John Newell and Lydia Ogden.

October 3, 1793, in Sheshequin, at the home of the bride's father, Ephraim Garrison, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, Wm. Avery and Anna Garrison.

December 12, 1793, in Sheshequin, by Joseph Kinney, Esq., Avery Gore and Lucy, daughter of Silas Gore.

December 19, 1793, on Sugar Creek, at the home of the bride's father, Jonas Smith, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, Isaac Horton and Sally Smith.

June 3, 1794, in Wysox, at the house of Wm. Ferguson, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, James Lewis and Polly Rutty, both of Wysox.

—— 1795, Abial Foster of Sugar Creek and Miss Mary Means of Towanda.

June 4, 1796, Silas Scovell of Wysox (Towanda) and Miss Abigail Harris of Luzerne county, Pa.

February 1, 1797, in Sheshequin, at the home of the bride's father, Gen. Simon Spalding, Joseph Kingsbury and Anna Spalding.

March 1, 1797, in Wysox, Peter Johnson and Sarah, daughter of Theophilus Moger, both of Wysox.

Spring, 1797, in Asylum, Alexander d' Autremont and Abigail, daughter of Maj. Oliver Dodge.

December 11, 1797, in Asylum, Bartholomew Laporte and Elizabeth, daughter of John Franklin.

March 20, 1798, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore, Wm. Buck and —— Mitchell, both of Ulster.

June 26, 1798, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore,

Ebenezer B. Gregory of Wysox and Miss Celinda Taylor of Ulster.

March 26, 1799, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore, Augustus Bingham and Sarah Bardwell, both of Ulster.

April 2, 1800, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore, Obadiah Brown of Ulster and Joanna Brown of Milton, Cayuga county, N. Y.

Oct. 20, 1800, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore, Joel Tuttle of Ulster and Rebecca Pearce of Chemung, N. Y.

February 26, 1801, Jeremiah Shaw of Sheshequin and Cynthia, daughter of Eli Holcomb of Ulster.

June 14, 1801, in Wysox, at the home of the bride's father, John Parks, by Rev. Elisha Cole, James Lent and Chloe Parks.

July 12, 1801, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore, David Rundle and Polly Ensign, both of Ulster.

December 31, 1801, in Sheshequin, by Judge Obadiah Gore, Elias Needham and Betsy Butler, both of Ulster.

— 1801, in Wysox, by Moses Coolbaugh, Esq., William Myer and Joanna, daughter of Nathaniel Hickok.

October 21, 1802, John Fox and Mary, daughter of Gordon Fowler, both of Towanda Creek.

February 27, 1803, Reuben Hale of Towanda Creek and Wealthy, daughter of Isaac Tracy of Tioga Point.

October, 1805, in Terrytown, by Guy Wells, Esq., Ebenezer Horton and Mary, daughter of Jonathan Terry.

September 11, 1806, Wm Snyder of Sheshequin and Hannah, daughter of John Parks of Wysox.

Dec. 28, 1806, in Wysox, Hiram Mix and Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Ralph Martin.

February 1, 1807, Harry Spalding of Sheshequin and

Lemira, daughter of Jno. F. Satterlee of Athens.

March 8, 1807, in Ulster, at the home of Capt. Eli Holcomb, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Elisha Luther and Eve Ryngor.

November 9, 1808, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., John M. Smith and Rachel, daughter of Benj. Brink.

November 13, 1808, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Albert Meads of Athens and Hannah Bernard of Ulster.

January 4, 1809, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Abner Bullard of Chemung, N. Y., and Peggy Hiney of Ulster.

January 15, 1809, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Wm. Horton of Lower Sheshequin and Esther Cowell, daughter of Christopher Cowell of Wysox.

February 19, 1809, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., George Hicks of Watertown (Rome) and Sarah Post of Claverack.

May 7, 1809, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., George Kinney and Mary, daughter of Lodowick Carner.

June 18, 1809, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Peter Barnard and Roba, daughter of Abel Newell.

November 30, 1809, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Daniel Brink and Rachel, daughter of Jesse Smith.

December 28, 1809, in Sheshequin, Franklin Blackman and Sibyl, daughter of David Beardsley.

April 8, 1810, in Wysox, by George Scott, Esq., Capt. Joseph Elliott and Barbara, daughter of Henry Lent.

April 12, 1810, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Jonas Smith and Jemima, daughter of Benjamin Brink.

August 28, 1810, in Wysox, by George Scott, Esq., Richard Ridgway and Miss Sally Cowell.

Aug. 22, 1810, in Wysox, by Geo. Scott, Esq., John Watts and Miss Polly Cowell.

August 26, 1810, in Wysox, by Geo. Scott, Esq., Wm. F. Dininger and Miss Betsey Vanhorn

September 23, 1810, in Wysox, by Geo. Scott, Esq., Abraham Lent and Gitty, daughter of Wm. Elliott.

December 20, 1810, in Wysox, Shepard Pierce and Sarah, daughter of Moses Coolbaugh.

June 16, 1811, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Gersham Towner and Sally, daughter of Thaddeus Hem-enway, both of Watertown (Rome).

September 29, 1811, in Towanda, by Rev. M. M. York, Joseph M. Piollet and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha Whitney, both of Wysox.

September 29, 1811, by Rev. Mr. Cole, Hezekiah Mer-ritt and Miss Polly Wells, all of Towanda.

December 15, 1811, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Lemuel Atwood and Sarah Bernard.

February 13, 1812, in Sheshequin, Henry Welles of Athens and Sally, daughter of Jno. Spalding.

February 16, 1812, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., John M. Hicks and Eunice, daughter of Jno. C. Forbes, all of Sheshequin.

March 25, 1812, in Wysox, by Wm. Myer, Esq., Caleb Shores and Anna, daughter of Richard Horton of She-shequin.

May 31, 1812, by Geo. Scott, Esq., David Horton and Hannah, daughter of Abel Newell all of Hornbrook.

October 4, 1812, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Henry Hibbard and Peggy Westbrook, both of Ulster.

October 22, 1812, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Robert Russell and Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac Cash, both of Ulster.



November 15, 1812, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Stephen Merrithew and Peggy Dalton, both of Claverack.

December 6, 1812, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Noah Spalding of Towanda and Huldah Kellogg of Ulster.

December 3, 1812, Justus Lewis of Wyalusing and Polly, daughter of Elisha Keeler of Pike.

December 31, 1812, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Silas Burrell and Sarah Granger, both of Ulster.

February 4, 1813, in Sheshequin by Samuel Gore, Esq., Josiah Woodworth and Sally Lockwood, both of Ulster.

February 22, 1813, in Sheshequin, Elijah Townsend and Sally M., daughter of Samuel Gore.

February, 1813, in Terrytown, by Jonathan Terry, Esq., Justus Vaughn and Sally Vincent.

May 20, 1813, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Thomas Lewis and Patty Dulittle.

June 13, 1813, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Isaac S. Horton and Hannah, daughter of John Elliott.

June, 1813, in Terrytown, by Jonathan Terry, Esq., Isaac Sutton and Hannah Quick.

December 13, 1813, in Terrytown, by Jonathan Terry, Esq., Joseph Babcock and Polly Bixby.

January 20, 1814, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Warren Brown and Ruth, daughter of Joseph Kinney.

March 2, 1814, Cornelius Coolbaugh of Wysox and Jemima, daughter of Sheffield Wilcox of Monroe.

June 19, 1814, in Wysox, by Harry Morgan, Esq., Daniel Coolbaugh and Anna, daughter of Richard Vaughn.

June 19, 1814, in Wysox, by Burr Ridgway, Esq., David Kenyon and Sarah Post.

June 24, 1814, in Terrytown, by Jonathan Terry, Esq., Nathaniel Viall and Hannah Gaskell.

July 2, 1814, Col. Robt. Spalding of Sheshequin and Aurelia, daughter of Elisha Satterlee of Athens.

July 3, 1814, in Sheshequin, Obadiah Gore Spalding and Chlotilda, daughter of Samuel Hoyt.

July 23, 1814, By Rev. M. M. York, Jesse Woodruff and Mrs. Polly Ballard, both of Towanda.

August 7, 1814, in Terrytown, by Jonathan Terry, Esq., Joseph Frisbie and Catherine Wheeler.

September 27, 1814, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., John Williams and Hannah Roberts.

November 24, 1814, in Terrytown, by Jonathan Terry, Esq., Daniel Vargason and Amy Johnson.

December 29, 1814, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Henry Smith and Anna, daughter of Wm. W. Spalding.

June 8, 1815, in Terrytown, by Jonathan Terry, Esq., John M. Quick and Sally Preston.

November 12, 1815, in Terrytown, by Rev. M. M. York, John P. Stalford and Lydia, daughter of Maj. John Horton.

Nov. 26, 1815, in Towanda, by Burr Ridgway, Esq., Wm. Means, Jr., and Miss Eunice Hewitt, both of Towanda.

December 24, 1815, Samuel Coolbaugh of Wysox and Nancy Ogden of Wyalusing.

February 3, 1816, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Luther Carner and Wealthy Ann, daughter of John Spalding.

June 17, 1816, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., John Hemenway and Deborah Gray.

July 1, 1816, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Wm. Thompson and Elizabeth Gale.

July 16, 1816, John Horton, Jr., of Terrytown and Nancy G., daughter of John Miller.

July 28, 1816, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., David Thindy and Charity, daughter of Timothy Culver.

November 24, 1816, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Russell Pemberton and Huldah Carner.

May 17, 1817, By C. Brown, Esq., Samuel Marshall and Miss Hannah Hoyt, both of Ulster.

July 20, 1817, in the log meeting house in Merryall, by Rev. M. M. York, Thomas Ingham of Sugar Run and Eunice, daughter of Maj. John Horton of Terrytown.

September 5, 1817, by Isaac Seymour, Esq., John Phillips and Miss A. Humphrey.

September 24, 1817, in Standing Stone, Chas. F. Homet, Jr., of Asylum and Lucy, daughter of Jonathan Stevens.

September 25, 1817, in Wysox, by Samuel Gore, Esq., Jacob Howard and Emma Park.

October 11, 1817, in Sheshequin, by Samuel Gore, Esq., John E. Westley and Celinda Grover.



# ANNUAL

BRADFORD COUNTY Pa.

## Historical Society

CONTAINING

No. 2

Papers on Local History, List of Bradford  
County Pioneers, Settlement of the  
Townships, and Counties of  
Pennsylvania.

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TOWANDA, PA.,  
BRADFORD STAR PRINT,  
1908.



# Bradford County Historical Society.

## Reports, 1907.

**Meetings**—Since the publication of the last Annual, regular monthly meetings of the Society have been held on the fourth Saturday of each month. The average attendance at these meetings has been fifty persons. Two meetings were especially devoted to townships—Standing Stone and Smithfield. May 25th, 1907, was observed as "Veterans' Day." The June meeting was devoted to "Old People's Day" and was a great success.

The public lecture by Wm. Elliott Griffis on "The Sullivan Expedition in 1779," in conjunction with the Daughters of the American Revolution, was largely attended and very satisfactory. Besides the meetings devoted to townships and special subjects, there have been read at other meetings papers of historical interest and value. Committees are at work to designate by appropriate monuments and markers, points of historic interest, within the county. In order to stimulate investigation by the young of our county, the Society has inaugurated prizes to pupils in the Grammar and High School grades of the schools, for the best essay on township or county history, etc., which has resulted in the submission of fifty-five such essays for competition.

**Library and Museum**—A decided gain over any preceding year. The additions include twenty-three regimental histories of the Civil War, a dozen official reports of the Union and Confederate armies, a large collection of Journals of the Civil War, all gifts and do-

Exc. C. #2570 11-2-67 P.C. 4564 10 Aug 1907

nations. Two volumes on local history were purchased and a dozen miscellaneous old books, including the "Travels of the Duke of Liancourt," contributed. A number of periodicals and annuals of historical societies were received on exchange. There was also a considerable collection of old records and manuscripts received.

One case was added for soldiers' relics and many curios and articles of the olden time were contributed to the museum and log house.





# ADVENT OF WHITE MAN

INTO BRADFORD COUNTY.

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PAPER BY C. F. HEVERLY.

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## THE FIRST WHITE MEN.

When white man first visited this county he found the American Indian. How long he and his progenitors had been here is not known. Centuries have elapsed, possibly thousands of years, since this country was first peopled. Race had succeeded race, and villages gone to decay and ruin, hundreds of years before the advent of the white man. It is quite certain that a pre-historic people was here before the Indian. A study of the ruins of ancient towns, implements of stone and pottery-ware are our only evidence. In fine, we know but little, until white man came and made written history. At this period we will commence.

The first white man to visit what is now Bradford county was Stephen Brule', a Frenchman, who was an explorer and interpreter for Samuel Champlain, so celebrated in the early French achievements in America. Champlain had secured the friendship of the Hurons who occupied the territory adjoining lakes Huron and Erie. The Carantouannais were the allies of the Hurons. The country of this people was the upper waters of the Susquehanna. Their principal town—Carantouan—was located at what is known as Spanish Hill, just above the present village of Sayre. It was palisaded and contained eight hundred warriors. In 1615 Brule' was sent with twelve Hurons to arrange with the Carantouannais for a

force of five hundred warriors to co-operate with Champlain and the Hurons in an attack upon the Onondaga stronghold. They reached Carantouan in the latter part of September, where they were "welcomed with great joy, being entertained by banquets and dances for some days." After the expedition Brule' returned to Carantouan and explored the surrounding country. The next year, 1616, he went down the Susquehanna to the sea, being the first white man ever to perform this journey, and is believed, was the first white man to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania. \* It will be observed that Brule's visit was almost three hundred years ago, and that Bradford county has the distinction of being the first county in the State trod by white man. Brule's life, for twenty-four years, among the Indians, was full of thrilling interest. Finally, he was treacherously murdered by the Hurons who feasted upon his lifeless remains.

From the time of Brule', so far as we have any record, it was more than a hundred years, before the next white man passed down the Susquehanna Valley. The sufferings of the German Palatinates having been related to Governor Keith, his interest and sympathy were at once aroused. He offered them a home in Pennsylvania where their titles could be clear, and their land free from Indian claims. Accordingly in the spring of 1723, a number of these Germans cut a road from the Schoharie

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\*

In 1614 three Dutch traders were captured by the Carantouannais while on the warpath against the Mohawks. Some writers have tried to make it appear that these Dutchmen were brought to Carantouan. Butterfield, in his work on "Brule's Discoveries and Explorations," and other recent writers, disprove such theory, and assert, "these Dutchmen were released and never saw any part of Pennsylvania."

Valley through the forests to the headwaters of the Susquehanna. Down this rock-strewn stream these hardy pioneers floated their precious freight until they reached the mouth of Swarta Creek, below Harrisburg. They ascended this stream crossing the divide between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill and entered the fertile valley of the Tulpehocken in Berks county, where they formed an important settlement. During the six years following a large number of other Palatinates from Schoharie came down the Susquehanna and joined their friends at Tulpehocken. While these people did not locate in Bradford county, they were among the first to cross it, and the route opened by them brought into the county its first settlers.

In 1737, Governor Gooch of Virginia desired the province of Pennsylvania to mediate between the Six Nations and the Southern Indians. Conrad Weiser was selected to perform this mission. He started on his journey with a German companion, Stoffel Stump, and an Indian guide, reaching the county by the way of the Loyalsock. Crossing the divide they came down Sugar Creek, arriving at the Indian village of North Towanda on the 29th of March. Here and at Athens they found the Indians on the verge of starvation. Their own provisions were exhausted, but a small supply was secured and they proceeded on their mission. The journey was one of severest hardships through a dense wilderness of five hundred miles. Weiser's observations and visit among the Indians here would be interesting to relate, but as these facts have been given by another, we will not repeat. It should be stated, however, that this was not Conrad Weiser's first visit among the Indians in this

section, as he himself says, "He was here twelve years before." (1725.)

In July, 1743, Conrad Weiser was sent again to Onondaga with a message from the Governor of Virginia to arrange a place of meeting with the Six Nations to form a treaty in regard to disputed lands. He was accompanied on this expedition by John Bartram, a celebrated English traveler and botanist, Lewis Evans, geographer for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and Indian guides. The trip was made on horseback from Philadelphia. The party entered the county by the Lycoming route, encountering many difficulties in their passage through the wilderness. A stop was made at the Indian village at Athens. Here, as at other points, observations and examinations were made by Bartram and Evans, who were the first men of science to visit this section, and the journey, the first one, made across the country on horseback.

Diahoga (Athens) like Easton was favorite treaty ground, and many important councils and treaties were held here with Indians. In 1756 Governor Morris sent Captain Newcastle with a message and to treat with a number of Indian chiefs at Athens. The meeting was an important one and a treaty effected. The next year and frequently thereafter representatives of the proprietary government met the Indians at Athens on various missions.

In May, 1760, Christian Frederick Post, one of the most zealous Moravian Missionaries, on his way to attend a council of the Western Indians, spent a night in the Indian town at Wyalusing and preached to the Indians in their own language. This is regarded as the first gospel sermon ever heard in the Susquehanna Valley above

Wyoming. Regular missionary work was commenced among the Wyalusing Indians in 1763, resulting in the building of the town of Freidenshutzen, which was occupied until 1772 when the Moravians removed to the Tuscaroras Valley in Ohio.

Having briefly sketched the missions which brought the first white men into Bradford county, I invite your attention to the subject especially to be considered in this paper—"The first permanent settler in Bradford county."

#### THE FOX FAMILY.

Attention has been called to the German Palatinates and the cause of their removal from the Schoharie Valley. Of this people were Rudolph Fox and Peter Shoefelt, who with their families, came down the Susquehanna in the month of May, 1770. Mr. Fox stopped at Towanda, and Shoefelt at Frenchtown, being the first white men who undertook to make a permanent home in Bradford county. Mr. Shoefelt remained at Frenchtown six years then he sold out and removed to the West Branch, where he was killed by the Indians in 1778.

Mr. Fox settled on the west side of Towanda Creek, about a half mile above its mouth. When he came a few families of Indians were living on the creek near the Hale place, and claimed all the lands in the country. From them Mr. Fox purchased the land lying on Towanda Creek, extending from the river to the forks at Monroeton. Subsequently his purchase from the Indians was patented to himself and others, he receiving but four hundred acres and patented to him as the "Fox Chase." Having selected a site near the creek, Mr. Fox erected his cabin, and prepared for the severe struggles in the wilderness, surrounded by ferocious beasts and savage men. Except-

ing the Christian Indian towns at Wyalusing and Ulster, the nearest white settlements were at Wyoming. So far removed from all the appliances of civilized life, he must of necessity have supplied his wants in the rudest manner of the pioneer. The sufferings of the family were many. The heroic manner in which they were met, was not only admirable, but furnishes one of the most thrilling narratives, found in frontier history.

While Mr. Fox had purchased his land of the Indians for a satisfactory price, yet their presence was anything but pleasant. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolutionary War the friendly feelings of his tawny neighbors were observed to undergo a change, and they became more haughty and exacting. Living so remote from all other settlers, his cattle and horses had unrestricted range of the country, and sometimes wandered widely. In the month of March, 1777, while in search of his cattle, he was seized and taken captive to Quebec, where he was kept for nine months, during all of which time, his family were ignorant of his fate. At one time the Indians, who were frequent and troublesome visitors, informed Mrs. Fox "That her husband had been killed because he was not a good King's man." Mrs. Fox, half in fear, and wishing to read their faces, replied, "If he had not been a good King's man he ought to have been killed." The Indians looked at each other and laughed, which Mrs. Fox regarded as sufficient proof of the falsity of their assertion, and from that moment believed her husband living. The family was obliged to secrete whatever the Indians might fancy in order to keep it from their depredations, especially provisions. So watchful were they for plunder that frequently the family was compelled



to pass the whole day without food, and eat at night in the cellar. Finally they would demand Mrs. Fox to bring forth her eatables, and upon being refused, they would sharpen their knives in her presence, thinking that this would frighten her to a compliance. But she understood their cunning, and by being resolute, saved her meagre store. Discovering a hog or other animal, they would slaughter it without consulting Mrs. Fox, and to torment her more would offer her a piece of the flesh. One day two Indians came to her cabin and bade her give them meal. Having but a mere pittance, and thinking that they would not have the heart to take that from a suffering family offered it to them. But she had overestimated their nobleness of heart. Taking the meal, the last she had, they squeezed it into a very small package, then pointed their fingers at her in fiendish derision, because she had not given them more.

Mrs. Fox was hopeful, and though the situation was a most perilous one, she determined to await the return of her husband. On a very cold night—the 19th of December, 1777—a call was heard from the other side of the river, which Mrs. Fox recognized as that of her husband, who had, at last, succeeded in making his escape. The Indians had stolen their canoe and a raft could not be pushed across the river on account of the ice, so he was obliged to encamp in the pines, which grew thickly on the Wysox plains, and spent the night within call of the family. It was a night of suffering for all. So intense was the cold that the river had frozen over during the night. In the morning Mr. Fox ventured across and reached his family in safety.

He was not molested again until the party which



captured the Strobe family in May, 1778, came along. On their way down they took Mr. Fox prisoner, lest he should give the alarm. He managed, however, to escape from them before reaching Tioga Point. Danger from the Indians daily increased, and a friendly squaw had given them warning. Gathering some of his horses and cattle, with the aid of an assistant, Mr. Fox undertook to take them by land, while the family, with such effects as could be conveniently loaded in a bateau, were sent down the river. When in the vicinity of Dodge's Island Mr. Fox discovered a band of Indians crossing the hill in front of him. He motioned his family to come ashore, when he abandoned his stock, and got into the canoe with them. They secreted themselves behind the island until the hostile party had passed, when they again resumed their journey. It was about the time of the Wyoming battle, and the river was swarming with parties of hostile Indians. It seems almost miraculous that they could have escaped. At one time as they were passing along, they heard firing and cries on the shore. A band of Indians had surprised a party of whites. What added to their danger the babe, Rudolph, commenced screaming. The mother tried to hush him, crammed leaves into his mouth, and still being unable to quiet him, thrice took him up to throw him overboard—a desperate, but apparently only means of escaping detection. But the mother's heart could not consent to the sacrifice. They succeeded in passing the Indians and reached Sunbury in safety.

In the autumn of 1778, Mr. Fox came up the river with the Hartley Expedition to look after his interests. Upon the return of the detachment, he went back to his family. He remained at Sunbury a couple of years then

moved his family to Wilkes-Barre, whence in 1783, he and four of his children proceeded to their old home in Towanda. They came up in company with Jonathan Forsyth, who pushed on to Choconut, N. Y. Here they found the buildings and stacks of grain which they had left in ashes. A bark-covered cabin was constructed and other preparations made for the reception of the family. When ready to return for the remainder of the family it was proposed that Elizabeth, then thirteen years of age, and one of her brothers, remain. At the last moment the boy's courage failed him when the sister volunteered to stay alone. A more heroic undertaking could scarcely be proposed. A young girl on the spot where their buildings had been burned, surrounded by savage beasts and liable to be disturbed by savage men, consents to be the sole occupant of the premises for a week, the time supposed to be necessary for the trip. But unexpected trials awaited her. The mother was found to be too ill to be removed and a delay of ten days was unavoidable. Provisions ran short with the little girl. The Forsyths returned and called to see her, and tried to persuade her to go back with them. This she stoutly refused to do, and they left her some food, while she awaited the coming of the family. The shrill scream of the panther and howls of the wolf at night, added horror to her dreary situation in the wilds. Both these ferocious beasts had been heard upon her bark-covered cabin, trying to gain admission. One night as she was lying upon her bed of hemlock boughs asleep, a panther unceremoniously came in through her blanket-door, took the jerked venison from over her head and left without doing her any harm. The animal was detected by his tracks the next morning.

When a short distance from her cabin one day, the sound of footsteps suddenly fell upon her ears. She was greatly alarmed at first, thinking the Indians were coming. Peeping out from behind a tree, she saw a pack of wolves advancing, and as she remarked, "her fears were gone." Picking up a pine knot, she struck it against a tree, making a sharp, ringing noise, which frightened the grey denizens and they turned and scampered away. She kept her post seventeen days, when after eating the last of her provis-



ELIZABETH FOX MEANS, THE HEROINE.

Born, Sept. 1, 1770, being the first child of pioneer parents, born in Bradford county; died July 21, 1851 in Towanda, Pa.

ions, and seeing no prospect of relief, she set out to meet the family or find a hut where she might procure some food. She had proceeded but a few miles, when, at Gordon's Island she discovered the boat with her family slowly ascending the river. The moment of deliverance from peril was not only a moment of pleasure, but of pleasantry. The father inquired, "Where are you going?" "To Wilkes-Barre to get something to eat," replied the daughter. She was taken on board and they reached home after an absence of five years.

The question is frequently asked if Rudolph Fox was a soldier in the Revolutionary War? In 1775 he joined and was an Ensign in the Ninth or Up-River Company of the 24th Connecticut Militia. Owing to the scattered condition of this Company its members were never brought together for active service. Further than this we have no knowledge of Mr. Fox belonging to any other command.

From 1783 Mr. Fox and his family lived in comparative security and comfort. Sometimes, however, the crops failed. At one time they were several weeks without grain or garden vegetables. Like shepards of old, they lived upon the milk and flesh of the flock. A boat-load of grain passed down the river in the meantime. Money was out of the question, and Mr. Fox offered to exchange a cow for a barrel of grain, but was refused. Wintergreen berries were about the only fruit of the forest, and upon these and milk the family subsisted for four weeks. When the rye was far enough advanced that it could be rubbed out of the head, they gathered of it, boiled and added to it milk, which made a dish, as the children afterwards expressed it, of "the most delicious food they had ever tasted." A root found in the low lands and known to the early settlers as "sweet

cicley," furnished considerable nourishment, while the "island cherries" were a luxury. At this time the nearest milling point was Wilkes-Barre, and moreover it required strong men to pole a boat up the river. Therefore Mr. Fox was required to resort to the Indian's or Yankee's invention in preparing his grain for food. When Mr. Fox came to Towanda the flats were covered with thorn trees and other timbers, save an occasional opening, where the Indians had burned away the trees and grown their maize. Upon settling Mr. Fox set assiduously at work in clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation. Before the Indians had driven him off his possession, he had made considerable progress, afforded horses, cows and many other comforts, and indeed, had really begun to enjoy himself in his wild and isolated home.

After returning in 1783 he occupied the original site for a few years, then built another and better log house about twenty rods west of the brick house standing near the railroad crossing at South Towanda. The great overflows that sometimes occurred in those days, no doubt drove him to the hillside. The career of this interesting man, the first permanent settler in Bradford county, was brought suddenly to a close, March 4th, 1806. It being spring, Mr. Fox concluded to have a mess of fish. Consequently he repaired to the river, a short distance above the mouth of the creek, where he ventured out on the ice to cast his line in a hole. The ice being thin it gave way with him, and being unable to get out without aid was drowned. The place to this day is familiarly known as "The Fox Hole."

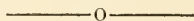
Rudolph Fox, the courageous pioneer, was born March 29th, 1739, O. S., and was therefore sixty-seven

years of age at the time of his death. He was a man of heroic mould, having all the elements that combine in courage and physique to make a man equal to the test in a wild country. He was short and thick-set, a regular German, both in figure and language. He, however, acquired the English vernacular, but spoke it very brokenly. In religion he was a Methodist, as were all the family save "Deacon John." He married Catherine Elizabeth Miller, a German woman. She is described as "a large, fleshy lady, weighing over two hundred pounds, possessed of a kind and noble heart." In sickness she was ever ready to minister to the wants of the afflicted, and at the instance of her death, the good Samaritan was on the road to care for the sick. She was born May 4th, 1748, O. S., and died very suddenly April 3d, 1810. This heroic couple are buried at Cole's, where a plain grey stone marks their resting place.

Rudolph and Catherine Elizabeth Fox were the parents of fifteen children, five sons and ten daughters. Of these three were born before their removal into Bradford county. Their children in order of birth were Catherine, Mary, Philip, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Daniel, Rudolph, John, Anna Eleanor, Susanna, Abraham, Margaret, Delia and Christiana. The daughters married are as follows: Catharine to Henry Strobe, Mary to Jacob Bowman, Elizabeth to Wm. Means, Eleanor to John Strobe, Margaret to Amos Goff, Delia to Wm. Goff—these all spent their days in the vicinity of their old home; Dorothy married a Mr. Townsend of Penn Yan, N.Y., and Christiana a Mr. Grant of the same place; Susanna married Nathan Farr and removed West. All were good and useful women, and in most part mothers of large families. Of the sons Daniel



and Rudolph removed to the State of Ohio, where they died. Abraham spent his days in Monroe township. Philip lived some years in Ohio but returned to Towanda and died on the homestead. John, known as "Deacon John Fox," occupied the homestead, was a man of influence and one of Towanda's most prominent citizens. It would be a matter of much pleasure to treat this interesting family more fully, but we must forego, fearing our paper has already been too wearisome. After a lapse of one hundred and thirty-eight years scarcely one of the Fox name remains among us, yet there are numerous descendants of the Fox daughters. The most venerable of these is our worthy townsman, Wm. Scott, aged eighty-eight years, who is not only a descendant of Rudolph Fox but of Sebastian Strobe, the pioneer hero of Wysox.



## INDIAN TOWNS

AT NORTH TOWANDA.



*PAPER BY CAPT. J. ANDREW WILT.*



A few weeks ago I took a walk and visited the place where was located an important and historic Indian town, or village. I became somewhat interested, and I will therefore give what I find in the writings and histories of others in relation to this ancient village of the Indians.

In a foot note in the book entitled "Gen. Sullivan's Expedition of 1779," on page 124, is the following: "NEWTYCHANNING.—This day (August 8th, 1779,) Col. Proctor destroys the first Indian town, named Newtychan-



ning, containing about twenty houses, located on the west side of the Susquehanna on the north side of Sugar Creek, near North Towanda. Sullivan says it contained twenty-two houses ; Canfield, that it was built the preceding year and contained from fifteen to twenty houses. This was near the site of *Oscalui* of a previous date, and the same site called *Ogehage* on Captain Hendrickson's map of 1616 and was then one of the towns of the Carantouannais, an Iroquois tribe, destroyed or driven out by the Five Nations previous to 1650."

David Craft, in his his history of Bradford county, published in 1878, on page 13, makes the following statement : "Oscalui was a very ancient Indian town, situated just above the mouth of Sugar Creek on the farm now owned by John Biles and the one lately owned by Judge Elwell, about opposite the lower end of Bald Eagle Island. Conrad Wesier, the celebrated Indian agent and provincial interpreter, visited this place March 28th, 1737, on his way to a council with the Six Nations at Onondaga. He describes the settlement at that time as consisting of a few hungry people who were subsisting chiefly on the juice of the sugar trees. The only food he could procure here was a little weak soup made of corn meal. In 1745, on the 11th of June, Spangenburg and Zeisberger, passed this place on their journey to the capital of the Iroquois confederacy, a journey for both political and religious purposes. They were accompanied by Weiser, Shikelimy, a Cayuga sachem and the Iroquois viceroy at Shamokin, one of his sons, and Andrew Montour. Their object was to induce the Six Nations to conclude a peace with the Catawbas, to make satisfaction for murders perpetrated by the Shawanese, and to obtain permission for the Christian Indians to begin a settlement at Wyoming.

At this time but few Indians were observed at the settlement; but they found many pictured trees about this place, it being on the great war-path. War parties were, in this way, accustomed to record the results of their campaigns. The bark was peeled off one side of a tree and on this were painted certain characters by which they understood from what tribe and of how many the war party consisted, against what tribe they had fought, how many scalps and prisoners they had taken, and how many men they had lost. In 1750 this town had been abandoned, and there is no record of its again having been inhabited previous to the Revolutionary War. Below the town, and about one-fourth of a mile above the creek, when the North Branch Canal was excavated, a large burying ground was discovered extending from fifteen to twenty rods along the line of the canal. This bore marks of great age. In several instances not a bone had survived the ravages of decay; in others only the larger ones were found. These, as they were exposed by the excavation, were gathered up and re-buried in the orchard adjoining."

Wm. H. Egle, M. D., in his "History of Pennsylvania" on page 409, says, "At the mouth of Sugar Creek, *Oscalui*, (meaning the fierce,) was an old Indian town, second in importance to Tioga, standing at the junction of the path leading from the West Branch to the Susquehanna, with the Great Warrior path down the river. It was a convenient resting place for travelers and a rendezvous for hunting and war parties. At this place are the remains of what appears to be an ancient fortification which from its construction and the relics found in it, would indicate that it was constructed by a people allied to the mound builders of the West and point to an occupancy anterior to that of the Iroquois."

In the "History of the Towandas," page 19, Mr. C. F. Heverly says, "Three of their palisaded villages were within the limits of Bradford county—the Carantouannais at Spanish Hill—with whom Stephen Brule' connected with one of Champlain's expeditions, spent a winter; *Oscalui* on the north bank of Sugar Creek on the point of the hill, bounded by the creek and the Pennsylvania and New York railroad, and which received local importance from the fact that it was near the junction of the great trail leading from the West to the East Branch of the Susquehanna with the Great Warrior Path, leading down from the latter."

"In an address entitled, "Indian Tribes and Villages of the Upper Susquehanna," by J. W. Ingham, Esq., delivered before the Society on March 24th, 1906, he makes the following statements: "In 1616, a Frenchman named Stephen Brule' was sent by Champlain, Governor of Canada, to visit a tribe of Indians who had a palisaded town near Tioga Point (now Athens). His mission was to induce them to assist the French who were engaged in a war with the Six Nations, but did not succeed at that time in persuading them to take up the hatchet. It is said that the Dutch who were settling along the Hudson and were on friendly terms with the Six Nations, used their influence against any alliance with the French. There is no doubt that this was one of the ten tribes of Susquehannocks, or Andastes (as the French called them) as it is known that one of their 40 palisaded towns was located somewhere about the junction of the two rivers, and the two others at favorable points along the Susquehanna all the way down to Chesapeake Bay. A palisade is a strong fence made with large stakes, or small logs, 10

or 12 feet long set firmly in the ground as a defense against an attacking enemy. The next ancient town of the Susquehannocks following down the river was *Oscalui*, built on the bluff at the upper side of Sugar Creek, just where it falls into the river. The field in which it was situated has from the first settlement by whites been known as the 'Fort Lot.' "

On the evening of March 28th, 1737, Conrad Weiser on his way to Onondaga on a mission to the Six Nations, accompanied by two Indians and a Dutchman named Stoffel arrived at the mouth of Sugar Creek, entirely out of provisions, having eaten nothing since morning; they found a few Indian families living here on the verge of starvation. All the able-bodied men were away vainly hunting for game, and the old men, squaws and children had been living for weeks on maple molasses and a skrimped quantity of corn meal. Weiser could buy no meal with trinkets or money, but with true Indian hospitality the women made him a weak soup of corn meal and ashes boiled separately and then mixed. The two Indians ate greedily of it and it made them sick. Stoffel, the Dutchman, ate greedily of it and experienced no inconvenience. Weiser, though very hungry, could not stomach the stuff and gave his share to the hungry children who were looking on so wishfully. Later in the evening at another hut Weiser succeeded in buying with 24 needles and six shoe strings, five small loaves of corn bread of about a pound weight each. Of these Weiser could eat and Stoffel helped him devour them, but the two Indians had not yet recovered from their soup sickness. Nothing more could be purchased. The next morning when Weiser told them that he had been sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania on a mission for the

good of the Six Nations, they broke open the hut of an Indian who was away and sold him about one-third of a bushel of corn, which he had pounded into meal, and then resumed his journey to Onondaga.

Thus you will comprehend the history of this ancient Indian village so far as it is known to white civilized man. Let us, however, not forget that at this point, for hundreds of years prior to the first time it became known to the white race, the Indian had his abode, either permanent or temporary as convenience suited his habits and customs. Here, these uncivilized aboriginies of America, then in what is now Bradford county, had their government, tribal, it may be true, but government and laws applicable to them and their conditions. Here the tribal and family relations were carried out. Here were erected his dwellings, however humble and crude. Here his children were born. Here the fond mother cooed and played with her child or children with that motherly affection and interest that God has implanted in the heart of every mother. Here the mother taught her children to walk and utter the first syllable of their language, and taught them to perform the tasks which should be required of them when grown to manhood or womanhood.

We can by a slight imagination, see the Indian boys and girls on the flats between this high mound and the banks of the river, or on the flat-land on the south side of the creek on a bright summer day playing with the pebbles of all sizes and all colors that had been deposited by the waters and worn smooth and into various shapes by the long travels they had taken by the power of the water at the spring and summer freshets. Here is a group of tawney faced long haired dirty children taking their first lesson in the use of the bow and arrow ; the bows are of

different sizes and strength suited to the strength of the boy or girl being instructed ; here, also, are the interested mothers of these future to-be warriors and hunters ; each of these mothers smiles with approval when her son shows an aptitude in holding the bow and sending its speeding arrow nearer the object than other boys. These simple people with few wants and necessities, are as anxious and solicitious about their children as we are to-day. To excel in any particular was a mark of distinction and gave preferment. These Indian girls were carefully instructed and taught to prepare the skins of wild animals suitable for the clothing ; they were shown how to stitch together these skins and hides for garments ; those who had a taste and ability were also taught to fasten together in their crude way fancy articles made of nuts, pebbles and shells for ornament. These Indian mothers no doubt exercised as much care in teaching their daughters all these things so as to be fitted to become the partner of a distinguished hunter or warrior, as do the mothers of to-day, to fit their daughters for the duties of life whether high or low.

These original people had feelings, perhaps in a lower degree, than we have, but they were human and had them. They had pride and showed it ; they had fear and manifested it ; they had sorrows and grief and expressed them in acts and conduct. The remains of the Indian dead found near this place is sufficient evidence that not alone did these people live here and raise their families but that disease and war laid low in death the old and the young. The grief and sorrow at the loss of those near and dear to them was, no doubt, just as great to them as it is to us ; it was just as heavy and burdensome to them in their condition as it is to us. We can almost see the mother of a family of six children, ranging from 1 to 12 years of



age, with the assistance of her friends carrying the dead body of each of her children along the slope of the knoll towards the north of the village to the place of burial, each having been the victim of that dread disease, small-pox; here she is the chief bearer of the dead as well as mourner; she no doubt expresses her great grief and sorrow, by what we would call unintelligible grunts, but to this fond mother her deepest affection. The father of this once happy family on his return from the war-path or hunt, also in stoic silence, expresses his sorrow and grief and goes west on the hill from the village and communes with the "Great Spirit."

Happiness too must have been the greatest when the men returned from the hunting trip with plenty of game. Then the squaw and the children had their happy times, as well as hardest tasks in skinning and dressing the animals brought in by their mighty hunters. Before the time of iron and steel implements this work was all done with stone implements. We can only conjecture how much labor and patience it required for those squaws to cut up and sever the muscles, sinews and bones of these animals, so as to prepare the flesh for food, as well as to dry it over the wigwam fires, to preserve them for future use.

As our villagers stand on this knoll, they too can see up and down the river and observe the approach of war parties—friend or foe—from either direction. What commotion among the women and children when there comes silently floating down on the Susquehanna fifty small canoes, made from trunks of trees burnt and dug out with great skill and a warrior in each end. The excitement of the inhabitants of the village is only allayed by a runner from the banks of the river, that it is a war party of friendly Indians coming from above, going down to subdue and



punish some tribe farther down towards the Chesapeake Bay. Here too the savage warfare of these now extinct people had its most horrid realization. When this palisaded village was captured by its powerful enemies what heroic efforts were made by its warriors to repel the attack but all to no purpose, and the village was taken and its inhabitants all killed or captured. The prisoners here are subjected to the stake and scalp and all the torture possible.

We will not pursue this farther but will leave it to those who revel in the horrid practices of those untutored minds. That all these things took place in and about the mouth Sugar Creek in North Towanda, cannot be questioned. It is not written in the Indian books, for they made none ; it is not recorded in their monuments, because they erected none. They had a history but recorded it not. Only as we now gather it from the early explorers, pioneers and early settlers, can we learn what they were and when they came in contact with them.

We have only attempted in a small way to fill in some of the unrecorded events that must have occurred at this locality. Let us not forget that where now our most fertile farms are, and on them where we now sow and reap in peace and plenty, there was once in existence a "peculiar people" whose origin and history we know but little, about or understand.

# THE CONNECTICUT CLAIM

AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN OUR HISTORY.

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*PAPER BY HON. GEORGE MOSCRIP.*

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For many years during the early days of Pennsylvania, the controversy which grew out of what is known as the "Connecticut Claim" and the conflicts involved in its settlement and the means which finally brought peace, are matters which may well interest citizens of Bradford county. In 1620 the Plymouth Company was incorporated by letters patent under the name of the Great Council of Plymouth, and its boundaries determined. To this company were granted both the jurisdiction and pre-emption of the soil.

Ten years later, 1630, the Earl of Warwick, president of the Plymouth Council, procured a grant of a certain tract of land from the said Council and the same year obtained the King's Charter of confirmation. This he conveyed to Lords Say-and-Seal, Brooke, Humphrey, Wyllys, Saltsonstall and others by deed dated March 19, 1631. Included in this grant were lands in Northern Pennsylvania, claimed under the Connecticut title and are thus described: "Bounded on the north by the south line of the Massachusetts grant, on the south by the forty-first parallel of latitude, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean." The forty-first parallel passed through Pennsylvania touching at or near Stroudsburg, Bloomsburg, Clearfield and New Castle. All of Pennsylvania north of this line was embraced in what was afterward known as the Connecticut Claim.

John Winthrop was appointed by Lord Say and others their agent, who entered upon and took possession of these lands, made their first settlement at the mouth of the Connecticut river calling the place Saybrook, after Lords Say and Brooke. In 1661 a number of English Colonists in Connecticut finding they were outside the Massachusetts patent, took upon themselves the name of the "Colony of Connecticut," adopted a plan of government and purchased of George Fenwyck, Esq., then agent of Lord Say and others, all their lordship's rights derived from the Great Plymouth Council. They were granted a charter dated April, 1662, under which they were ordained and constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America." This charter covered all the territory included in the grant to the Earl of Warwick which I have previously mentioned and therefore included Bradford county.

This claim of the land in this vicinity was for many years recognized by the home government of Great Britain and the Colonial governments of America. Later, 1754, a Congress composed of Deputies from the British Colonies north of Virginia held at Albany, declared, "the Ancient Colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut were, by their respective charters made to extend to the South Sea." It is of recor that in 1755 the Governor of Pennsylvania spent a whole session in a dispute with the General Assembly relative to the jurisdiction of Fort Duquesne, the Governor affirming that it was within the province of Pennsylvania, and the Assembly declaring that it was in the Colony of Connecticut. This is amusing from the fact that William Penn secured his patent from King Charles II, February 28, 1681, which was

bounded "cast by the Delaware river, on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth parallel of northerly latitude, on the south by a circle drawn twelve miles distant from New Castle Town, etc." It will therefore be seen that the dispute as to the location of Fort DuQuesne was not creditable to the intelligence of the parties engaged in it, as the Connecticut Colony people never laid serious claim to any lands south of the forty-first parallel.

This grant to Penn in 1781 did overlap the Connecticut claim granted in 1630 and 1661, and by this overlapping all the difficulty came. It was a bone of contention for about a hundred years between the proprietary government of Pennsylvania on one side and the Connecticut claimants on the other. The details of this contention would be tedious and perhaps uninteresting to go into here. So I only re-call for your consideration that while the settlers in this county were outraged as to their right of title to lands, and imposed upon by the State government, in many ways most of the war and bloodshed was in and about Wyoming Valley. It may be interesting to note that previous to the Revolution the contention was a sort of go-as-you-please affair, there being no laws, and no tribunal to try cases arising from these counter claims. In 1774 a petition was sent to the home government praying for a commission to arbitrate disputes arising as to the title in the disputed territory but nothing came of it as the then oncoming War of the Revolution—the outcome of which forever separated the Colonies from the jurisdiction of the Mother Country—absorbed and overtopped the minor matters of government.

In 1779 the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act assuming to itself the jurisdiction over the entire country

granted to Penn, the Commonwealth thus becoming a party to the controversy. Soon after this, a convention to be held at Trenton, N. J., was agreed upon by the two states, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, where their differences should be considered and if possible adjusted. The agents of the two states submitted their claims to their Court, or Commission, which convened November 12, 1782. As for my purposes in this paper, the Connecticut side of the controversy is one with which we are most concerned I give you the "line facts" upon which they asked judgment by the Trenton Court :

(1.) That as both parties desire jurisdiction from the same source (the Crown of England) Connecticut affirms also the first point offered by Pennsylvania.

(2.) That Connecticut holds the territory claimed by her under unbroken line of conveyances from The Great Council of Plymouth, to whom the grant was made by the Crown by letters patent, dated November 3d, 1620.

(3.) That conveyance to the Connecticut Council was purchased at a large price and confirmed by letters patent bearing date April 23, 1662, (more than 16 years previous to the grant made by William Penn.)

(4.) That having granted away the jurisdiction of this territory, the Crown could not arbitrarily resume it at pleasure.

(5.) The Dutch possessions were excepted out of the grant to Connecticut by the proviso inserted in all the Ancient Charters.

(6.) That the Duke of York was the legal successor of the Dutch to the territory so excepted.

(7.) That the agreement to the portion in between the province of the Duke of York and the Colony of Connecticut did not, and was not intended to deprive Connecticut

of her claim to lands west of the Delaware and within her charter boundaries, but to limit the Duke's claim eastward.

(8.) That a number of people inhabitants of the then Colony of Connecticut, in accordance with the law then existing in that colony, and with the approval of their Governor and Assembly, did in open treaty, for valuable considerations, purchase a large tract of land west of the Delaware of the natives, at Albany, in 1754.

(9.) That this purchase was made with the full knowledge of the Commissioners of Pennsylvania (one of whom was the Governor and all of the proprietors) they not making any open objection thereto.

(10.) That in 1763, the natives executed another deed to certain inhabitants of Connecticut and others, authorizing and confirming the grant made in 1754, and giving possession of the land.

(11.) That these deeds were executed some years previous to any pretended purchase from the natives of the same land.

(12.) That Connecticut had made possession upon the lands in dispute as early as 1762, and is now in possession of them.

After hearing the above, the Court passed a resolution to give no reasons for their decision, and that the minority should make the decision unanimous (published December 30, 1782,) then made this decision : " We are unanimously of the opinion that Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy, and that the lands of right belonged to Pennsylvania." (It is proper for me to apologize for giving you so much of quotation from history, yet it is important that the grounds for the Connecticut Claim be established in your minds.)

By reason of the Connecticut Claim the pioneers of Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga counties were very largely from Connecticut and other New England States and that these early settlers have shaped our civilization goes unquestioned. The farm houses in these counties are an exact counterpart of those in Connecticut and Massachusetts. This is especially so in the farming districts. A gentleman who has recently traveled in New England made the remark that homes of the farmers were so similar to those in corresponding districts of Bradford and Susquehanna counties that he could scarcely make himself believe he was not in New England. If a reason for this is asked for I answer, "the Connecticut Claim."

In 1895 the writer of this paper spent a few months in Vermont. The farm houses, the method of hitching and driving teams, the manners and dress of the people were identical with those here and even the names of families were the same, for there were Bostwicks, Chaffees, Hortons, Frisbies, Coles, Ballards, Rockwells, Peets, Lanes, Russells, etc., etc. Remarking upon this similarity of names to those of this vicinity, my friend said, "We about all came from Connecticut in 1700 to 1760." I said, "Well, our people came from the same place a little later." This strong resemblance in so many ways to New England is accounted for by reason of the Connecticut Claim.

If you go into other parts of Pennsylvania, where the Germans or Scotch-Irish were the pioneers, you would find everything different; the shape of the houses and barns, the fencing, manners, customs, religion, names, in fact everything. Reasons could be given for these, but why are we what we are? I answer because of the Con-



necticut Claim. That was what sent our Yankee ancestors here and they gave us the civilization we are proud of. Of course we are not all from New England but the preponderance of Yankees was so great that it dominated everything ; every other nationality yielded to the strong willed people who came here from "down East." Their wills had been trained and made stronger by their contentions with the Pennamites.

Other characteristics which we have were inherited from these New England fathers. I may mention industry, economy, filial duty, helpfulness. Mrs. Sigourney wrote many years ago of "The Family of the New England Farmer." She said : "I have seen no class of people, among whom a more efficient system of industry and economy was established, than there is among the people of New England. The farmer rising with the dawn attends to those employments which are necessary for the comfort of the family, and proceeds early with his sons to their department of daily labor. The eldest daughters take willing part with their mother in every domestic toil. No servant is there to create suspicious feelings, or a divided interest." She closes with this : "Let the children of the farmers feel that their descent is from the nobility of our land. In the homes where they were nurtured are the strongholds of the virtue and independence of their country. If our teeming manufactories should send forth an enervated or uninstructed race, and our cities foster the growth of pomp, or the elements of discord—we hope that from these peaceful farm houses will go forth a redeeming spirit to guard and renovate the Country of our Love." The same thing this authoress has said of the family of the typical New England

farmer can be truly said of the inhabitants of the valleys and hillsides of Old Bradford. And why not? Their New England fathers and mothers trained them in the principles of their Connecticut ancestry, stamping upon the population of this county the Christian habits of the New England farmer, thus emphasizing the influence the Connecticut Claim transmitted to our generation.

Mrs. Hemans wrote of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower :

Amidst the storm they sang,  
And the stars heard, and the sea ;  
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang  
To the anthem of the free.  
The ocean eagle soared  
From his nest by the white wave's foam,  
And the rocking pines of the forest roared,—  
This was their welcome home.

There were men with hoary hair  
Amidst that pilgrim-band ;  
Why had they come to wither there,  
Away from their childhood's land ?  
There was woman's fearless eye,  
Lit by her deep love's truth ;  
There was manhood's brow serenely high,  
And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar?  
Bright jewels of the mine?  
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—  
They sought a faith's pure shrine !  
Ay, they call it holy ground,  
The soil where first they trod ;  
They have left unstained what there they found,—  
Freedom to worship God.

Who shall say that the Connecticut Claim is not the most important fact of our history when it is the link that

joins us to a nobility like this? From the time the timid Miles Standish persuaded John Alden to "pop the question" to Priscilla in the Plymouth woods to the present these people and their compatriots have been among the most straightforward, energetic and worthy citizens of these United States. They have passed through many hardships and tribulations and have also partaken of the pleasures that come of lofty valor as is well established by their bravery at Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord and other places. The fact that we are linked by ancestry to a people who have distinguished themselves in peace, in war, in the pulpit, in statesmanship, and I may say in every walk of life, is a matter upon which we may congratulate ourselves with pardonable pride. If it were possible to trace the history of the families of Old Bradford back through the years to the Colonial days, it would be found that the blood of the Pilgrims and their compatriots coursing through their veins proclaims them kin to those ancient and noble pioneers. I therefore feel certain that the most important historical circumstance in our annals is the Connecticut Claim.

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## CONRAD WEISER.

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*PAPER BY MILDRED RAHM SMITH.*

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When studying the history of our forefathers we find in nearly every instance, that motives deeper than the love of adventure, caused those brave and hardy men to leave well established homes in the then civilized countries, to endure the dangers and discomforts of ocean voyages of

weeks' or months' duration, that they might establish a home in the wilds of a new and unexplored country.

Political disturbances in the several countries, the desire for religious freedom and the love of liberty brought the Pilgrim, the Puritan and the Huguenot to America's shores, and for similar reasons the Palatine came too. Wars, political and religious disturbances, pestilence and famine had laid a heavy hand on the region; and after the frightful winter of 1709 the oppressed people of the Palatine, hearing of Queen Anne's offer of free transportation to America, swept like a tidal wave on England's shore. England, threatened by famine and wars, found 30,000 immigrants a serious problem to handle, so when five Mohawk Indian chiefs, constituting an embassy to the British government, saw this crowd of suffering people and offered to open to them their hunting grounds beyond the Atlantic, the offer was quickly and gratefully accepted by the English government as a happy solution of the problem.

Ways and means for transportation were at once planned, and the last of December a large party set sail, reaching New York six months later. Conrad Weiser in his *Journal* says of this journey: "In about two months we reached London, England, along with several thousand Germans, whom Queen Anne of glorious memory had taken in charge and was furnishing food." Here they remained from August till December, and to quote Mr. Weiser: "About Christmas Day we embarked, ten ship loads with 4,000 souls were sent to America." This voyage took about six months, and when we re-call the size and construction of the sailing vessels of that time, perhaps some of the misery and suffering of that voyage

may be imagined. Nearly one-half died before the vessels reached New York.

Among the Germans seeking a home in the new world, was John Conrad Weiser and eight of his children, the ninth and eldest living child—Mrs. Boss—having remained in Germany. One of these children was a boy of thirteen years, Conrad, his father's namesake, who later was to bear an important part in the affairs of Colonial Pennsylvania, to become the great Indian interpreter and peace maker for the province.

Conrad Weiser, or as he tells us, John Conrad Weiser, was born at Alfstaedt, a small town in Harrenburg, Wurttemberg, November 2, 1696, and was baptized at Kuppengen on the 12th of the same month and year. Kuppengen was the nearest church town to Alfstaedt. He was the fifth child of John Conrad and Anna Magdalena (Uebele) Weiser.

The father, John Conrad, Sr., was a baker by trade and also designated a Corporal in the military records; later he held the office of Chief Magistrate of a district, an office somewhat beyond that of a Justice of the Peace with us. It is interesting to know that the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Conrad Weiser held this office during their lives and that he also held the same office in Pennsylvania.

The mother, Anna Magdalena Weiser, having died in May, 1709, in June of the same year, after selling his house, meadows and vineyard to his son-in-law, Conrad Boss, the elder Weiser with his children started for the New World by the way of England. The Germans had been promised free transportation and free lands where Newberg and New Windsor were afterwards settled, but

through the wicked and artful manouvering of Robert Hunter, Governor of New York, and Robert Livingstone, a wealthy landlord of the Province, they were, after landing in New York in 1710, removed to Livingstone Manor where they were compelled to pay ground rent for ten acres on every separate family. Then \$33 was exacted per capita as passage money. It has been estimated that this would have netted \$200,000 for Hunter and Livingstone.

For a time the Germans accepted these conditions, but finally rebelled, and John Conrad Weiser, Sr., Esquire and Corporal, who was already an acknowledged leader among them, became the leader in this rebellion. Remembering what the friendly Mohawk chiefs had offered to Queen Anne, the Germans decided to send deputies to the Mohawks to see if these favors could be revived, and in the spring of 1713 John Conrad Weiser, Sr., the first of seven deputies, started on this mission.

Without waiting to learn the result, the majority of the colony left their village homes along the Hudson. The names of these villages were Palatinate, The Camp, Germantown, German Flats, Tarbush, Ancram and Rhinebeck. Some strayed about, others journeyed as far as Albany and Schenectady. The consent of the Indians was received in November and the valley was opened to them for a consideration of \$300. About 150 families were consequently transferred to Schoharie, about 40 English miles from Albany, in the spring of 1714. Conrad Weiser, Jr., writes : " In the spring of 1714, my father removed from Schenectady, where he had procured winter quarters for his family with a man of the first rank of the Maqua Nation, with about 150 families in great poverty. One borrowed a horse here, another there ; also a cow



and some harness. With these things they joined together, until being supplied, though poorly. They broke ground enough to plant corn for their own use the next year. But this year our hunger was hardly endurable. Many of our feasts were of wild potatoes and ground beans, which grew in abundance. We cut mallow and picked juniper berries. If we were in need of meal we were obliged to travel 35 to 40 miles and beg it on trust. One bushel was gotten here and one more there, sometimes after an absence from one's starving family for two or three days. With sorrowful hearts and tearful eyes the morsel was looked for and often did not come at all."

This experience must have been a trying one, but in a few years, happiness and plenty were manifested in the little villages of Gerlachsburg, Smithburg, Foxburg, Weiserburg, Brunnerburg, Hartmansburg and Upper Weisersburg, named for each of the seven deputies.

To briefly state the events of the next four years, no sooner did the Palatines become prosperous that the claim was made that the land titles were defective and that the land had already been sold to seven landlords—Robert Livingstone, Meyndert Schuyler, John Schuyler, Peter Van Brughen, George Clark, the Provincial Secretary, Doctor Staeds and Rip Van Dam—one for each German settlement.

No appeal seemed to touch these men and it was then decided to send three Commissioners to London. These men were Weiser, Sr., Schaff and Walwrath, who departed secretly on their mission but were taken by pirates in the Delaware Bay and relieved of their private purses, though they managed to save the trust money of the Col-



ony. Finally they reached Boston, where they begged or bought their outfit and set sail for England, only on their arrival to find that Queen Anne had died. Hunter and his friends had already sent their agents to England, who declared the Germans rebels and enemies to the Crown. They were cast in prison for debt. Finally the report of their condition reached the people of Schoharie. Seventy pounds of hard earned money were sent for redemption. Walrath became tired and started for home, but died at sea. Governor Hunter was re-called. Weiser and Schaff petitioned anew and succeeded finally in having an order issued to the new Governor, William Burnet, to grant, "vacant lands to all the Germans who had been sent to New York by the deceased Queen Anne."

After four years of hardship and suffering Weiser, Sr., returned in 1723 to America. The conditions under the new grant were not entirely satisfactory, however, and His Excellency, William Keith, Baronet Governor of Pennsylvania, then in Albany on business, hearing of the unhappy condition of the Germans, informed them of the justice and freedom of his own State, and invited them to make their own home in Pennsylvania. According to the record of the younger Conrad, "The people got news of the land on the Swatara and Tulpehocken in Pennsylvania. Many of them united and cut a road from Schoharie to the Susquehanna river, carried their goods there and made canals and floated down the river to the mouth of the Swatara, driving their cattle over-land. This happened in the spring of the year 1723. From thence they came to Tulpehocken, and this was the origin of the settlement."

About sixty families located in Heidelberg township. It is asserted on the authority of Mr. Rupp's "History of

German Emigration to America, that John Conrad Weiser, Sr., piloted this little colony to Tulpehocken and died there in 1746 among his children and grandchildren."

Rev. David Craft wrote me that the Germans, passing from Schoharie to the Tulpehocken, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1723, were the first white people to navigate the Susquehanna.

During this period of activity and hardships for the father, the little family had been scattered. Some of the children were bound out, one dying at an early age, others were scattered through the Schoharie Valley. The advent of a step-mother seems to have turned young Conrad against his home, and being a boy of strong will, his father and he disagreed frequently.

In 1713, about the last of November, Quagnant, or Guinant, a chief of Mohawk Nation, whom his father knew well and favorably, paid a visit to the family and liking the young boy asked him to take him with him. The father's consent was obtained, and in his Journal Conrad Says: "I went accordingly on my father's request. I endured a great deal of cold in my situation, and by spring my hunger surpassed the cold by much, although I had poor clothing. On account of the scarcity of provision amongst the Indians, corn was then sold for five and six shillings a bushel. The Indians were oftentimes so intoxicated, that for fear of being murdered I secreted myself among the bushes."

He was now in his 17th year. Hunger, thirst, cold, lying in ambush, running in foot-races and the chase, laid the foundation for his future endurance.

Here also he became familiar with the Indian's life, language, manners, ways and habits, instincts, likes and dislikes. When he returned to his father's house, he un-

derstood the greater part of the Maqua or Mohawk tongue. Even at this time he was frequently called upon to act as interpreter between the "high mettled" Germans and the Indians. After returning home, he was quite sick and his father and he seemed to have a number of disagreements. Finally he ran away during 1713-14 and went to an Indian town about eight miles south of Schoharie. Here several historians say he lived until 1729, when he moved to the Tulpehocken Valley in Pennsylvania and settled at Womalsdorf. It is an assured fact that he lived among the Six Nations for a number of years, was naturalized by them and became perfectly familiar with their language.

During the fifteen years that he lived among the Indians, he learned, like all Germans at that time, agriculture in its rudest form. Brave and energetic, he made the most of every opportunity and for a time filled the position of school-master, teaching the rudiments to his pupils and pursuing a system of self-culture.

In 1720 he married—to quote his own words: "In 1720, while my father was in England, I married my Anna Eve, and was given in marriage by Rev. John Frederick Hæger, Reformed clergyman, on the 22d day of November, in my father's house at Schoharie." As the maiden name of his wife is unknown it has been supposed by some that he married an Indian girl. But romantic as it sounds, there are good reasons to suppose that this was not so but it cannot be proved. From an old family Bible the following is taken: "Rev. Mr. Muklenberg likewise writes in the Hallische Nachrichten, 'Our young interpreter remained back and entered into matrimony with a German Christian maiden of Evangeli-

cal parentage in 1720.' " A picture of her, found in York, Pa., by H. Diffenderfer, member of the German Society, would confirm the fact that she was a German, as the Indian features are entirely absent.

Four of his children—Philip, Frederick, Anna Maria and Madlina—were born before he left the Schoharie Valley. During his father's absence in England, and after 1723, he seems to have become rather prominent in provincial affairs. Warned by the trickery at Livingstone and Schoharie, he had learned to protect his own countrymen. Familiar with the Mohawk language, he stood between the Indians and English in all disputes and misunderstandings, as well as between the German and English. "In the commencement of the year 1721," he says, "I was sent with a petition to the newly arrived Governor Burnet." These transactions continued until he left the province. "In 1729," he tells us, "I removed to Pennsylvania and settled at Tulpehocken." He was at this time about 33 years old, and evidently desired to become a farmer, for during the next thirty years he acquired about a thousand acres of land for cultivation, but his peculiar characteristics, together with the condition then existing, combined to place him in a much more conspicuous and useful position.

The Iroquois claimed hundreds of acres of land in Pennsylvania. Shikellimy, an Oneida chief, was sent to the forks of the Susquehanna to guard the interests of the Six Nations in Pennsylvania. His position was such that in order to transact any affairs with the Indians he (Shikellimy) must be consulted. Here at Tulpehocken, Shikellimy found Conrad Weiser, and prevailed upon him to go to Philadelphia as interpreter. In this way Governor Gordon probably first learned to know him. Of

Shikellimy the Governor said he "is a trusty good man and a great lover of the English." "His affection for the English was the result of his intimacy with Conrad Weiser."—(Conrad Weiser and the Indian Policy of Colonial Pennsylvania.)

Affairs between the Indians and Provincial Government of Pennsylvania, the jealousy existing between various tribes, the power of the Six Nations, who not only owned hundred of acres of valuable land in this State, but who also dictated to some of the lesser tribes, and the friendly advances of the French on the borders, made it necessary for the Provincial Council to use every fair means to maintain the friendly relations already existing with the Six Nations, and it was also necessary to have as interpreter a man whom both whites and Indians knew and trusted. Such was Conrad Weiser. Having spent so many years among the Indians, he knew their ways, habits and language perfectly, and was also an adopted son of the Mohawk Nation. That the Provincial Council thoroughly trusted him is evidenced by the work given him to do, and expressed in numerous letters to be found in Pennsylvania archives and Colonial records.

Between 1732-36 he was present at nearly every council held and acted as interpreter, and it was at his advice that most of the important moves were made. In 1736 there was serious trouble between the Iroquois Confederacy and Southern Indians, and the government of Virginia appealed to Pennsylvania for help. Many of the planters and settlers on the frontier had been murdered by small bands of warriors and it was desirable to secure an armistice between the hostile Confederacies.

As the southern tribes expressed their willingness to

make peace and to send deputies to Williamsburg in the spring, it was equally desirable to have the Iroquois do the same. Although midwinter, a messenger must start at once if he reached the Onondaga Council before the war parties started on their trail in the spring, otherwise the peace negotiations would fail for a year at least.

Conrad Weiser, the man selected for this mission, started on his journey of 500 miles the 27th of February, 1737. The snow was deep on the mountains, and at Shamokin on the forks of the Susquehanna river, they were obliged to leave their horses. After a day's delay an Indian took Weiser and Stoffel Stump, his German companion, safely across in a canoe.

At Shamokin where he had expected to obtain provision and a guide, he was able to get only the guide. He wrote in his Journal: "I saw a blanket given for one-third of a bushel of corn." The Indians here were on the verge of starvation and he could only obtain a "small quantity of corn meal and a few beans." However, with this scanty supply he determined to press on, although the Indians declared the streams impassable and the snow waist deep.

The party consisted of the two whites and two Indians. They followed the north bank of the west branch of the Susquehanna river till they reached the mouth of the Loyal Sock Creek and the hut of Madam Montour. Madam Montour told Weiser that she had no food, but when the Indians had left the cabin she fed Weiser bountifully from a supply hidden beneath the floor.

With very little provision in their sacks, and the snow four feet deep in the mountains they started from Madam Montour's. From here until they reached the mouth of Sugar Creek they experienced the greatest hardship. Mr.



Craft says in his history of Bradford county : " Weiser came by the Lycoming, LeRoy and Burlington route, an old Indian path, taking the crossing path to the one on Sugar Creek, through what is now the village of Burlington and stopping at Oscalui, the Indian village at the mouth of Sugar Creek, March 28th, 1737."

There is a very vivid description of this journey and their experience at Oscalui given by Mr. Walton in his book, " Conrad Weiser and the Indian Policy of Colonial Pennsylvania," from which I quote : " On the 28th of March they ate their last handful of meal fully expecting to reach the north branch of the Susquehanna River that night, where they supposed that they would find an abundant supply of provisions. About the middle of the forenoon they came to Sugar Creek, which was much swollen by melting snows. They found it too high and rapid to ford. Accordingly, by dint of much patience, having only one small hatchet, they felled a long pine tree, but unfortunately it did not reach the opposite bank. The stream having already risen a foot since they arrived, its raging current caught the pine tree and swept it down the stream. The Indian guide now suggested wading the stream, and all holding to a long pole. Weiser was decided in his opinion that the current was too swift and would sweep them away. The entire party was irritated over the loss of food, and the two Indians " fell to abusing Stoffel." They told him that it was his fault that Conrad would not follow the words of the guide. When Weiser defended Stoffel, they called him a coward, who loved his life so much that he would force them all to die of hunger on the spot. The guide declared that he knew more about this wild country than Weiser, that he was



responsible for the party and they must do as he said. If they could not wade they must build a raft and cross on that. Conrad with great determination told them that no raft could be kept right side up in that current, and it would be far better for them to follow Sugar Creek until they reached the Susquehanna, and then ascend the river. The guide with increasing warmth told him that he did not know what he was talking about. The other Indian, an Onondaga warrior, who had joined the party as a convenient way to return from a southern raid, insisted that no white man could give him any advice in the woods. Weiser promptly put an end to all further controversy by slinging his pack over his back and starting down the stream. Stoffel obediently followed. The Indian guide hesitated for some time, but finally shouldered his burden and sullenly followed the resolute German. The proud Onondaga remained alone. About a mile down the stream Conrad found a narrow place where a tree would bridge the flood with safety. Here they silently crossed, then fired a signal for the stubborn Onondaga, and without a word plunged into the dark forest. Late that night Ta-wa-gar-et, the Onondaga, came humbly into camp, wet to the skin, and nearly exhausted. He told them that after they left he made himself a raft and attempted to cross. His craft was overturned in the stream and he was thrown upon an island from which he barely escaped with his life. After some minutes' silence in the camp, the Onondaga asked Conrad Weiser's pardon for his stubborn conduct. This incident was of no small importance in the negotiation which followed some weeks later at the Onondaga Council fire where Conrad Weiser's word had great weight.

When this starved and tottering embassy reached the Susquehanna several miles above the present site of Towanda, it found the Indians there on the verge of starvation. All the able-bodied men were away vainly searching for game. The old men, squaws and children had been living for weeks upon maple juice and sugar. With all his trinkets Weiser could buy no meal. The women made him a weak soup of corn meal and ashes boiled separately and then mixed. The two Indians ate so greedily of this that they became quite sick. Conrad gave his portion to the bony little children who crowded around with tears on their stolid faces. Stoffel ate heartily of the soup and there is no evidence that he experienced the least inconvenience. Later in the evening, in another hut, Weiser succeeded in buying with 24 needles and six shoe strings, five small loaves of corn bread "of about a pound in weight." With Stoffel's assistance this was quickly consumed. Nothing more could be purchased. Stoffel urged that they abandon their mission, procure a canoe and float down the river. The high water and the numerous rapids would have made it possible to have reached Shamokin "in six or eight days," if they had been able to procure provisions. Weiser refused to entertain such a suggestion.

To reach the Onondaga Council before the war party started, was Weiser's mission, and in order to devise means for obtaining food that he continue his journey he called the old men together and laid his mission before them. It was finally decided to break open the hut of some Indians who were away on a hunt, and use some of the contents for this purpose. Accordingly with less than ten pounds of pounded corn, he resumed his journey.

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“Hunger,” he says, “is a great tyrant, he does not spare the best of friends, much less strangers.”

On the 8th of April he writes : “We were still on the journey, and I was utterly worn out by cold and hunger, and so long a journey, not to mention other hardships ; a fresh snow had fallen about 20 inches deep ; I found myself still nearly three days’ journey from Onondaga, in a terrible forest. My strength was so exhausted that my whole body trembled and shook to such a degree that I thought I should fall down and die. I went to one side and sat down under a tree, intending to give up the ghost there, to attain which end I hoped the cold of the night then approaching would assist me. My companions soon missed me and the Indians came back and found me sitting there. I would not go any further, but said to them in one word : ‘Here I will die.’ They were silent awhile. At last the old man (Shikellimy) began : ‘My dear companion, take courage, thou hast until now encouraged us, wilt thou give up entirely ? Just think that the bad days are better than the good ones, for when we suffer much we do not sin, and sin is driven out of us by suffering. But the good days cause men to sin, and God cannot be merciful ; but on the other hand, when it goes badly with us God takes pity on us.’ I was therefore ashamed, and stood up and journeyed on as well as I could.”

The following day after traveling forty miles they reached the Onondaga Council. Although Mr. Weiser failed to accomplish all he desired, he secured the armistice, and saved Virginia from an Iroquois invasion.

During the next five or six years, he became very much interested in the Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata and the Moravians, and accompanied Spangenberg, Zeisberger

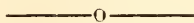
Shebosch, Moravian missionaries to Onondaga in 1738. After he was commissioned Justice of the Peace by the Governor in 1741 (an office he held for many years) he took a much more active part in Colonial affairs. These were very busy years in many ways. In June, 1743, we find him again making the journey of five hundred miles to Onondaga in the interest of the Colony. By the first of August he was back with his report for the Governor. This trip was made on horseback. Probably the next ten years were the busiest of his life. During this period he made two trips to Onondaga, two to Albany, N.Y., and one to Ohio, besides numerous shorter journeys to Easton, Wyoming, Shamokin, Philadelphia and New York; attended many important councils, signed treaties and executed important deeds, also filled the office of Justice of the Peace.

Only by reading a history of his life can we form any idea of the magnitude of his work.

The French meanwhile had been making many friendly advances to the Indians and a number of the tribes had forsaken the English and joined forces with the French. Gradually they were becoming very aggressive on the frontier. Settlers were either murdered or forced to abandon their homes and several bloody encounters between the whites and Indians had occurred. Finally a chain of forts reaching from the Delaware to the Susquehanna along the southern side of the Blue Ridge, was built. Governor Morris immediately sent Conrad Weiser a Colonel's commission and the following letter: "Sir, I have the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 30th inst. \* \* \* \* I heartily commend your conduct and zeal, and hope you will continue to act with the same vigor and caution that you have already done,

and that you have the greater authority, I have appointed you a Colonel by a Commission herewith. I have not time to give you any instructions with the Commission, but leave it to your judgment and discretion which I know are great, to do what is most for the safety of the people and service of the Crown."

His health began to fail about this time and on several occasions his son, Samuel, had taken his place as messenger and interpreter. In 1756 he removed to Reading. In the building known as the "Wigwam" many conferences were held and treaties executed in Weiser's day. For several years he continued to appear at the Councils but not as often as in the past, and on the 13th day of July, 1760, in the 65th year of his life, he died after a very brief illness at his farm at Womalsdorf, thus closing an almost daily intercourse with the Indians extending over a period of 46 years.



## HISTORY OF SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.



*PAPER BY MRS. N. L. BIRD.*



The township of Smithfield is supposed to have been so called from one David Smith, who claimed the township under the Connecticut title, but who never lived in the town. The first settler in the territory included in the present township of Smithfield was a man named Grover, who made a small clearing and built a shanty near the site of the present residence of Frank Carpenter.

The first permanent settler in Smithfield was Reuben Mitchell of Gloucester Province, Rhode Island, who came with his family in 1794, and was for about four years the only inhabitant of the township. One child was born in his family in 1799, and one died during this time, the first birth and death of a white child in the town. In 1798 and 1799 several men commenced improvements but soon abandoned or sold them or left for other parts.

In 1799 James Saterlee from Otsego county, N. Y., with his wife, one son and two daughters, came in the first wagon that passed from Athens to Smithfield and were two days in making the journey, a distance of 10 miles, having to cut the trees and clear the road as he passed along. He settled just north of the present village of Smithfield on land now owned by Mrs. Welles Brown.

March 4, 1801, Michael Bird with his wife and four children, came from Rutland, Vermont, and settled upon land purchased under the Connecticut title. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, was married and had two children born in Boston; but removed to Vermont between 1792 and 1795. They came from the river on an ox-sled, the road being only a path marked by blazed trees, with the underbrush cleared sufficiently for oxen and a sled to pass through. Michael, having been a barber in Boston, knew nothing of wood cutting, nor had ever cut a stick of wood the size of his body nor had a stick ever been cut upon his place, but with the courage born of necessity he erected a log cabin for his family on what has ever since been known as the Bird farm, two miles north of East Smithfield. A description of his home will illustrate others: A log house, the roof being made of the bark of bass-wood trees, being peeled in large sheets for the purpose and laid on in tiers and held in place by poles



placed upon the tiers. These roofs were a good protection from the sun but in case of heavy rains proved a failure. This house had only the ground for a floor, no chimney, but stones were laid up at one end a fire built up against them, the smoke being expected to go out through a hole in the roof. One of the trials of the city-bred mother was the smoke would not always go out and to get a chimney after awhile was a great relief. Their windows were very small as glass was costly. No patent door locks then. Their door-latch was a wooden one, whittled out of soft pine, resting in a wooden catch and opened with a leather string. At night the string being pulled in, no burglar could enter. Doubtless that was the origin of the saying, "Our latch string always hangs out."

The country was an unbroken wilderness, heavy forest covered the hills, wild animals, the bear, deer, wolves and many others made the nights hideous with their cries. Indian trails and Indian relics were found but I have never learned that Indians were living here at the settlement of the whites. Fearing that I shall intrude upon the rights of the next paper I refrain from mentioning further names of early settlers, or conditions that surrounded them.

Quoted from a paper read by Dr. Darius Bullock at the Tracy reunion July 20, 1855: "In the early settlement of what is now called Smithfield was then called Ulster, which town extended on the east to include the present town of Orwell and west to the county line included in the county of Lycoming. There was no Justice of the Peace nearer than Williamsport—the county seat 60 miles distant. The jurisprudence of the county was peculiar and very difficult from that of the present day. It would sometimes happen that Shakespeare would have



had no just reason to complain of the law's delay. An instance or two will suffice. David Couch lived on a farm immediately south of this and had an opinion that it would be all right to divide property with his neighbors if done secretly. In pursuance of that belief he stole a bushel of corn from William Stocking. By some process which I do not understand, he was arrested without any warrant and brought before a Court, the old house of Mr. Tracy's near here, being the court house. Capt. Williams acted as counselor for the defendant. After a full hearing it was decided he stole the corn and he was sentenced to return two bushels, which sentence was enforced in some manner peculiar to the times. Another instance of the same individual. He had been very busy tattling and making all the disturbance in his power, between and among the families here and on the river, and although he was known to be a full-blooded liar, it was unpleasant to have him going from house to house with his slang and falsehoods. A consultation was held, and it was concluded he must be dealt with according to law. Capt. Job Simons was sent to arrest him, which he did without any other warrant than a good cudgel. David was brought before a "Court of Special Sessions" as it might be called, for it consisted of Capt. Lewis, Capt. Holcomb and Dr. Westcott all being selected by the neighbors to try the culprit. The trial went on in the usual, or unusual form, as various persons related their grievances and compared notes, the case appeared very glaring against the individual. It was decided by the Court, after due deliberation, that he must receive a certain number of cats from a hickory sprout. Joseph Carpenter was appointed to carry the decree into execution. He soon found a suitable sprout and David had to walk

into a ring and lay aside his coat. The officer was very faithful in the discharge of his duties, and David departed, if not a better at least a better whipped man than when he left home. This was called making him a present of a "striped jacket," and for several years thereafter, when he inclined to resume his former practices, a slight hint that his jacket needed mending had a happy and almost magic effect in restraining him."

By action of the Legislature March 24, 1812, Bradford county was organized for judicial purposes establishing the Court at Towanda. Immediately changes in township lines were called for and at the January Session, 1813, a petition was presented praying for the division of Smithfield into three townships, namely: Smithfield, Springfield and Columbia, which was granted at the August Sessions, 1813. In 1809, Smithfield was set off from Ulster, the township reaching to the west line of the county.

In 1804, Phineus Pierce built a saw-mill on the Tom Jack Creek, about 80 rods north of the present residence of Oren Wilcox. The irons for the mill with an anvil and bellows, he brought with him from Vermont with an ox team. He located on the farm known as the Randall farm. He died in 1808. In 1801, Solomon Morse came from Poultney, Vt., and located on land now known as Smithfield Center. In 1808, he built the first grist-mill in the town on the Tom Jack Creek, which runs through the western part of the present village. In 1811 Mr. Morse sold his farm to Jared Phelps. How long he continued to run that grist-mill is not known, but we do know that it was run by the various parties 'till into the '70's, perhaps later.

In 1829, Alvin Seward, born in Luzerne county, set-

tled in Smithfield. In the '30's he settled on Tom Jack Creek two miles south of the village, and built a saw-mill and shingle mill at Seward Hollow. In 1843 and '44 he built a large grist mill which was in operation nearly 60 years. Saw mills were built on almost every stream in the town, the lumber being drawn to Greene's Landing and floated down the river for sale, an industry which proved profitable and enabled the owners of the land to pay for their homes, and also to employ help of the less fortunate class and provide for their living also.

The first school in Smithfield was taught by Ephraim Gerould in 1806, in the log school house on Mitchell's hill. The first framed school house was built at the Center in 1818.

The first post-office was opened in 1825, James Gerould, P. M. The second post-office, 1829, Darius Bullock, P. M., at Bullock Corners on the Berwick turnpike. The first store was opened by Lyman Durfey in 1838, followed soon by one opened by E. S. Tracy. The first framed building in the town was built by Reuben Mitchell in 1803. The second framed building was built by Nehemiah Tracy in 1806.

In 1817, George Gerould ran a distillery in the hollow south of his home, afterward called Pease Hollow. The writer had before her when writing this a paper in his hand writing as follows: Date, 1817,—“ 18, 142 lbs chopped rye distilled which made 541 gal. 2 qt. 1 pint whiskey.” How long he ran that distillery is not known only that it was several years. His daughter gave this testimony: “The distillery being so far from the house a barrel of whiskey was kept in the cellar. A bowl stood under the spigot to catch the leakings. This proved a

temptation to one of the young sons of the family. Mother noticed several times the odor of liquor on my brother's breath. One day she found him lying helpless, drunk. She immediately called father and pointing to the child, said : ' Either your distillery must stop, or I shall lose my boy.' A look at the senseless form was enough. He immediately went to the distillery, put out the fire, took out the worm from the still and closed out the business. That boy was saved to be a Christian man."

In the early '30's an interest was aroused in the cause of temperance, a society organized and many temperance pledges secured.

In the Congregational church records of June 8, 1832, we find the following: "Mr. ———, I being present, he presented his difficulty to the church. That many members had joined the temperance society and therefore he could not walk with the church and was excluded from fellowship." Another brother soon followed his example and was excluded also.

#### STATE ROADS.

In the early part of this century a company was incorporated by Act of Legislature for the purpose of constructing a road from Berwick on the Susquehanna to New town, now Elmira on the Chemung river, which was known as the Susquehanna and Tioga Turnpike Co. This road was constructed through Smithfield in 1819 and called the Berwick Turnpike. A toll-gate was established at what was afterward called Bullock's Corners, the intersection of the Berwick turnpike and the State Road, and another one near the south line of the town. When these toll-gates were discontinued is not known.

By virtue of an Act of Assembly passed March 31,

1821, a road was laid out running westerly from Athens (the road now from Milan) through Smithfield and Columbia townships to the line of Tioga county. This road has ever since been known in Smithfield as the "North Road," but in official business called the State Road, the one from the river passing over Laurel Hill through Smithfield Center westward as the "South Road."

Feb. 6, 1826, and May 9, in the township records we find the following : "Order of confirmation of road from Samuel Kellogg's mill-pond in Smithfield to the house of Asa Farnsworth, to intersect the State Road near Asa Hackett's saw-mill." This is the road leading from the lower part of the village north to Oren Wilcox's on the old North Road.

Mary, wife of John Bird, who was married and settled on the Bird farm in 1814, said to the writer : "For many years we went to church on foot, John would take the baby in his arms and I would lead the other children. We went down a foot-path through the woods nearly two miles, for if we went with our ox-team we must go west up the hill, then across past Dea. Wood's to Dea. Hale's, then down to the village, more than three and one-half miles." Her husband added, "It was a happy day to me when I owned a span of horses and could take my family to church in a lumber wagon."

#### THE CHURCHES OF SMITHFIELD.

In Poultney, Vermont, Feb. 11, 1801, three noble men, Samuel Kellogg, Nathan Fellows and Solomon Morse, about to emigrate to Smithfield, Pa., declared : "Being sensible of the importance of having the Gospel among us, not only for our benefit but the advantage also of generations to come," were organized into a Congregational

church. The first record of this church is dated May 6, 1801, when a daughter of Mr. Morse was baptized. Aug. 10, 1801, two persons were received into the church on profession of their faith. The first sermon ever preached in Smithfield was in 1802, by Rev. James Wood, a missionary from the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society. The sermon was preached and the Lord's Supper for the first time observed, in a log school house, the first and only school house in the town, near the foot of what is now called Mitchell's Hill and one-half mile east of the village. The communion table was a big plank, not sawed, but split out and shaped with a broad axe. The legs were inserted through auger holes. The wine used was the unfermented juice of wild grapes grown near by and sweetened with maple sugar. It was a season of great rejoicing to the church and no doubt acceptable to God. The church held meetings in their home till 1812, principally at Deacon Solomon Morse's.

In the spring of 1811, Jared Phelps came into the town and bought Solomon Morse's land and moved into his house, and the meetings were continued there. There was a growing desire for a church building, and in the fall, 1811, Jared Phelps offered to give to the Society two and one-half acres on the hill for a cemetery and for a church building. The offer was accepted. It was a dense forest. A portion of the lot was accepted for a burying ground and Dec. 25, 1811, Polly, daughter of Mr. Phelps, was buried there, the first burial in the lot. One who assisted in digging the grave, John Bird, said to the writer: "It snowed the night before the burial, and when we went to lower the body in the grave, I shook the limbs of the tree that hung so low as to trouble us, and the snow fell into the grave."



In the early summer of 1812, the church met, cut the trees and cleared the ground sufficiently to erect a building that summer at a cost of \$450. Nails and glass were brought from Catskill on the Hudson river at a cost of transportation of \$80 per ton. Nails were  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cts. per lb. The first seats were boards laid across timbers without backs, and it was 20 years before they could afford more comfortable ones. Their first pastor was Rev. John Bascom in 1814. They worshiped in that church till 1861, when a new and more commodious one was built and dedicated Feb. 5, 1862. The building committee for that church were Bulkley Tracy, Eli Stockwell and Jesse Sumner. The first funeral attended in that church was the that one of the building committee, Bulkley Tracy, April 18, 1862.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1809, Samuel Wood, came from Halifax, Vt., and settled in Smithfield. There being a few Baptist families in town they met Dec. 9, 1809, at the house of Reuben Mitchell, to consult about forming a church. The record reads: "The meeting was opened by prayer for wisdom to direct." The result was an agreement to meet at the house of Joseph Smith in Ulster, Jan. 11, 1810. At this meeting there were present pastors and delegates from Baptist churches in Owego, Chemung and Burlington, with two missionaries from Massachusetts. The church was duly organized with 15 members. Five were from Smithfield, nine from Ulster and one from Athens. The first meeting after its organization was held at the house of Reuben Mitchell, Jan. 25, 1810, when arrangements were made for the holding of public services on the Sabbath. These were held once a month, sometimes at Mr. Smith's, sometimes at Mr. Mitchell's and often a Dea.



Wood's barn till Dec. 14, 1811, a log school house having been erected near the present residence of Perry Tracy's, that was chosen as a central place of meeting and so remained seven years. The first record of a settled pastor was Dec. 22, 1814, when they voted to have Rev. Stone improve with us three Sabbaths in each month and to give him \$40 a year and to make an equality on the church to raise the money. Also voted to meet one-half the time at the school house near Mr. Gerould's, one-half at Dea. Wood's and one-half at Brother Smith's in Ulster. Mr. Stone was ordained Sept. 20, 1815, in Dea. Wood's barn. In 1820, eighteen persons were dismissed to form the Springfield Baptist church. In 1824 several were dismissed to form a church on the river, which afterward migrated northward until it became the Baptist church of Waverly, N. Y.

During the winter of 1818 and '19, under the pastoral labors of Elder Thomas Bebee, a powerful revival of religion was experienced. Eighty-six persons were received for baptism and 12 united by letter. By reason of these large accessions it became necessary to build a house for worship. But how were they to do it? All articles of merchandise must be brought from Catskill on the Hudson river and the cost of transportation, \$80 per ton. It required 20 bushels of wheat to pay for one box of glass, and 4 lbs. of butter to pay for one lb. of nails. It was resolved to make the effort and trust an overruling Providence. A building 36 by 50 feet, 22 feet posts was raised in June, 1819. Such was the enthusiasm and interest manifested that nearly every man and boy in the town attended that raising and it is recorded, "The Smithfield boys had the body of the building up and the plates on in 56 minutes from the time they began the work of rais-

ing." When it was enclosed, the floor laid, the breast-work in front of the gallery and the pulpit finished, their expenses exceeded their subscription \$400. Rude benches of unplanned boards were then made and no further work done upon the house for three years. Although in such a rude and unfinished condition they welcomed the Association in October of the same year. In 1838 the first Bible class was formed. In 1820 the population of the township was only 695; in 1830, 1,126; in 1860, 2,071.

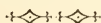
#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized Sept. 15, 1815, in the western part of the town on what was afterward called the Turnpike, organized with 16 members. David Forest was the first class-leader, Rev. Palmer Roberts preacher-in-charge. There were regular appointments there for two years previous to the organization. For many years this church worshiped in private dwellings and in school houses. In 1825 they opened a Sunday school, one of the first in the township, in the school house in the Crowell district, organized by the preacher-in-charge, Mr. Piersoll. The first summer it had no superintendent. Sophronia Rice opened the school in absence of the preacher. The school was held at 12:30 each Sunday from May 1st till October—closed during the winter. In 1826, Truman Beach became superintendent, and continued as such many years, when the church on the Turnpike was built it was transferred to that and continued till 1862. In 1848 a church building was erected on the Turnpike, a good parsonage secured, and that place was the stronghold of Methodism in the township until 1863, when a church building was erected at Smithfield Center and the two classes united in one church. A parsonage was built in

1877 and Smithfield Center became the central point of Methodism in the town.

#### THE DISCIPLE CHURCH.

In 1828, the Disciple church hired Elder Silas C. Shepard as pastor. He had adopted the views of Alexander Campbell, that articles of faith and a covenant were unnecessary, yet this was unknown to the church when they hired him. This influence led others to adopt the same views. He remained pastor of the church only a few months but the seed he had sown had taken great root and grown, until Dec. 2, 1830, at a meeting called for a final vote on the question, 39 voted to reject the articles, and were afterwards dismissed from the church. Dec. 20, 1830, they organized themselves as a Disciple church, or a Church of Christ. For 17 years they occupied the Baptist church for Sunday services on two Sabbaths in the month, the Baptist the other three, till 1847, they sold their interest in the church building to the Baptists for \$400. They built a nice church and parsonage, have had a great and good influence in the town sending out many Christian workers into many fields, the pulpit, Sunday school and missionary work.



#### DR. DARIUS BULLOCK.

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Dr. Darius Bullock, the most noted man of pioneer days in Smithfield, was born July 20, 1791, in Halifax, Windham county, Vermont. His father, Darius Bullock, was for many years a member of the Vermont Legislature and one of the most prominent men in Halifax, highly respected and honored with various public offices, covering a period of half a century.



*D. Bullard*

Our subject came to Smithfield as a practicing physician in October, 1812. He came all the way from Vermont on horseback, and his whole estate, on arriving in the new country, consisted of a horse, a saddle-bag, a pill-bag, four or five dollars' worth of medicine and two dollars and a half in money. Not really his whole estate, indeed, it was but an insignificant part of it, for he was then rich in the treasures of a well-balanced mind, a tenacious memory, a good moral character and untiring habits of industry and economy. At the time of Dr. Bullock's advent into Smithfield, a wilderness of huge beech, pine, maple and hemlock trees covered the hills and valleys, except here and there an open patch of ground with a log hut among the big stumps as residences of the pioneer settlers. As the inhabitants were few the profession of medicine was not a lucrative one; and to eke out a scanty income he kept school for several seasons, visiting his patients before and after school hours—school then being kept for five and one-half days in the week. His field of practice extended from Columbia to Athens, a distance of twenty miles, and, indeed, ten or twelve miles in any direction from his home with an occasional call from greater distances. From the lack of roads it was often necessary to make his visits on foot. Frequently he was called to visit his patient in the darkness of the night, and would go for miles on foot through an almost pathless woods infested with bears and hungry, howling wolves; neither were the panther and catamount then unknown.

It is related of Dr. Bullock that when he came to Smithfield one of the poormasters, a quaint character, noticing the doctor's scanty belongings and thinking he



was liable to become a town charge ordered him to leave. The doctor, however, remained, was the architect of a fine fortune and lived to see the man, who was anxious to drive him from the town, laid in a pauper's grave.

For the first years of his residence in Smithfield he boarded with Mr. Mitchell and then with James Satterlee, till thinking it time to prepare a habitation of his own, he married Miss Polly Satterlee, purchased a parcel of ground at East Smithfield and erected a house, mostly with his own hands. In those days very little money was in circulation ; business was done mostly by *barter*, and doctor's bills were generally paid in that way.

The doctor was a man of great energy and enterprisc. With a view of starting a town, at an early day, he opened a store and hotel on the "turnpike." But the enterprise not meeting his expectations, he gave it up and returned to East Smithfield. He was never idle and withal was a diligent student. He decided to add the practice of law to that of medicine and engaged himself in reading Blackstone whenever opportunity afforded. Although practically his own teacher, with few books, by diligently improving his time he acquired a good knowledge of the law, and on the 12th of May, 1819, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Bradford county. We now find the doctor with a severer task on his hands than ever before. He must attend to the sick on the hills and in the woods, and be at the Courts in Towanda—a distance of 12 miles by the nearest course. His horse, as he had one, was needed on his farm at home, and besides this it was not in those times an easy matter to have money to pay for keeping a person and a horse at a hotel during the week of Court. Accordingly, he often

went on foot to Towanda, and not infrequently during the week came to Smithfield (on foot) to visit his sick patients and return (on foot) to Towanda in the morning to attend to business at Court. But even this was not the extent of the economy practiced in those days. Leather was not then made here, and being brought from a distance it was very expensive. Hence, men and women as well as children, were often to be seen at their work barefooted; and frequently when going from home they carried their shoes in their hands to save so much of the wear of them, and put them on when they arrived at the place to which they were going. Tradition says that the doctor was wont in this manner to save his shoes in traveling back and forth to attend the sessions of Court. It is even said that sometimes he did not own shoes fit to wear in the courtroom, and was thus compelled to borrow of some of his neighbors. In 1822 he was elected County Commissioner for a term of three years.

He was Deputy Attorney-General, or District Attorney, for the county during the years 1824, '25, '26, '27 and '28. He held the office of Prothonotary by appointment of Governor Wolf from 1830 to 1831. In 1835 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature and served one term. In 1857, Judge Wilmot having accepted the Republican nomination for Governor, resigned as President Judge of the 13th District, comprising the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, whereupon Governor Pollock on the 8th of August, appointed Darius Bullock to fill the vacancy, his commission to expire on the first Monday of December following.

For nearly half a century Doctor Bullock was a sort of *fac totum* in Smithfield. Mortgages, deeds, notes, wills, and other legal instruments had to be either written by



him or pass under his inspection. He possessed an uncommon versatility of genius. Very few men are competent to know so many things and do them as well as he did. His information was extensive on a great variety of subjects ; and his knowledge of the history and other affairs of the county was scarcely equalled by that of any other man. He contributed many articles to the *Mental Luminary* and *Literary Leaves* and also wrote much for the county papers. The articles from his pen were always instructive and entertaining, frequently amusing. He would have been no mean poet had he given his attention in early life to the muse. He always took a deep interest in the literary societies of the place and all things that tended to advance his people mentally and morally. In the days of the old military trainings, he was one of the most active and was commissioned General. From this fact he was known as "General Bullock."

Doctor Bullock was a man of exalted character, who earned his way to fame and fortune by indomitable industry, frugality and honesty in his dealings with all men. He continued in the practice of medicine and law and also conducted a mercantile business, almost to the close of his life. His mind remained bright and active to the last.

His beloved wife, Polly, with whom he had lived in sweetest harmony for almost half a century, died April 29, 1863, in her 71st year. He survived her fourteen years, his death occuring at East Smithfield on the 15th of November, 1877. Both are buried at East Smithfield, where a modest marble shaft marks their final resting place. Darius and Polly Bullock had no children, and there is no heritage to claim their good name, but their memory will be cherished and handed down the generations.

## SOME WYALUSING PIONEERS.

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PAPER BY MRS. H. J. HALLOCK.

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As soon as the Revolutionary War had closed and it was safe for the old settlers to return to their homes in Wyalusing, quite a number who wishing to escape the troubles in Wyoming, determined to get away from there as soon as possible. Among the very earliest of the settlers in Wyalusing after the war were Thomas Brown and family and Henry Elliott and family. Mr. Brown was a native of Rhode Island. He settled at Stonington, Conn., moved to Quaker Hill, Dutchess N. Y., thence to Wilkes-Barre. In 1776, both families resided about eighty rods below the Sterling Hotel on the river front in Wilkes-Barre. Here these families met at the time of the battle at Wyoming (whose fearful horrors were fresh in the minds of those who witnessed them till the day of their death). After the battle they were all taken to Catawissa. From there they went to Goshen where they remained until November when they returned to the Valley.

In 1783, they removed from Wilkes-Barre to Wyalusing. For two years they worked the flat (now owned by G. H. Welles,) and then Mr. Brown purchased a farm two miles down the river, which became a noted one, and is to this day known as Browntown. Here Mr. Brown died June 25, 1791, aged 74 years. His grave stone bears the oldest date of any in the cemetery at Wyalusing. Henry Elliott, whose wife was Mary Kegwin, moved to Sugar Run, and in 1792, they removed to Merryall to live with their son, Joseph, who was born in Stonington, Conn., Oct. 10, 1755.

Joseph Elliott married first Patience, daughter of Thomas and Patience Brockaway Brown. Second, he married Deborah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Turrell Lewis, October 18, 1787. Joseph Elliott died at Merryall, March 31, 1849, aged 93 years. It is no doubt expected I would speak more particularly of Joseph Elliott, my great-grandfather, but time will not allow to give a complete sketch and it is perplexing to select from the important events in which he was engaged. His escape from Queen Esther at "Bloody Rock" at the time of the Wyoming Massacre and his many encounters with the Indians have been told and re-told, many times by the firesides of the early homes ; but unfortunately for us, few thought it important to put in writing the facts so well known, and with the generations that have passed away have been buried many of the details of these important events. I have been fortunate to secure an account of one, the locality of which you will all recognize—written from Joseph Elliott's word of mouth, December, 1831, by Thomas Smiley :

"April, 1782, the Indians came down into Hanover in Wyoming and captured Mrs. Franklin, having an infant in her arms and three more children. A party of nine of whom I was one, concluded to pursue, get before them, await their approach and fight. We proceeded up the river with great caution, keeping in the woods exclusive of being forced to cross the Indian path a few times, which was done with great care to leave no marks behind us. Seventy miles up the river, on the top of the great hill south of where Asylum now is, was the place where we made our stand the first day. We stopped about noon and concealed ourselves, waited until night, but none appeared. Through the night we were in a secret

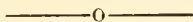
place—a deep hollow, and spent the whole of the second day on the watch but no Indians. On the third day in the morning provisions were scarce and two went out to hunt. Some had become weary of waiting, but eventually it was concluded to wait for that day. About ten in the morning Indians were seen on the path at a distance from us, appearing to proceed with caution and one of them considerably in advance. We lay closely concealed and reserved our fire until they were quite near and then we let loose a volley upon them. The one in advance fell dead and we did not know what effect it had on the rest who were further off, but they fell back. Several fires were now exchanged and then each one of them took his fire-lock in his left hand and with his tomahawk in his right, rushed forward on us. We again reserved our fire until they were near and then discharging upon them, some of them fell and then gave back. We pursued them in the same manner they had come up to us, but soon finding they were displaying right and left, we took our first stand on the very top of the hill, lest they should surround us. We had counted them on their first appearance as thirteen in number, and only seven of us began the action, one of whom was wounded. Soon after we began they attempted to outflank us, so we displayed to meet them on the left. One was killed and another wounded. The wounded one came within my rifle shot near the center. He fell. They now retreated both on the right and left and collected in the center. Some long shots were now exchanged.

“The prisoners had been laid by in a close place, until now, with orders from them not to stir. What became of the infant we never knew. I now saw one discharge

his gun in a direction that I knew none of our men were, and suspected that he was killing the prisoners. Mrs. Franklin was the victim. I discovered also that he was charging again but taking great care not to expose himself. But I made out to get near him, unperceived, and as he arose from behind the log where he lay hid to fire on one of the children, I shot him in the breast. He fell dead. Likely now they were intending to kill the prisoners and get off. The children now crept up through the brush toward me. I saw the oldest one approach and suspected that an Indian was advancing on me with her before him to save himself and was standing ready to discharge, but soon discovered that it was the children. They were soon sent to the rear where there was a wounded man. All now was silent for some considerable time. We could see the foe at a distance but stood fast on our high ground. Mr. Swift, one of our hunters, now arrived and seeing all still, said he: 'What's the matter?' 'Oh!' said I, 'Indians enough. I have had my fill of them all day.' 'Well,' he said, 'it never shall be said that I came seventy miles to fight Indians and never shot at them. I will have a shot if I follow them to the Genesee.' He crept up among the brush, got a chance, discharged, one fell and we saw three of them dragging him off with all speed, and there was not a gun fired more. We got six of their scalps, ten of their packs and several of their guns.

"It was now four o'clock in the afternoon, if not more, and now the great point was to get back safe home. When we had consulted thereon, it was concluded that to descend the river on a raft would be the best way. A part therefore of our company were sent off with the prisoners (we had recovered and the wounded man aforesaid, the

other one had made out to take care of himself, but they both recovered,) to a place we knew of to make what preparation they could. The remaining part of which I was one, kept the ground until dark. We prepared fuel for a line of fires—pine knots—and lighted them up at dark. We then all joined in a hearty shout and left them burning. Now having again joined our friends, all went to work with the greatest assiduity and got much matter bound together and afloat and bore the whole down to an island in the river, about seven miles, by daybreak. We lay concealed for fear on said island all the next day, and found a canoe and paddles what the Indians somehow had lost. Provision we had none but in the course of the next few nights we got pretty well down. We then proceeded by daylight and arrived safe among our friends.”



## OUR FIRST JUDGE.



*CONTRIBUTED BY C. F. HEVERLY.*



John Bannister Gibson, the first President Judge of Bradford county, was born November 8th, 1780, in Sherman's Valley, Pa. He was the son of Lieut.-Colonel George Gibson, an officer of the Revolutionary Army, who fell in St. Clair's expedition against the Indians on the Miami in 1791. He received his preparatory education in the grammar school attached to Dickinson College, and subsequently studied in the collegiate department from which in due time, he was graduated. He entered the office of Thomas Duncan, who was afterward

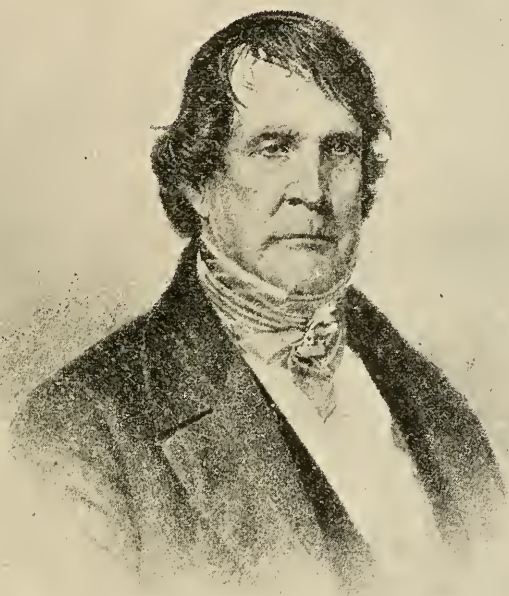


an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and passed through a severe course of reading for the legal profession, and was admitted as an attorney-at-law at the bar of Cumberland county in 1803.

He first opened his office at Carlisle, Pa., and after a few years removed to the town of Beaver in the same state. From this latter locality he changed to Hagerstown, Maryland, and shortly afterwards returned to Carlisle. In 1810, he was elected by the Democratic-Republican party as a Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature and was re-elected the following year, during each session filling prominent stations on important committees. On the 14th of October, 1812, he was commissioned by Governor Simon Snyder, President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wayne and Susquehanna. (Luzerne being subsequently added). June 27, 1816, he was commissioned an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, which, at that time was equivalent to a life tenure, the appointment being "during good behavior." At the death of Chief-Justice Tilghman in 1827, he was appointed by the Governor to succeed him. In 1838, at the date of the adoption of the New Constitution of the State, he resigned his office, but was immediately re-appointed by the Governor.

By a change of the Constitution making the Judiciary elective, his seat became vacant in 1851. During the same year he was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, being the only one of the former incumbents who was nominated by the Democratic party. He discharged the functions of his office until attacked by his last illness. He died in Philadelphia, May 3, 1853. As a jurist he stood among the highest in the land. At home





John Gibson

and abroad his transcendent legal ability was universally acknowledged. His judicial opinions are among the richest treasures of the country.

During the time (from January Term, 1813, to May Term, 1816, inclusive), Judge Gibson presided over the courts of Bradford county, Northern Pennsylvania was a vast wilderness with only a few wagon-roads, generally following the Susquehanna and larger streams. In making the rounds of his circuit in the five counties Judge Gibson either came on horseback or by stage. He visited Towanda four times a year and held court for about a week during each visit. In 1813 and '14 the regular time of convening court was on the third Monday each of January, April, August and November. Beginning with 1815, the terms of court were changed to February, May, September and December and our terms of court have continued in this order ever since. Upon the erection of the county in 1812, the "Red Tavern," which stood on the corner of Franklin and Main streets, was established as the place of holding courts and so continued till the old courthouse was built and occupied in 1816. The courtroom was on the second floor, and the prisoners kept in side rooms adjoining, during trial, the jail (log) then being located at Monroeton. In May, 1816, Judge Gibson held the first term of court in the courthouse, which was also his last in the county.

Judge Gibson possessed many accomplishments. He was an expert violinist and usually carried a violin with him on his circuit. After the adjournment of court he hied himself to his room at the hotel and found both pleasure and recreation with "his fiddle and the bow." Upon the announcement of the death of Mr. Gibson, Chief Justice Jeremiah S. Black, his successor, said: "It

is unnecessary to say that every surviving member of the court is deeply grieved by the death of Mr. Justice Gibson. In the course of nature it was not to be expected that he could live much longer, for he had attained the ripe old age of seventy-six. But the blow, though not a sudden one, was, nevertheless, a severe one. The intimate relations, personal and official, which we all bore to him, would have been sufficient to account for some emotion, even if he had been an ordinary man. But he was the Nestor of the Bench, whose wisdom inspired the public mind with confidence in our decisions. By this bereavement the court has lost what no time can repair, for we shall never look upon his like again.

“We regard him more as a father than a brother. None of us ever saw the Supreme Court before he was in it; and to some of us his character as a great Judge was familiar even in childhood. The earliest knowledge of the law we had was derived in part from his luminous exposition of it. He was a Judge of the Common Pleas before the youngest of us was born, and was a member of this court long before the oldest was admitted to the Bar. He sat there with twenty-six different associates of whom eighteen preceded him to the grave. For nearly a quarter of a century he was Chief Justice, and when he was nominally superseded by another, as the head of the court, his great learning, venerable character, and overshadowing reputation, still made him the only chief whom the hearts of the people would know. During the long period of his judicial labors he discussed and decided innumerable questions. His opinions are found in no less than seventy volumes of the regular reports.

“At the time of his death he had been longer in office than any contemporary Judge in the world; and in some

points of character he had not his equal on the earth. Such vigor, clearness, and precision of thought was never before united with the same felicity of diction. His written language was a transcript of his mind. It gave the world the very form and pressure of his thoughts. It was accurate, because he knew the exact boundaries of the principles he discussed. His mental visions took in the whole outline and all the details of the case, and with a bold and steady hand he painted what he saw. He made others understand him, because he understood himself. His style was rich, but he never turned out of his way for figures of speech. He never sacrificed sense to sound or preferred ornament to substance. If he reasoned much by comparison, it was not to make his composition brilliant, but clear. He spoke in metaphors often ; not because they were sought, but because they came to his mind unbidden. The same vein of happy illustration ran through his conversation and his private letters. I was, most of all, struck with it in a careless memorandum, intended, when it was written, for no eye but his own. He never thought of display, and seemed totally unconscious that he had the power to make any.

“ His words were always precisely adapted to the subject. He said neither more nor less than just the thing he ought. He had one faculty of a great poet ; that of expressing a thought in language which could never afterwards be paraphrased. When a legal principle passed through his hands, he sent it forth clothed in a dress, which fitted it so exactly that nobody ever presumed to give it any other. Almost universally the syllabus of his opinion is a sentence from itself ; and the most heedless student, in looking over Wharton’s Digest, can select the cases in which Gibson delivered the judgment, as readily

as he would pick out the gold coins from among coppers. For this reason it is, that though he was the least voluminous writer of the Court, the citations from him at the Bar are more numerous than from all the rest put together. Yet the men who shared with him the labors and responsibilities of this tribunal, (of course I am not referring to any one who is now here), stood among the foremost in the country for learning and ability. To be their equal was an honor which few could attain ; to excel was a most pre-eminent distinction.

“ The dignity, richness and purity of his written opinions, was by no means his highest title to admiration. The movements of his mind were as strong as they were graceful. His periods not only pleased the ear but sunk into the mind. He never wearied the reader ; but he always exhausted the subject. An opinion of his was an unbroken chain of logic, from beginning to end. His argumentation was always characterized by great power, and sometimes it rose into irresistible energy, dashing opposition to pieces with force like that of a battering-ram. He never missed the point even of a cause which had been badly argued. He separated the chaff from the wheat almost as soon as he got possession of it. The most complicated entanglement of fact and law would be reduced to harmony under his hands. His arrangement was so lucid, that the dullest mind could follow him with that intense pleasure, which we all feel in being able to comprehend the workings of an intellect so manifestly superior.

“ Yet he committed errors. It was wonderful that in the course of his long service he did not commit more. A few were caused by inattention ; a few by want of

time ; a few by preconceived notions which led him astray. When he did throw himself into the wrong side of a cause, he usually made an argument which it was much easier to overrule than to answer. But he was of all men the most devoted and earnest lover of truth for its own sake. When subsequent reflection convinced him that he had been wrong, he took the first opportunity to acknowledge it. He was often the earliest to discover his own mistakes, as well as the foremost to correct them. He was inflexibly honest. The judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave, as it was when he first assumed it. I do not mean to award him merely that common-place integrity which it is no honor to have, but simply disgrace to want. He was not only incorruptible, but scrupulously, delicately, conscientiously free from all willful wrong, either in thought, word or deed.

“ Next, after his wonderful intellectual endowments, the benevolence of his heart was the most marked feature of his character. He was a most genial spirit ; affectionate and kind to his friends, and magnanimous to his enemies. Benefits received by him were engraved on his memory as on a tablet of brass ; injuries were written in sand. He never let the sun go down upon his wrath. A little dash of bitterness in his nature would, perhaps, have given a more consistent tone to his character, and greater activity to his mind. He lacked the quality which Dr. Johnson admired—he was *not* a good hater. His accomplishments were very extraordinary. He was born a musician, and the natural talent was highly cultivated. He was a *connoisseur* in painting and sculpture. The whole round of English literature was familiar to him. He was at home among the ancient classics. He had a



perfectly clear perception of all the great truths of natural science. He had studied medicine carefully in his youth and understood it well. His mind absorbed all kinds of knowledge with scarcely an effort.

“ Judge Gibson was well appreciated by his fellow-citizens ; not so highly as he deserved, for that was scarcely possible. But admiration of his talents and respect for his honesty were universal sentiments. This was strikingly manifested when he was elected in 1851, notwithstanding his advanced age, without partisan connections, with no emphatic political standing, and without manners, habits, or associations calculated to make him popular beyond the circle that knew him intimately. With all these disadvantages, it is said, he narrowly escaped what might have been a dangerous distinction, a nomination on both of the opposing tickets. Abroad he has, for many years, been thought the great glory of his native State. Doubtless the whole Commonwealth will mourn his death ; we all have reason to do so. The profession of the law has lost the ablest of its teachers, this Court the brightest of its ornaments, and the people a steadfast defender of their rights, so far as they were capable of being protected by judicial authority. For myself I know no form of words to express my deep sense of the loss we have suffered. I can most truly say of him what was said long ago, concerning one of the few among the mortals who were yet greater than he : ‘ I did love the man, and do honor his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any.’ ”



# BRADFORD COUNTY PIONEERS

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MEN WHO FIRST ENTERED THE WILDER-  
NESS AND CARVED OUT HOMES.

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[Names in each township are arranged in most part in the order in which settlers came thereto.—C. F. HEVERLY.]

**Albany**—Settled 1801, the first permanent settler being Ephraim Ladd, a native of Connecticut, with his sons, Horatio, Charles W., John C. and Ephraim, Jr. The next settlers were Sheffield Wilcox and his sons, Rowland, Freeman and Sheffield, Jr. Other pioneers were Daniel Miller, Jonathan Frisbie, Williams Lee, Archelaus Luce, Samuel Smith, Shadrach Miller, Matthias Scriven, Simeon Chapman, Moses Miller, David Sabin, Dyer Ormsby, John Nichols, Jacob Eddy, Stephen Edwards, Matthias VanLoon, Abraham Waltman, Maltiah Hatch, Reynolds Babcock, Benjamin Corson, Timothy Coon and Samuel Brown.

**Armenia**—Settled in 1808 by a Mr. Williams, the first permanent settler being Newton Harvey, in 1822. Other pioneers were George Hawkins, Samuel Avery, Heman Morgan, Samuel Moore, Joseph Biddle, Alexander Case, John Lyon, Alba Burnham, Daniel Crandall, Andrew Monroe, Wrightman Pierce, William Covert, Daniel Story, Eber Story, Abiezer Field, Timothy Randall, John S. Becker, Jacob Y. Dumond, George Webber and John P. Smith.

**Asylum**—Settled in 1770 by Peter Shoefelt, a Palati-

nate German, from New York, the first permanent settlers being Samuel Cole and his sons, Solomon, Samuel, Elisha, Abisha and John, in 1775. Other pioneers were Amos Bennett, Richard Benjamin, Benjamin Acla, Samuel Gilbert, the French refugees from 1793 to 1801, Anthony Vanderpool, Isaac and Richard Wheeler, Nicholas Johnson, Ambrose Vincent, Henry Cornelius, Sartile Holden, Charles Homet, Bartholomew Laporte, Benjamin Coolbaugh, Christopher Cowell, Moses Warford, Jabez Sill, William Coolbaugh, Samuel Seeley, Samuel Chilson, Robert Chilson, and Jonathan Stevens.

**Athens**—Settled in 1783 by Benjamin Patterson, a Revolutionary soldier. The pioneers were John Shepard, Jacob Snell, Col. John Franklin, Prince Bryant, Elisha Satterlee, Ira Stephens, Elisha Mathewson, Jonathan Harris, Col. Julius Tozer, Daniel McDuffee, Noah Murray, Capt. Joseph Spalding, David, Clement and Enoch Paine, Dr. Stephen Hopkins, Daniel Elwell, John Saltmarsh, Major Zephon Flower, Joseph Tyler, Thomas Wilcox, John Redington, Nehemiah Northrup, Francis Snechenberger, Isaac Morley, Daniel Orcutt, George Welles, Wright Loomis, Dr. Amos Prentice, Hon. Edward Herick, John Watkins, John Griffin, Lodowick Green, Samuel Ovenshire, Benoni Hulett.

**Barclay**—The history of this mountainous town begins with 1812, when coal was accidentally discovered there by Absalom Carr, a hunter. Being entirely a mining and lumbering section, only temporary settlements have been made from time to time ; the first of these was in 1856, by the Towanda Coal Company.

**Burlingtons**—Settled in 1790 by Isaac DeWitt, Abraham DeWitt, and James McKean. Other pioneers were

William Dobbins, James Ward, James Campbell, David Campbell, Derrick Miller, Bethuel Swain, Jeremiah Taylor, Benjamin Saxton, William Nichols, Levi Soper, David Soper, James Braffitt, David Ross, Lewis Moffit, John Gamage, Paul DeWitt, Moses Calkins, Ezra Goddard, Stephen Ballard, John Ballard, Nathaniel Ballard, Joseph Ballard, John T. Clark, Alexander Lane, Eliphalet Gustin, Amos Abbott, George Head, Jehial Ferris, Jesse Beach, Beriah Pratt, Ebenezer Kendall, George Bloom, Joseph Bloom, Elisha Bloom, Jesse Marvin, Nathaniel Phelps, Tilley Leonard, Jeremiah Travis, James McDowell, James Wilcox, William Knapp, David Rundell and Gamaliel Jaqua.

**Canton**—Settled in 1796 by Ezra Spalding, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut, Jonas Gere, Jonathan Prosser, Gersham Gillett and a Mr. Cook. Other pioneers were Zephaniah Rogers, Zephaniah Rogers, Jr., Orr Scovell, Dr. Moses Emerson, John Newell, Isaiah Grover, Ebenezer Bixby, John Crandall, Daniel Bailey, Benj. Babcock, Nathaniel Babcock, Samuel Griffin, Nathan Roberts, Samuel Griffin, Jr., Laben Landon, Jacob Gran-  
tier, Henry VanValkenburg, Dr. Joseph Van Sick, Noah Wilson, Samuel Rockwell, David Pratt, Jeremiah Smith, Kilborn Morley, Levi Morse, Augustus Loomis, Abraham Tabor and sons, Nathan B. and Reuben M., Stephen Sellard, Samuel Rutty, John Watts, Thomas B. Miles, John Haxton, Isaac Rundell, David Lindley, Dr. Sylvester Streeter, Elisha Bloom, Jerome Wright, Elias Wright and Esau Bagley.

**Co'umbia**—The first attempt at a settlement was made in 1795, by a Mr. Doty; the first permanent settlers were Nathaniel Morgan, Eli Parsons and Eli Parsons, Jr.,

all from Connecticut, in 1799. Other pioneers were David Watkins, Oliver Canfield, Jeremiah Chapman, Aaron Bennett, Samuel Lamphere, Solomon Soper, William Rose, Elnathan Goodrich, David Palmer, Calvin Tinkham, Chas. Keyes, Nathaniel Merritt, John Bixby, Asa Howe, Comfort Peters, Moses Taylor, Rev. Joseph Beeman, David R. Haswell, Sheldon Gibbs, John Peter Gernert, William Furman, John Lilley, Reuben Nash, John McClellan, Jacob Miller, Michael Wolf, Samuel Baldwin, John Benson, William Webber, John West, Samuel Ballard, Cyprian Stevens, Oliver Besley, Phineas Jones, Silas Smith, John Havens, Amos Alexander, Dr. Stephen Fowler, John Budd, Cornelius Mosier, Joseph Gladding, John Calkins, Philip Slade, Asa Bullock, Benj. McKean, Peleg Kingsley and Stephen Peckham.

**Franklin**—First improvements made in or before 1795 by Nathan Wilcox ; the first settlers were David Allen, Isaac Allen and Stephen Allen, brothers, in 1796. Other pioneers were Daniel Allen and Daniel Allen, Jr., Benjamin Stone, Rev. Thomas Smiley, Joanna Latimer, Stephen Wilcox, Absalom Carr, Edsall Carr, William Blancher, Daniel Stone, William B. Spalding, Noah Spalding, William B. French, Daniel Webber, Allen Rockwell, Widow Pladnor, John Holford, James Brisse, Gilbert Gay, and Major Oliver W. Dodge.

**Granville**—Settled 1799 by Jeremiah Taylor from Massachusetts. Other pioneers were Lewis Moffit, Scovil Bailey, David Bailey, Oliver Bailey, Thomas Bailey, Ezra Bailey, Benjamin Saxton, Oliver Nelson, Uriah Baxter, Zoroaster Porter, Philip Packard, Abraham Parkhurst, Benjamin Avery, Chas. Butterfield, Abijah Ayers, John Putnam, Alvah Churchill, John Pratt, Josiah Vro-

man, David Ross, Elisha Andrus, John Loomis, Simeon Chelsey, Samuel Gee, Nathaniel Clark, Malachi Shoemaker, John Ferguson and Joel Packard.

**Herrick**—Settled in 1808 by Ephraim and Nathaniel Platt, brothers, from Connecticut. Other pioneers were Zopher Platt, Fredus Reed, Asa Matson, John Haywood, Elihu Buttles, Isaac Park, James Himes, Henry W. Camp, Calvin Stone, Isaac Camp, Charles Squires, Charles Stevens, Micjah Slocum, Ezekiel Mintz, Martin Angle, Daniel Durand, Adam Overpeck, Reuben Atwood, Nathan B. Whitman, James Clark, William Nesbit, Nathaniel Nesbit, Alexander Daugherty, James Lee, James Wood, William Hillis, Richard Hillis, John Erskine, David Armstrong.

**LeRoy**—Settled in 1795 by Hugh and Sterling Holcomb, brothers, from Connecticut. Other pioneers were Seeley Crofut, Dennison Kingsbury, John Knapp, Elihu Knight, Joel Bodwell, George Brown, Peter Gordon, Isaac Chaapel, David Andrews, Truman Holcomb, Isaac Wooster, Luther Hinman, Miles Oakley, George Head, Aaron Cook, Alpheus Holcomb, David Wooster and Jesse Morse.

**Litchfield**—Settled 1788 by Thomas Park, a native of Connecticut and Revolutionary soldier. Other pioneers were Josiah Park, William Drown, Eleazer Merrill, Jr., Solomon Merrill, Eleazer Merrill, Sr., Silas Wolcott, Ruloff Campbell, Samuel Campbell, Josiah White, George Hadlock, Thomas Munn, Alsup Baldwin, James Brown, Daniel Bush, Joseph Green, Peter Turner, John Cotton, Christopher Schoonover, Samuel Ball, Zenas Cleveland, Joseph Nichols, Russell Marsh, Paul Apgar, Absalom Adams, Orson Carner, Na-

thaniel Hotchkiss, William Loomis and McKinney brothers, Samuel, David, Joseph and Henry.

**Monroe**—Settled in 1779 by Henry Pladnor from the Wyoming Valley, the first permanent settler being Samuel Cranmer, a native of New Jersey. Other pioneers were Noadiah, John and Stephen Cranmer, Usual Carter, Peter Edsall, the Millers, Daniel, Jacob, Moses, Shadrach and William, George Head, Henry Salisbury, William Dougherty, John, James, Bijah and Nathan Northrup, Gordon, Jonathan, Russell and Austin Fowler, Timothy Alden, Abner C. Rockwell, John Schrader, John Wagner, Eliphalet Mason, Amos V. Mathews, James Lewis, John B. Hinman, Rev. Elisha Cole, Jared and Urial Woodruff, George and Welch Irvine, Charles Brown, Thomas Cox, Job Irish, Amasa Kellogg, George and Selah Arnout, Ebenezer Mason, Daniel and Truxton Lyon, William Day, Solomon Talladay, Judson Blackman, Chester Mason, Libeus Marcy, Thomas Lewis, Dr. Benoni Mandeville, Eleizer Sweet and Burr Ridgway.

**Orwell**—Settled in 1796 by Dan Russell, a native of Connecticut. Other pioneers were Asahel and Truman Johnson, Capt. Josiah Grant, Francis Mesusan, Samuel Wells, Zenas Cook, Capt. Samuel Woodruff, Uri Cook, Adarine Manville, Joel Barns, Levi Frisbie, Abel and Theron Darling, Joel Cook, Joel Cook, Jr., John Pierce, Alpheus Choat, William Ranney, Lebbeus Roberts, Capt. John Grant, Eleazer Allis, David Olds, Chester Gridley, John Cowles, Nathaniel, Aaron, Jacob and Ebenzer Chubbuck, Nathaniel Chubbuck, Sr., James Newell and the Brownings.

**Overton**—Settled in 1810 by Daniel Heverly, a Pennsylvania German, and his sons, John, Daniel, Jacob,



Christian and Henry. Other pioneers were Leonard Streevy, Henry Sherman, Philip Heverly, Jacob Heverly, Jacob Hottenstein, John Clark, James Daugherty, Ludwig Rinebold, Chas. Deiffenbaugh and Daniel Slotery.

**Pike**—Settled in 1790, the first permanent settler being James Rockwell from Connecticut. Other pioneers were Seth P. Rockwell, Dimon and Benajah Bostwick, Nathan Abbott, Darius and Elijah Coleman, Eleazer Russell, Ezekiel Brown, Ephraim Fairchild, Elisha Keeler, John Bradshaw, Aden, Nathan, Jonathan and Samuel Stevens, Abraham Taylor, Samuel Luckey, Salmon, Josiah, Alba and Joseph Bosworth, John and Bela Ford, Thomas, James and William Brink, Joseph Preston, Daniel, Jesse and Joseph Ross, William Johnson, William Buck, Gould and Isaac Seymour, Isaac Hancock, Edmund Stone, Dr. Reuben Baker, Jesse and Samuel Edsall.

**Ridgebury**—The first improvements were made previous to 1805 by Adam Rindebar. The first settlers were Isaac Fuller and sons, Isaac, William, Abial, Lemuel and Peter, and Joel Campbell and sons, Joshua, Ezekiel, Joel, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Benoni and William, and Benjamin Campbell, natives of Orange county, N. Y., in 1805. Other pioneers were Samuel Bennett, Vine Baldwin, Griswold Owen, John Cummins, Calvin West, Jonathan Kent, Samuel Green, James Covell, Alpheus Gillett, Peter and Sturgis Squires, Job Stiles, John Buck, Green Bentley and Joseph Batterson.

**Rome**—Settled in 1796 by Nathaniel P. Moody, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts. Other pioneers were Henry Lent, Godfrey and Achatias Vought, Frederick Eiklor, Russell Gibbs, William Elliott, Reuben Bumpus, John Parks, Elijah Towner, George Murphy, David Ridgway, John Woodburn, Matthew Cannan, Simeon



Rockwell, James Moore, Silas Gore, Peter Johnson, Arunah Wattles Jacob Wickizer, Sylvester Barns, Ernest Forbes, Benjamin Taylor, Eliphalet Clark, John Horton, John Hicks, Stephen Cranmer, Isaac Strobe, Lewis Goff, Ephriam, Samuel and Isaac Parker, Edward Griffin, David Weed and Eli Morris.

**Sheshequin**—Settled in 1783 by Gen. Simon Spalding, and a band of patriots from the Wyoming Valley, consisting of Joseph Kinney, Thomas Baldwin, Capt. Stephen Fuller, Hugh Forseman and Benjamin Cole. Other pioneers were Arnold Franklin, John Newell, Obadiah and Samuel Gore, Jeremiah Shaw, Moses Park, Peter Snyder, William Witter Spalding, Elijah Horton, Ichabod Blackman, Benjamin Brink, William Ferguson, Josiah Marshall, Hugh Rippeth, Timothy Culver, Joseph Kingsbury, Matthew Rogers, Josiah Tuttle, James Bidlack, James Shores, Samuel Bartlett, Adrian Post, Jesse Smith, Nathan Fuller, Ebenezer Segar, John C. Forbes, William Presher, Jabez Fish, Samuel Hoyt, John Elliott, Peter Barnard and Isaac I. Low.

**Smithfield**—The first improvements were made in 1792 by Isaac Grover, the first settler being Reuben Mitchell from Rhode Island, in 1794. Other pioneers were James Satterlee, Col. Samuel Satterlee, Oliver Hays, Michael Bird, David Couch, Elias Needham, Samuel Kellogg, Solomon Morse, Samuel Dart, Jabez Gerould, Phineas Pierce, Joshua Ames, John Scott, Constant Williams, Nehemiah Tracy, John Bassett, Jabez Fletcher, Noah Ford, Abner W. Ormsby, Alvin Stocking, Samuel Wood Asahel Scott, Isaiah and Sloan Kingsley, Isaac and Zephaniah Ames, John Phelps, David Titus, Jared Phelps, Edmund Lockwood, Reuben Beals, Enos and William

Smith, Duty Rice, Jesse Sumner, Ezra and Stephen Califf, Dr. Darius Bullock, Asa Hackett, Chauncey and Samuel Kellogg, Benjamin Hale, Asa and William Farnsworth and David Forrest.

**South Creek**—Improvements were made previous to 1804 by Benjamin Seeley, Solomon Bovier and a Mr. Potter. The first permanent settler was Jesse Moore in 1804. Other pioneers were Aaron Stiles, Asa Moore, Hosea and Ezekiel Baker, James VanKuren, Joseph Chase, Henry Jones, Philo Fassett, Samuel Sample, John Pitt, William Goldsmith, James Dewey, Benjamin Inman, Linus Williams, Asa Gillett, William Thompson and William Burke.

**Springfield**—Settled in 1803 by Capt. John Harkness, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts. Other pioneers were Austin and Ezekiel Leonard, Abel and William Eaton, William Harkness, William Brace, Joseph Wing, Oliver Gates, James Mattocks, Joshua Spear, Joseph and Gurden Grover, James Harkness, Luke Pitts, Henry Stever, Stephen Bliss, Amaziah Thayer, Joseph Green, Abel Fuller, Nehemiah Wilson, Isaac Cooley, Gaines Adams, Elihu Spear, Samuel Kingsbury, Samuel Campbell, Thomas Pemberton, Abner Murray, Aden Brown, John Parkhurst, William Evans, William Faulkner, Elisha Fanning and Charles Phillips.

**Standing Stone**—Settled in 1774 by Lemuel Fitch from Connecticut and Anthony Rummerfield from near Albany, N. Y. Other pioneers were Richard Fitzgerald, William Huyck, Henry Birney, Peter Miller, Daniel Holley, John Gordon, Jonathan Stevens, Joel Tuttle, Jacob Primer, Benjamin Brown, Cherick Westbrook, Anthony Lefevre, Vaughan family, Henry VanKuren, Cor-

nelius Ennis, George, John, Daniel and Whitfield Vannest, John Terwilliger, Henry Huff, Henry W. Tracy, Jacob Mingle and Ezekiel Griffis.

**Terry**—Settled in 1787 by Jonathan Terry, a native of Connecticut, coming from the Wyming Valley. Other pioneers were Parshall, Uriah, Joshua, Nathaniel and Nathan Terry, Major Oliver Dodge, Major John Horton, Samuel Wells, Isaac Schoonover, Dr. Jabez Chamberlain, Nathaniel Viall, Lawrence Wiggins.

**Towanda**—Settled in 1770 by Rudolph Fox, a Palatinate German from New York. Other pioneers were Jacob Bowman, Jacob Grantier, Silas and Orr Scovell, Casper Singer, James Davidson, Elijah Head, Joshua Wythe, William Finch, Richard Goff, Job Irish, David Blanchard, Capt. George Alger, Reuben Hale, Pearly White, Reese Stevens, Lorenzo Hovey, Dr. Caleb W. Miles, William McGill, James Daugherty, Andrew Gregg, James Roals, Daniel Gilbert, John Mintz, Williston West, Benjamin Bosworth, Thomas Cox.

**North Towanda**—Settled in 1785 by Ezra Ratty, Isaac, Abial and Rufus Foster, Jonas Smith and Daniel Guthry. Other pioneers were Amos Bennett, Joshua Bailey, Martin Stratton, Ozias Bingham, Stephen Wilcox, Lemuel Landrus, Nathan Coon, Elisha Carpenter, Stephen Horton, Edward Mills, Amasa Withey, James Mauger, Roderick Granger.

**Towanda Borough**—The first permanent settler was William Means in 1786. Other first-comers were Ebenezer B. Gregory, James Lewis, Adam Conley, Nathaniel Talcott, Henry Mercur, Harry Spalding, Jesse Woodruff, Francis Watts, Oliver Newell, Burr Ridgway, Andrew Irvine, Alphonsus C. Stewart, Ethan Baldwin, Simon

Kinney, Charles F. Welles, Alvah Kellogg, John, Davis and William VanDyke, Eliphalet Mason, William Kelly, Dr. Charles Whitehead, George Scott, Gurdon Hewett, William Keeler, Joseph C. Powell, Warren Brown, Nathaniel N. Betts, Col. Hiram Mix, Benjamin Hunt, Dr. John N. Weston, George W. Cash, Gen. William Patton, James McClintock, James Gilson, Jared D. Goodenough, Daniel Bartlett, James P., David M. and George H. Bull.

**Troy**—Settled in 1795 by Nathaniel Allen, a Revolutionary soldier from Long Island. Other pioneers were Reuben, Aaron and Samuel Case, Thomas Barber, Caleb Williams, Reuben Rowley, Robert Claflin, Adrial Hibbard, Reuben Wilbur, Elihu Smead, Ezra Long, Timothy Nichols, Elisha Rich, Samuel Conant, James and Stephen Hickok, Amos Himes, Churchill Barnes, Shubal Maynard, Thomas Porter, Zina Dunbar, Daniel Loomis, Elihu Newbery, Benjamin Ovitt, Dr. Almerin Herrick, Isaac N. Pomeroy, Nathan Alvord, Moses Taylor, Eben Preston, Vine Baldwin, Orin P. Ballard.

**Tuscarora**—Settled in 1775 by Joseph Wharton. Other pioneers were Oliver Sisson, Reuben Shumway, Amos and Benjamin Hurlburt, Edward and Elisha Cogswell, Stephen Beeman, Jacob Gray, Elihu Hall, Thomas Morley, James Black, Harry Ackley, Jacob Huff, Stephen Bowen, William Clink, Daniel Johnson, Jeremiah Lewis, Chester Wells, John Maxfield, Daniel Merritt, Moses Rowley, David Lacey, Alpheus and Daniel L. Crawford.

**Ulster**—The first permanent settlers were Benjamin Clark and Adrial Simons, Revolutionary soldiers from Connecticut in 1785. Other pioneers were Solomon Tracy, Eli Holcomb, Isaac Cash, Abram Parmeter, Chester Bingham, Wanton Rice, Joseph, Michael and William Loughry,

William Curray, Daniel Minier, Joseph and Lockwood Smith, Leonard Westbrook, Nathaniel Hovey, Thomas Overton, Stephen Powell, Dr. Joseph Westcoat, Ebenezer Brague, Edmund Lockwood, Thomas and Richard Pemberton, Charles Chapman, William Gibson, John Gilmore.

**Warren**—Settled in 1797 by William Arnold, William Harding and Thomas Gibson from Rhode Island. Other pioneers were Clement, Thomas and Oliver Corbin, George and James Bowen, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Amos, Moses and Parley Coburn, Henry Billings, Ebenezer and Roswell Lee, Luther and Preserved Buffington, Jacob Burbank, Abel and Joseph Prince, Alfred Allyn, George Pendleton, Charles and Robert Sutton, Isaac VanBrunt, Samuel Mason, Lewis Barton, Samuel Mapes, Jeremiah Andrew, Alexander and Edward Dewing, Nathan Young, Joseph Armstrong.

**Wells**—Settled in 1792 by Rev. John Smith from Massachusetts. Other pioneers were the Readers, Lemuel Gaylord, Solomon, Ithamar, Samuel and Isaac Judson, Silas Waldron, John Osgood, Samuel Edsall, Shubael Rowlee, Benjamin Seeley, George Hyde, Zephaniah Knapp, John Reed, Samuel and William Ingals, James Gordon, Peabody Keyes, David Griswold, Ruloff Bovier, Israel Seeley, James Ingals, James Seeley, Joshua Hall, Theophalus Moore, David Holdridge, Thomas, Truman, James and Hiram Warner, Peter P. French, Thomas and James Osgood, Joseph Capron, Stephen Jennings, Curtis H. Leonard, William Brewer, Alexander Roy.

**Wilmot**—Settled in 1785 by Thomas Keeney from Connecticut. Other pioneers were Richard and Joshua Keeney, James Quick, James Anderson, Christopher

Schoonover, Nathan and Timothy Beeman, Silas F. Andrews, James Ellsworth, William Brindle, Joseph Ingham, Ephraim and Eliphalet Marsh, Ebenezer Horton, John Gamble, Joseph Preston, John Sharts, Ignatius and Allen Wilson, Edward Winslow, John Morrow.

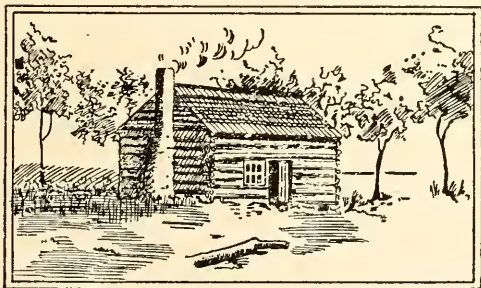
**Windham**—Settled in 1800 by Thomas Fox, a Revolutionary soldier, John Fox from Connecticut and Daniel Doane from Massachusetts. Other pioneers were Jephtha, Darius and Levi Brainard, Benjamin Shoemaker, Nathan Spalding, Stephen Smith, Augustus Hulon, Gerard Smith, Amos Verbeck, Parley Johnson, Edmund Russell, Rensselaer Smith, Caleb Wright, James Mapes, Benjamin I. Woodruff, James Rogers, Lyman Winchester, Joseph Webster, Jonathan Pease, John Russell, Hezekiah Dunham.

**Wyalusing**—Occupied by the Moravians from 1763 to 1772; the first settlers were James Wells and Capt. Robert Carr in 1774; other early comers were Benjamin, Jesse and William Pauling, Isaac Hancock, Isaiah Pasco, Nathan Kingsley, Amos York, Miner Robbins, Ephraim Tyler, William Dunn, Benjamin and Stephen Skiff, Justus Gaylord, James Forsyth, Abraham Bowman, Benjamin Budd; the pioneers were Thomas Brown, Henry and Joseph Elliott, Thomas Lewis, Jonas Ingham, Daniel Turrell, Sherman Buck, Asa Flint, Zacharius Price, Thomas and Francis Gardner, James and David Lake, Benjamin Ackley, Job Camp, William Dalton, Benjamin Crawford, John Taylor, Joseph Stalford, Samuel Gordon, Gideon Baldwin, John Hollenback, Dr. Ebenezer Beeman, Raphael Stone, Nathan Scovel, Eilas Vaughn.

**Wysox**—Settled in 1776 by Isaac and Herman Van Valkenburg, Sebastian and John Strobe, Holland people from the Hudson, N. Y. Other pioneers were Roswell



and Jehial Franklin, Jesse Allen, Matthias Fencelor (Van Sler), Capt. Ralph Martin, Moses and William Coolbaugh, John Hinman, Henry and Ebenezer Tuttle, the Johnson family, Silas Bardwell, Garrett Shoemaker, Henry and John Talladay, Ezekiel Vergason, Gideon Baldwin, Theophilus Moger, Samuel Shores, John Bull, Zacharius Price, Adam Mann, James Drake, Dr. Adonijah Warner, Stephen Strickland, John Lent, Jacob and William Myer, Amos Mix, John Dyer, Thomas Green, Jacob and Abraham Dutcher, Thomas Bull, Burr, Robert and David Ridgway, Wilbur Bennett, Shepard and Augustus Pierce, George Scott, Moses and Naphtali Woodburn, William Keeler, Elihu Bishop, Elisha Whitney, Dr. Seth T. Barstow, Rev. Manassah M. York, Joseph M. Piollet, Elijah Tracy, John Dalton, Shepard Patrick, Benjamin Dresser, Harry Morgan, Joshua Lamphere, Reuben Eddy, James Dobson, Stephen O. Allen, Stephen Wilson, David Owen, Isaac Bull.





# Date of Organization and Settlement of the Counties of Pennsylvania.

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BY H. W. KRIEBEL.

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**Philadelphia**, 1682.—The first permanent settlement within the present limits of Philadelphia county was made by the Swedes, who were followed by the English in 1682, and by the Germans in 1683. The county embraced originally the whole north, northwest and northeast section of the State, between Chester and Bucks counties.

**Bucks**, 1682.—The first settlers were Swedes, followed a few years later by English and Welsh Friends, who have spread over most of the Southern part; and still later by the Germans, who occupied the Northern part. The county extended originally northward to the Kittatinny mountains or “as far as the land might be purchased from the Indians.”

**Chester**, 1682.—The first settlers after the Swedes, who settled Upland in 1643, were mostly English Friends who came over with William Penn. Other nationalities followed. The English occupied the Southern part, the Irish the Northern and Western, to be succeeded by the Germans, the Welsh the Eastern. The county included all the territory southwest of the Schuylkill river except small parts of Montgomery and Bucks counties.

**Lancaster, 1729.**—The first settlement was made by the Swiss on the Pequea (1709,) followed by large numbers of Mennonites (1717-1723) in the Central part. The Scotch-Irish settled along the Chiques creek. The Welsh gave their name to the Welsh mountains, while the English settled the eastern townships. About 1740 the German-Lutherans began to settle in the county.

**York, 1749.**—York was occupied in the Southern part by Maryland squatters (1716,) who were driven off (1728.) The first authorized settlement was made in 1729 by John and James Hendricks. The county was thereafter rapidly settled by English, Germans and Scotch-Irish. By 1732 there were four hundred persons living west of the Susquehanna who paid taxes. At the first election in the county the Germans carried their candidate for sheriff by an overwhelming majority.

**Cumberland, 1750.**—The first settlers were Scotch-Irish, with some English, and were supplanted by the Germans. In 1755 the proprietors instructed their agents to encourage the Irish to settle in Cumberland and the Germans in York, to prevent collisions between them. Many of the Scotch-Irish families moved farther west after the Revolution.

**Berks, 1752.**—The first settlements were made between 1704 and 1712, in Oley, by Friends, French Huguenots and Germans. A little later Swedes settled in Amity townships. Reading was laid out in 1748. The early settlers were mostly Germans, but there were also settlements by the English, French, Swedes, Swiss, Dutch and Welsh.

**Northampton, 1752.**—The first settlers were Scotch-Irish (1728,) who were organized as a church as early as 1731. The Germans followed in 1739. At the forma-

tion of the county there were nearly 6,000 inhabitants, of whom about 300 were Dutch, 800 Scotch-Irish and 4,000 Germans. After the close of the Revolutionary War the original Scotch-Irish settlers began to move farther westward and northward, and the county filled up rapidly with Germans.

**Bedford, 1771.**—The date of the first settlement is not well established. Seemingly it must have been in 1750 or earlier. In 1755 a road was cut through the county from Franklin county to Braddock's road west of the Alleghenies. The first settlers, mostly from Cumberland and Franklin counties, were English, Scotch-Irish and Germans. That the county had considerable population in 1771 may be inferred from the fact that ten lawyers were sworn in that year as attorneys and eleven persons were recommended to the Governor for license as tavern-keepers.

**Northumberland, 1773.**—Zinzendorf visited Shamokin (now Sunbury,) in 1742, and the Moravians established a mission there in 1747. Settlements were made soon after by the English, Scotch-Irish and Germans from the lower counties.

**Westmoreland, 1773.**—The opening of a road through Somerset and Westmoreland in 1758 prepared the way for numerous settlers from the eastern counties, Scotch-Irish and Germans. A writer says: "In point of numbers, next to the Scotch-Irish were the Germans. Judged by the names of those who signed petitions to Governor Penn in 1774, one must infer that in some districts the German element predominated over the Irish element."

**Washington, 1781.**—At the close of Pontiac's War in 1763, pioneers from the Scotch-Irish settlement of the

Kittatinny Valley and Bedford county and from Virginia established themselves within the present bounds of Washington county, chiefly along the Monongahela.

**Fayette, 1783.**—The first attempt at settlement was made in 1748 by the Ohio Land Company. Settlements were begun four years later by settlers from Virginia and Maryland.

**Franklin, 1784.**—The first settlers (1728-1740) were Scotch-Irish, but the larger proportion migrated west or south, giving way before the German element coming from the eastern counties of the State. It is estimated that no less than three thousand people were located within the present limits of Franklin county at the period of the French and Indian War.

**Montgomery, 1784.**—Montgomery county was settled by the Welsh, English, Swedes and Germans, about 1684, in Lower Merion, prior to 1690, in Springfield and Whitemarsh, about 1709, in Limerick, New Hanvoer and Pottsgrove. In 1734, in a list of 762 taxables and landholders in the county, considerably over one-half were Germans and about one-fifth were Welsh.

**Dauphin, 1785.**—Dauphin was settled from 1720 to 1730, by Scotch-Irish families. German families followed them, but do not seem to have moved into the county in considerable numbers till after the Revolution.

**Luzerne, 1786.**—Zinzendorf visited the Wyoming Valley in 1742 and the Moravians soon after established a mission at Wyalusing. The land was claimed by the people from Connecticut, who became the first settlers. They were followed by settlers from the lower counties.

**Huntingdon, 1787.**—The first attempt at settlement was made in 1749 by intruders, but their cabins were

burned by order of the authorities in 1750. The earliest permanent settlement was made soon thereafter by the Scotch-Irish and Germans, who began to make improvements in choice spots throughout the county a little later. By 1762 the fertile valleys were dotted with improvements.

**Allegheny, 1788.**—This territory was long known before its permanent settlement and was the scene of the clashing between the advance forces of two streams of settlement. The “forks” were examined by Washington in 1753. Fort Duquesne was built in 1754 by the French, and abandoned by them in 1758. The first permanent settlers were mainly Scotch-Irish, but many Germans settled in the county later.

**Delaware, 1789.**—Chester, formerly called Upland, the oldest town in Pennsylvania, was commenced by the Swedes in 1643, and was the meeting-place of the first provincial council in 1682. The first settlers were followed by the Hollanders and these by the English and Welsh.

**Mifflin, 1789.**—The first settlers were mainly Scotch-Irish, who were followed by many Germans from the lower counties. The first settlers located near Lewistown about 1755, were driven back and returned in 1768-69.

**Lycoming, 1795.**—Originally the population of the county was composed of Scotch-Irish and Quakers, who moved in from the lower counties. They were followed by the Germans and by people from New England, New York and New Jersey, who have thrown into obscurity the nationality of the first settlers.

**Somerset, 1795.**—The opening of a road through the

southern part of the county in 1754 and through the northern part in 1758 was followed soon after by a steady stream of settlers, mostly Germans, coming from the Kitatinny Valley.

**Greene, 1796.**—The first settlers of Greene county (1754-1760,) were adventurers from Virginia and Maryland. For a decade and more the county was the scene of contests between them and the French and Indians. That the Germans found their way into the county is shown by the very pathetic story of the Eckerly brothers.

**Wayne, 1798.**—The county was settled about 1757 by adventurers from Connecticut. The population is chiefly of New England origin.

**Adams, 1800.**—The first settlements (1736-1740,) were made by the Scotch-Irish, who occupied the Western part of York county as originally constituted, the Germans occupying the Eastern part. The Germans have since spread over Adams county—originally formed to exclude them.

**Armstrong, 1800.**—This county, the scene of many Indian fights, was purchased in 1768 and 1784, and settled about 1800. Egle says: "The early pioneers were from the Eastern sections of the State, many of them Germans who, by their thrift and frugality, have transformed the wilderness into a garden of beauty."

**Beaver, 1800.**—The first white settlers were Zeisberger and other Moravians, who established a mission in 1770. The county was opened to occupancy by law in 1792 and was settled mostly by people from the older counties, some Irish and Germans, among whom may be mentioned the Harmony Society.



**Butler, 1800.**—Pennsylvanians of Irish and German extractions were among the early pioneers, coming from Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, Fayette and counties east of the mountains. Irish, Germans and Scotch followed later on.

**Center, 1800.**—The first white settlers, Germans and Irish, reached the county about 1768, were driven out during the Revolution and returned after its close. That many Germans must have been in the county is seen from the statement by a historian, that German was taught in all the schools in the south side of the county up to about 1850.

**Crawford, 1800.**—The county was uninhabited by white men until 1788, when a band of pioneers from Northumberland settled near the present town of Meadville. Egle says: "The early settlers were chiefly German, Scotch-Irish and emigrants from New England and New York, and such substantially the population has continued to be."

**Erie, 1800.**—In 1795, the year when the city of Erie was laid out by surveyors, there were but four families residing in what is now Erie county. The first Court-house was erected in 1807. Some settlers came from New York and New England, but the greater number came from the lower counties of Pennsylvania.

**Mercer, 1800.**—The Southern part of this county began to be peopled about 1795. The first settlements in the neighborhood of the town of Mercer, principally by people from Westmoreland, Washington and Allegheny counties, were made about 1806.

**Venango, 1800.**—This section was visited by the French in 1749, abandoned by them in 1759, visited in



1767 by the Moravians, who established a mission station near the mouth of the Tionesta, and abandoned it 1770. Settlers from the older counties and from New England began to arrive about 1790.

**Warren, 1800.**—The first settlement was made about 1795 in the Northern part of the county by a few Scotch-Irish families from Philadelphia. Egle says: "Yankees have ruled Warren county, and to their enterprise and industry its rapid development is largely attributed. About 1830 some Germans found their way into the county and made its attractions known to their friends abroad. In a few years a large Protestant German population had sought homes here, mostly in and around Warren borough, where they and their descendants still remain. Both the agricultural and mechanical departments have been and now are largely supplied from this foreign element."

**Indiana, 1803.**—The first attempt at settlement in Indiana county was made in 1769; improvements began to be made about 1772, near the present town of Indiana. The early settlers came from the eastern counties of the State, in great part from the Cumberland Valley, and were mostly of Scotch-Irish descent, although many Germans also found their way into the county.

**Cambria, 1804.**—The first settlers in the county took up their residence near Loretto in 1797. The early settlers were Irish, Welsh and Germans. Egle says: "The grand source of population was the Pennsylvania-German stock, Mennonites or Amish, whose descendants preponderate in certain sections to the present day."

**Clearfield, 1804.**—The settlers who began to arrive about 1800, came mainly from other sections of the State. Germans are found notably at Luthersburg.

**Jefferson, 1804.**—The first permanent settlement was made in 1797. The early settlers came mainly from the older counties, many being of New England origin, while some Germans established themselves in the Southern part.

**McKean, 1804.**—The first settlement was made by Mr. King, of Philadelphia, about the year 1800. The early settlers came mainly from New England, New York and the older counties of the State, with a sprinkling of Germans.

**Potter, 1804.**—The first settlement was made in 1808. The settlers came from the Eastern States and the older counties of Pennsylvania.

**Tioga, 1804.**—The first settlement was made about 1795. A colony from Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Philadelphia located near Wellsboro in 1800. Most of the early settlers were of New England or New York origin.

**Schuylkill, 1811.**—Several German families settled near Orwigsburg in 1747. The county does not seem to have been visited very much by white men prior to 1790, when German farmers settled north of the Kittatinny mountains in the valleys. The discovery of coal brought the English, Irish and Welsh into the county. At the time of the formation of the county it contained from six to seven thousand inhabitants.

**Bradford, 1812.**—The Moravians established a mission at Wyalusing in 1763, which was abandoned in 1772. Permanent settlements began in 1770 by Rudolph Fox and Peter Shoefeldt, Germans. The first settlers were mostly of New England origin.

**Susquehanna, 1812** —The first settlers of the county

were Connecticut claimants, who began to ascend from Wyoming about 1785. Most of the settlers were New Englanders.

**Lehigh, 1812.**—The first settlers were Scotch-Irish, who were soon followed and greatly outnumbered by the Germans. There were few settlements prior to 1723, although a few families probably had moved into this territory about 1715. By 1752 it had a population of about 2,000.

**Columbia, 1813.**—Settlements began to be made about the commencement of the Revolution. Many of the settlers were Germans from the lower counties of the State. Catawissa was originally a settlement of Quakers, who made way for the Germans.

**Lebanon, 1813.**—The first settlements within the present limits of the county were made in Derry township by the Scotch-Irish prior to 1720. About three-fourths of the county were originally settled by Germans, some of whom came from New York between 1723 and 1729; others immigrated from Germany about the same time.

**Union, 1813.**—A few pioneers settled about the mouth of Penn's Creek between 1750 and 1755, but were driven away the latter year by the Indians. Many Irish and German adventurers moved into the county after 1768. Settlers from the lower counties followed, many of them Germans.

**Pike, 1814.**—The earliest settlement was made below Milford by a party of Hollanders prior to the arrival of William Penn. The people are mainly of New England or Pennsylvania origin.

**Perry, 1820.**—The first settlement within the present limits of this county was made as early as 1741 by Germans, who were removed the next year by the proper au-

thorities. The early settlers were Scotch-Irish and German, and by 1755 had become quite numerous in Sherman's Valley, when many were killed and the survivors were kept in constant alarm. A large number of German settlers moved into the county after the Indian troubles had been settled.

**Juniata, 1831.**—The first settlers were Scotch-Irish, who came as early as 1749. Germans came into the east end about 1754. These settlers were repeatedly driven out and many of them killed or captured by the Indians. After 1768 the settlers enjoyed more peace.

**Monroe, 1836.**—A settlement by the Dutch existed on the Minisink flats of the Delaware above the Kittatinny long before it became known to the proprietary government. The population is of a mixed description, the south and southeastern part being chiefly German.

**Clarion, 1839.**—No settlements were made in what is now Clarion county till 1801, when two bands of pioneers moved in. The settlers came from other parts of the State.

**Clinton, 1839.**—The first actual settlement was made prior to 1769. The settlers came from the lower counties of the State and were mainly of Scotch or Irish descent.

**Wyoming, 1842.**—Wyoming was not settled permanently until after the Revolution. The early settlers were mainly New Englanders, with some Germans from the lower counties.

**Carbon, 1843.**—Carbon was settled as early as 1746 by the Moravians on the Mahoning. The population is of mixed origin.

**Elk, 1843.**—This county was unsettled until 1810, when a few pioneers of New England origin began to es-

tablish themselves. In 1842 a German settlement was made a few miles north of Kersey.

**Blair, 1846.**—Settlements began to be made about 1750. The first settlers were mainly Scotch-Irish and Germans. Large numbers from other counties and from other States have settled in the towns. In 1755 a colony of German Dunkards settled in Morrison's Cove, many of whose descendants are still there.

**Sullivan, 1847.**—The first permanent settler was William Molyneux, a native of England in 1794. The first settlers were mostly Germans and people from the New England States, and their descendants.

**Forest, 1848.**—The Moravian Indian missionary Zeisberger was probably the first white man to enter what is now Forest county in the fall of 1767. Settlements were made about 1800 by people from the older counties and by Germans from the fatherland.

**Fulton, 1850.**—The first settlements were made between 1730 and 1740. The pioneers, numbering 62, were ejected by legal force in 1750. The settlers were of different nationalities, the Scotch-Irish predominating.

**Lawrence, 1850.**—David Zeisberger and Gottlob Sensenman, the Moravian missionaries, were the first white men who dwelt within the boundaries of the county at Moravia. The place was built up in 1770 and three years later was deserted. White settlers from the older surrounding counties began to move in after 1795.

**Montour, 1850.**—This region was settled during the Revolutionary period by settlers from the lower counties.

**Snyder, 1855.**—This region was settled during the Revolutionary period by settlers from the older counties, many of whom were Germans.

**Cameron, 1860.**—The first settlements were made in the years 1809 to 1815 by people from Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, from New Jersey and the New England States. Many German names are found in the list of pioneers.

**Lackawanna, 1878.**—The first cabin erected on the site where Scranton now stands was built in 1788.



NUMBER

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Bradford County, Pa.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

No. 3

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Contributions for Year, History of  
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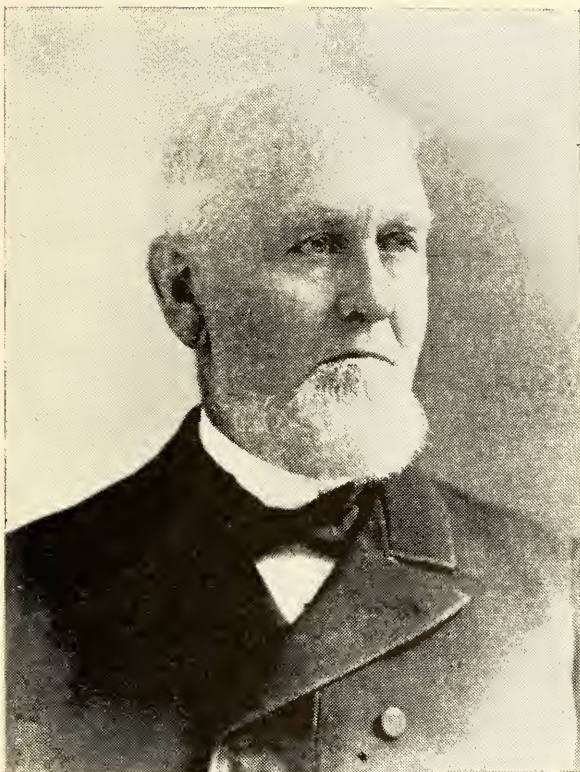
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BRADFORD STAR PRINT

1909







*Col. John A. Coddington*

President of Historical Society 1871—'74. Born July 6, 1819;  
died June 1, 1909.

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# *Bradford County During the Revolution*

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*Paper by C. F. Heverly Before the Bradford County  
Historical Society, March 27, 1909.*

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IX YEARS before it was declared, "that the united colonies are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown," the first permanent settler had floated down the Susquehanna and pitched his cabin within Bradford county. From 1770 to 1777 about sixty families had found their way into the county and were residing along the river in the great wilderness, stretching from Towanda to Quick's Bend. Most of these settlers had established homes under Connecticut title, some under Pennsylvania title, a few had purchased from the Indians, while others were here merely as "squatters." When the war clouds reached the valley, the Connecticut settlers arrayed themselves on the side for Independence, while the Pennsylvania title men and most of the "squatters" or "interlopers," were loyal to Great Britain. The Whigs and

Tories were about equally divided and a clash was inevitable.

The situation of the Whig families was most hazardous. Above them were the Indian villages of Sheshequin and Tioga. Tioga early became the place of rendezvous for hostile bands of British soldiers, Tories and Indians, who, following the Susquehanna, or great war-path, which skirted its eastern banks, made their incursions upon Wyoming; or, taking the Sheshequin path, fell like a thunderbolt upon the inhabitants of the West Branch. Scarcely a month was allowed to pass, from beginning to close of the Revolutionary War, that these hills did not echo the yells of the savage warrior, or the tread of the American soldier.

In 1776 when the call was issued for the formation of the two Wyoming companies there was a quick response from this end of the valley. Simon Spalding, James Wells and son, Justus Gaylord and sons, Stephen Skiff and others hastened to Wyoming and gave their services to the cause of liberty. Other Whigs, with their families, followed to Wyoming for protection and to give aid in the impending struggle. Still others returned to New England and joined the American army. Thus, for a time, the Tories held almost entire possession of the county. The men finally joined Johnson's Royal Greens, and moved their families within the British lines. From 1779 to 1783, owing to the various hostile expeditions into this section, there was left neither Whig, Tory, Neutral or Indian within the bounds of the county.

### **1777.**

Bradford county was the scene of many thrilling and history making events during the Revolutionary War.

In the month of March, 1777, while Rudolph Fox of Towanda was in search of his cattle, he was seized by the Indians and taken captive to Quebec, where he was kept for nine months, during all of which time his family was ignorant of his fate.

On Dec. 6, 1777, a party of twenty Indians and refugees, under Indian chief Hopkins, plundered the house of Robert Fitzgerald at Standing Stone and drove off his cattle, sheep and horses.

The latter part of December, 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrance made an expedition up the river with 111 men, looking after troublesome Tories. He advanced as far as Lower Sheshequin, where he found Indian chief Hopkins domiciled, and whom it was believed was harboring several prominent Tories. The soldiers were directed not to molest the Indians, but hoping to capture some of the harassing whites entered Hopkins' house, made him prisoner and commenced their search. Hopkins, attempting to escape, was shot through the body by Rufus Baldwin, who was placed to guard him. This was *the first bloodshed in this valley* during the Revolutionary War. Hopkins, however, recovered and was present at the battle of Wyoming.

### 1778,

The year 1778 commenced with renewed acts of depredations upon the settlements. In January a party of Indians captured Lemuel Fitch of Standing Stone, took him to Niagara, thence to Canada, where he died in captivity.

On the 14th of February (1778) Amos York of Wyalusing was seized by a band of Tories and Indians, who plundered his house, drove off his stock, and with much

cruelty tore Mr. York from his family and marched him away. He was held in captivity about nine months, but after his release died before reaching his loved ones.

In the month of March (1778) Nathan Kingsley, a neighbor of Mr. York, was also captured by the Indians and taken to Niagara. After about a year he made his escape and reached Wyoming in safety.

During the latter part of March Lieutenant Colonel Dorrance, with 150 men, came up from Wilkes-Barre and removed the York, Kingsley and other Whig families remaining at Wyalusing and Wilmot to Wyoming.

On the 20th of May (1778) a band of 13 Indians surprised the Stropes and VanValkenburgs at Wysox, burned their house, drove off their stock and carried all into captivity with the exception of Sebastian Strobe, who had started for Wyoming. Rudolph Fox was again captured by the same party, but soon succeeded in making his escape.

In September (1778) Colonel Thomas Hartley put in operation his bold design of penetrating the enemy's country and destroying the Indian towns in this section. He left Muncy on the 21st with 200 men, and he himself says: "Our route was met with great rains and prodigious swamps; mountains, defiles and rocks impeded our march. We waded or swam the river Lycoming upwards of twenty times. In lonely woods and groves we found the lurking places of the savage murderers who had desolated our frontier. We saw the huts where they dried the scalps of the helpless women and children who had fallen in their hands. On the 26th Hartley reached the lower edge of the county, and near Canton met a number of Indians on the war-path. A skirmish ensued



in which an important chief was killed when the other Indians fled. At or near Ulster 15 prisoners were taken. Queen Esther's town and all the settlements on the west side of the river were destroyed. The march down the river, a distance of 30 miles, was made in a day. When the expedition reached Indian Hill, just on the lower edge of the county, a heavy onset was made on the left flank and rear by a large body of Indians. The contest was sharp and of short duration. The enemy fled, leaving ten of their number dead upon the field. Hartley's loss was four killed and ten wounded. He reached Wyoming on the 5th of October, having performed a circuit of nearly 300 miles in about two weeks, "bringing off," as he says, nearly 50 head of cattle, 28 canoes and many other articles."

### **1779.**

As a result of Colonel Hartley's success, a much greater movement was planned against the Indians. The chief command was given to Gen. John Sullivan, who, in August, 1779, came up the river with an army of 3,500 men. He crossed the county, having encamped at Wyalusing, Standing Stone, Wysox and Sheshequin. Upon reaching Tioga Point he built Fort Sullivan as a base of supplies. Here he was met by Gen. James Clinton with an additional force of 1,500, making 5,000 men, or one-third of the whole American army. This was the greatest military force ever assembled in Bradford county. From Tioga Point the expedition proceeded against the Indians, fully accomplished its work of punishment and destruction, then returned to Fort Sullivan and after a great jubilation passed down the river and rejoined Washington's army.

**1780.**

In Wysox, on the night of April 3, 1780, occurred one of the bravest and most desperate encounters recorded in frontier history. Lieutenant Moses VanCampen, a gallant soldier of the Revolution and Indian fighter, Peter Pence, Abraham Pike and a boy named Rogers, had been captured by the Indians. Upon reaching Wysox, the border of the Indian country, and, deeming themselves safe from pursuit, the Indians relaxed somewhat their watchfulness of their prisoners and all lay down to sleep, five Indians on each side of the captives. The prisoners were all tightly bound except Rogers, whom the chief took in his arms and covered with his blanket. When all the Indians were sound asleep, a knife which one of them had dropped, was secured and the captives cut loose. VanCampen with tomahawk and Pence with the guns turned upon their captors, killing nine of them; the tenth Indian escaped badly wounded.

In June, 1780, Capt. John Franklin came up the river with five men on a scout. In Wysox he captured four Tories loaded with valuable plunder.

**1781.**

In March, 1781, James Thompson, an early settler of Buffalo Valley, was captured by the Indians and marched over the Lycoming path. One night when near Towanda, he made a dash for liberty and outstripped his pursuers. With 22 grains of corn in his pocket, his only provision, after several days and nights of severest hardships and weak from hunger, he succeeded in reaching his family on the West Branch.

**1782.**

On the 7th of April, 1782, Mrs. Roswell Franklin and four children of Hanover were carried away by the Indians. A party under command of Sergeant Thomas Baldwin went in pursuit. The Indians were overtaken at Lime Hill, this county, on the 14th, when a fierce and desperate strife ensued. During the engagement Mrs. Franklin was shot and killed by an Indian. Six of the savages were slain and two wounded. Baldwin had two men wounded and succeeded in recovering three of the Franklin children.

These hasty glimpses are sufficient to show that Bradford county was a history-making field during the Revolution, and that some of the most important and thrilling events of that period were enacted within her borders.

After peace had been declared, most of the patriot families returned to the wilds of Bradford county, bringing others with them. Men of Sullivan's army, who had been charmed with the bright prospects in this valley, also came and selected homes. The Susquehanna Company made renewed efforts and offered extraordinary inducements to settlers, which brought scores of New England families to this territory. From 1783 to 1800 the county filled up rapidly with liberty-loving people. In short, Bradford county was favorite soil, and the asylum of men who had fought for Independence.

***Patriots Who Fought for Independence.***

I invite your attention to the proud honor roll of men, who performed an important part in the creation of our grand Republic, and whose mortal remains are mingled with the soil of Bradford county :

**ALBANY.**

SOLDIER,  
Robert Potter,

CEMETERY,  
Wilcox.

Robert Potter, the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Albany township, joined the American army at the first call.

**ASYLUM.**

SOLDIERS,  
Richard Benjamin,  
Charles Felix BueBoulogne,  
Samuel Cole, Sr.,  
Samuel Cole, Jr.,  
Sartile Holden,  
Amaziah Ketchum,  
Samuel Ketchum,  
Samuel Seeley,  
Jabez Sill,  
Anthony Vanderpool,  
Isaac Wheeler,

CEMETERY,  
Storrs Farm.  
Old French Grounds.  
Genessee, N. Y.  
At Wyoming.  
Macedonia.  
Removed from County.  
Removed from County.  
Durell.  
Macedonia.  
Ellis Hill.  
State of Indiana.

Samuel and Amaziah Ketchum, who served throughout the Revolutionary War, removed from Asylum to other parts in 1791.

Isaac Wheeler, who was a drummer for five years in the Revolutionary War, removed from Asylum to Indiana, where he died.

Samuel Cole, the founder of the Macedonia Settlement, was not only a soldier himself but made the sacrifice of a son, Samuel, and a son-in-law, Mr. Culbertson,

at the battle of Wyoming. In his declining years, Mr. Cole removed to the Genessee country, where he died.

Charles Felix BueBoulogne was an enthusiastic young Frenchman, who came over with Lafayette and fought for American Independence. He afterwards was a conspicuous character in the French settlement at Asylum. He died about 1795, and was buried in the old French cemetery.

Sartile Holden, a hero of Bunker Hill and Stillwater, died at Macedonia in 1850, aged 100 years.

Samuel Seeley, who served six years in the American army, died in Asylum in 1841, aged 91 years.

#### **ATHENS.**

SOLDIERS,	CEMETERY.
John Anthony,	Not determined.
Jonathan Conkling,	Old burying ground.
Col. John Franklin,	Franklin burying ground.
Zephion Flower,	Franklin burying ground.
Alexander Howden,	Not determined.
Samuel Hulett,	Old burying ground.
Amos Kinney,	Old Chemung cemetery.
Elisha Mathewson,	Old burying ground.
Dr. Amos Prentice,	Rest cemetery, Sayre.
Elisha Satterlee,	Tioga Point.
John Shepard,	Rest cemetery, Sayre.
Joseph Spalding,	Old burying ground.
Ira Stephens,	Angelica, N. Y.
Solomon Taladay,	Old burying ground.
Archelaus Temple,	Old burying ground.
Julius Tozer,	Tioga Point.
William Watkins,	Greens Landing.

Ira Stephens, who served six years, was with his command at Valley Forge, through the Sullivan Expedition in the battle of Germantown and other important engagements. In 1803 he went from his home in Athens

to Angelica, N. Y., to look after some interest. While there he was killed by a desperado.

Zephon Flower entered the American army in 1779 under the age of 14 years and served until the close of the war. He was the first person made a Mason by the first lodge established in Bradford county.

Col. John Franklin, the distinguished champion of Connecticut title, and ardent patriot and soldier of the Revolution, spent the last 44 years of his life in Athens township, where he is buried upon his farm.

Of three brothers, who fought for Independence, Elisha Mathewson was the only one who escaped with his life. He served  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years in the company of Capt. Simon Spalding.

Elisha Satterlee served seven years. He was with Washington at Valley Forge in the memorable winter of 1777-'78, and in Sullivan's Expedition against the Indians in 1779.

Julius Tozer served in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, in the latter, with two of his sons, Guy and Samuel.

#### **BURLINGTON.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
James Campbell,	Luther's Mills
David Campbell	Luther's Mills
Paul DeWitt,	Hilton cemetery
Samuel Lamphere,	Hilton cemetery
Alexander Lane,	Luther's Mills
Ephraim Pratt,	State of Ohio
Jacob Scouten,	Mountain Lake

Ephraim Pratt, who served three years and was one of the Burlington pioneers, removed to Ohio, where he died.

James Campbell and three of his sons were soldiers in

the Revolutionary War. The father and one of these sons, David, are buried at Luther's Mills.

Paul DeWitt served four years and was in numerous skirmishes with the Indians on the West Branch.

Alexander Lane was in General Montgomery's expedition in Canada and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Jacob Scouten served in both the Revolutionary War and War of 1812. He died at Mt. Lake in 1842, aged 87 years.

### CANTON.

#### SOLDIERS.

Jacob Granteer,  
Samuel Griffin,  
Isaiah Grover,  
Laban Landon,  
Zepheniah Rogers,  
Ezra Spalding,  
Noah Wilson,

#### CEMETERY.

Old Canton burial  
Old Canton burial  
Scioto county, Ohio  
Troy cemetery  
Probably old Canton burial  
Family plot, now Jno. Brown farm  
Alba cemetery

Isaiah Grover, a pioneer of Smithfield and Canton, removed to Ohio, where he died in 1829, aged 73 years.

✓ Samuel Griffin served in the war for Independence, and his son, Samuel, in the War of 1812.

Jacob Granteer was a native of Germany, who served with Morgan's famous riflemen.

Ezra Spalding, the first permanent settler of Canton, and Simon Spalding, the first permanent settler of Shehequin were distant cousins. Both were zealous patriots in the war for Independence.

Noah Wilson served his country six years on land and sea. He participated in the battle of Bennington and numerous skirmishes in the vicinity of Saratoga and Stillwater. He witnessed the execution of Major Andre.



**COLUMBIA.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
John Benson,	Rutland, Tioga county, Pa.
John Budd,	Budd farm
Oliver Canfield.	Austinville
Ebenezer Cory,	Not determined
Asa Howe,	Not determined
John McClelland,	Columbia X Roads
Jacob Miller,	Not determined
Eli Parsons,	Troy cemetery
Comfort Peters,	Not determined
Wm. Webber,	Not determined

John Budd participated in the battle of White Plains and the taking of Fort Montgomery.

Oliver Canfield served seven years and experienced many hardships. He was one of the first settlers of Columbia.

Asa Howe was a zealous patriot and served four enlistments.

**FRANKLIN.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
David S. Allen,	West Franklin
Wm. French,	Old Franklindale cemetery

David S. Allen was one of three brothers who served in the American army. All were present at the Wyoming battle but escaped. These three brothers formed the first settlement in Franklin. Isaac removed to Ohio and Stephen O. died in Wysox.

Wm. French served seven years and was in many engagements.

**GRANVILLE.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
Simeon Chesley,	Windfall
Jacob Hadley,	Not determined
John Putnam,	Granville Center
Caleb White,	Granville Center
Betsey (Hager) Pratt,	Vroman Hill

John Putnam enlisted in 1780 at the age of 13 years and served until the close of the war.

One of the most zealous patriots was a woman. She was "Betsey Hager," born in Boston. She grew up on a farm, was of strong muscular frame, and learned to do all rough farm work as well as being an expert at the loom. When the Revolution broke out she was at work for a man named Leverett in his blacksmith shop; he was very ingenious and he and Betsey were secretly busy fixing the old matchlock guns for the patriots. She would file, grind and scour the work and fit it as fast as Leverett would turn it out. Both, it should be remembered, were working gratuitously—solely for the cause of freedom. At the battle of Concord, the British fled, leaving six fine brass cannon, but all spiked. They were taken to Leverett's shop, where he and his helper drilled holes opposite the spikes and then they could punch them out, and stop up the hole with a screw. Betsey worked hard at these cannon six weeks. She also made cartridges, and when her supply of flannel for this purpose gave out she took off her underclothes and used them. At night after the battle of Concord, she helped care for and nurse the wounded. Throughout the war she continued to aid the patriot cause in many ways. She married John Pratt and spent her last days in Granville township where she died in 1843, aged 88 years.

### **LEROY**

#### **SOLDIER.**

Isaac Chaapel,  
Benj. Rennalls,

#### **CEMETERY.**

LeRoy  
Not determined.

Isaac Chaapel fought at the battle of Bunker Hill and served until the close of the war.

**LITCHFIELD.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
Thomas Park,	Park
Silas Wolcott,	Park

Thomas Park, the first settler of Litchfield, was an ardent patriot in the Revolutionary War and a heavy loser in the Yankee and Pennamite struggles.

Silas Wolcott had the distinction of being one of Washington's bodyguard during the memorable winter, when the American army lay encamped at Valley Forge.

**MONROE AND TOWANDA.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
Ozias Bingham.	Riverside
Benjamin Bosworth,	Coles
Henry Cornelius,	On place, near Hale's
John Cranmer,	Cole's
Noadiah Cranmer,	Cole's
James Dickey,	Riverside
William Finch,	Cole's
Jonathan Fowler,	Cole's
Rudolph Fox,	Cole's
Dr. Caleb W. Miles,	Oak Hill
John Schrader,	Cole's
Joshua Wythe,	Cincinnati, Ohio

All are buried in the local cemeteries, save Joshua Wythe, who removed from Towanda and died in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ozias Bingham was connected with the artillery branch of the service. His notable places were Germantown, Valley Forge and White Plains. He died in 1845, in his 95th year.

Henry Cornelius was one of the unfortunates. He was captured at Fort Stanwix, and held a prisoner in Canada until the close of the war.

Noadiah Cranmer and son, John, both of whom fought

for Independence, are buried at Cole's. The father died at the age of 92 years.

James Dickey entered the American army in 1775 and served three enlistments. He died in 1844 in Towanda, in his 89th year.

Jonathan Fowler was in the service three years, during which time he was captured and a prisoner in the notorious "Sugar House" at New York.

Dr. Caleb W. Miles, the first resident physician of Towanda, served three years. While fighting desperately at the battle of Monmouth he was overcome by the heat and carried from the field.

John Schrader was one of the Hessian soldiers captured at Trenton. He espoused the American cause, joined Pulaski's cavalry and distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine.

#### ORWELL.

##### SOLDIERS.

Ebenezer Chubbuck,  
Joel Cook,  
Capt. Josiah Grant,  
Isaac Howe,  
John Kneeland,  
Libbeus Roberts,  
Hezekiah Russell,

##### CEMETERY.

Orwell  
Darling  
Orwell  
East Orwell  
Rome  
Woodruff's Corners  
Ransom Corners

A peculiar circumstance is related in connection with the service of Joel Cook. To relieve him for a time his aged father took his place in the ranks, sickened and died. However, the son returned and completed an enlistment of three years. Mr. Cook died in Orwell in 1836, aged 90 years.

Josiah Grant served with the "Green Mountain Boys." He held a captain's commission in the Continental army in the brigade of his cousin, Gen. Ethen Allen.

John Kneeland served his country both on land and sea. He was captured while a seaman, taken to England and held two years.

Hezekiah Russell fought at the battle of Bunker Hill and served throughout the struggle for Independence.

### **PIKE**

#### **SOLDIERS.**

Nathan Bostwick,  
Ephraim Fairchild,  
Isaac Ford,  
Stephen Gregory,  
Abraham Taylor,  
Consider Wood,

#### **CEMETERY.**

Probably LeRaysville  
Stevensville  
Probably LeRaysville  
Not determined  
Stevensville  
LeRaysville

Stephen Gregory served in the command of David Wooster and saw that general shot from his horse in the engagement near Danbury, Conn.

Consider Wood served three years and participated in the series of engagements, resulting in the capture of Burgoyne.

### **RIDGEBURY.**

#### **SOLDIERS.**

Joseph Batterson,  
Alpheus Gillett,  
Job Stiles.

#### **CEMETERY.**

Removed from town  
Old Ceemung  
Old Chemung.

Joseph Batterson served six years, and was in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth and at the capture of Cornwallis. He was one of the first settlers of Ridgebury, but left the town in his old age.

Job Stiles served in the American army six years.

### **ROME.**

#### **SOLDIERS.**

Reuben Bumpus,  
William Elliott,  
Thaddeus Hemenway,  
Henry Lent,

#### **CEMETERY.**

Bumpville  
Elliott Grounds  
Bumpville  
Ransom Corners

Nathaniel P. Moody,	Osceola, Pa.
Elijah Towner,	Towner
Godfrey Vought,	Rome

Reuben Bumpus, noted as a hunter, served five enlistments in the American army, and participated in the battles of Bennington and Stillwater.

Thaddeus Hemenway served five years, and was in the battles of Stillwater, Newport and Lake George.

William Elliott, who fought at the battle of Saratoga, died at Rome in 1847, aged nearly 95 years.

Henry Lent, one of the Rome pioneers who fought for Independence, met a tragic death in February, 1801. While returning from a trip to Tioga Point he was caught in a blinding snowstorm and frozen to death.

Nathaniel P. Moody, the first settler of Rome, served five years. He participated in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point and Yorktown. He spent his last years at Osceola, Pa., where he died in 1832 and is buried. A cenotaph has been erected to his memory in the Rome cemetery.

Elijah Towner served in the American army under Arnold. His son, Gersham Towner, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Godfrey Vought was one of four brothers, who fought in many battles for Independence. He died at Rome in 1849, aged 88 years.

#### **SHESHEQUIN.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
Christopher Avery,	Gore
Samuel Bartlett,	Sheshequin
Benjamin Brink,	Sheshequin
Timothy Culver,	Hornbook
Jabez Fish,	Sheshequin
Stephen Fuller,	Sheshequin

Obadiah Gore	Gore,
Samuel Gore,	Sheshequin
Elijah Horton,	Hornbrook
Joseph Kinney,	Sheshequin
Jared Norton,	Sheshequin
Jeremiah Shaw,	Sheshequin
John Spalding,	Sheshequin
Capt. Simon Spalding,	Sheshequin
Samuel Shores,	Post
John C. Vancise,	Sheshequin
Moses Woodburn,	Macafee Farm

Samuel Bartlett was one of the "Green Mountain Boys" and served under Gen. Ethan Allen.

Timothy Culver served seven years. He died in 1829, aged 88 years.

Jabez Fish was a member of Captain Bidlack's company, and one of its eight survivors at the battle of Wyoming.

Capt. Stephen Fuller, himself an ardent patriot, was the father-in-law of Capt. James Bidlack, killed at Wyoming, and Col. John Franklin.

Obadiah and Samuel Gore, who were among the pioneers of Sheshequin, had a long and exciting career in the struggle for Independence. They were sons of Obadiah Gore, a self-sacrificing patriot, who sent six sons and two sons-in-law to fight for liberty. Of these, three sons and the sons-in-law fell at the battle of Wyoming.

Capt. Simon Spalding served  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years. He was at Valley Forge, participated in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and had command of Mud Fort on the Delaware during the long continued and severe cannonading of that point by the British. He performed an important part in the Hartley and Sullivan expeditions. In the latter, his son, John, who served under him, was a fifer.



John C. Vancise, who served seven years, fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, crossed the Delaware with Washington and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was wounded at Monmouth. He died in 1849, aged 93 years. His son, Abraham, furnished nine sons, who fought for the Union in the Civil War.

Moses Woodburn served on both land and sea, was in a number of engagements, and one of the guards that conducted Major Andre to be executed.

#### **SMITHFIELD.**

##### **SOLDIERS.**

Cromwall Child,  
David Forrest.  
Samuel Kellogg,  
Ebenezer Pease,  
Jared Phelps,  
James Satterlee,  
Wm. Scott,  
Samuel Wood,

##### **CEMETERY.**

Phillips farm  
Union cemetery  
East Smithfield  
East Smithfield  
East Phelps  
Allen burying ground  
East Smithfield  
East Smithfield

David Forrest, a pioneer of Smithfield, served three years. He was the father of twelve children. He died in 1835, aged 81 years. One of his grandsons, Dana Forrest, furnished seven sons who fought for the preservation of the Union, and all of whom are living.

Samuel Kellogg during his service had a personal acquaintance with Washington, whose inauguration he attended at New York in 1789.

Ebenezer Pease while in the service was captured by the Indians and made to run the gauntlet.

Jared Phelps was a Fife Major and served under the immediate command of General Washington from 1777 until the close of the war.

Samuel Wood, who served three enlistments, had the

distinction of being personal guard over Major Andre after his capture in conducting him to the headquarters of Colonel Jameson. Mr. Wood was also the father of 21 children.

### **SPRINGFIELD.**

<b>SOLDIERS.</b>	<b>CEMETERY.</b>
Oliver Gates,	Springfield Center
Joseph Grover,	Grover
John Harkness,	Harkness
Bela Kent,	Grover
Simeon King,	Not determined
John Knapp,	Harkness
Ezekiel Leonard,	Leona
Benj. McAfee,	Leona
Noah Murray,	Springfield Center
John Parkhurst,	Not determined
Wm. Salisbury,	Leona
Samuel Severance,	Grover
Joshua Spear,	Spear
Nehemiah Wilson,	Grover
Mara Sergeant,	Leona

Oliver Gates, who participated in the battle of White Plains, had the distinction of serving his country on both land and sea.

Joseph Grover entered the service in July, 1775, and served three enlistments.

Bela Kent served six years. He crossed the Delaware with Washington, was in the battle of Brandywine and spent the memorable winter of 1777-'78 at Valley Forge.

Simeon King served four years and was in the battles of Stillwater and Monmouth. He died in 1844 at Springfield in his 87th year.

Ezekiel Leonard, one of the first pioneers of Springfield was with Gen. Ethan Allen when he surprised the British at Fort Ticonderoga.

Noah Murray who fought for Independence was wounded in battle, subsequently became a noted Universalist minister.

Wm. Salisbury was one of the party who assisted in destroying the tea on British vessels in Boston harbor in 1773. He early joined the patriot army and was in Montgomery's expedition against Canada. He participated in the assault on Quebec, where Montgomery was killed. For many years after the war Mr. Salisbury was a Baptist preacher. He died in 1844, aged 86 years.

Bradford county had her "Molly Pitcher;" yes, and of an earlier edition than the heroine of Monmouth. Our heroine is Mara Sergeant, a native of Boston. She witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, helped care for the wounded, and when other bandages were exhausted took off her own petticoat and tore it into strips to save the lives of unfortunate soldiers. During the same battle with buckets she carried water from a spring to allay the thirst of the wounded and fighting patriots, and in after years often stated that "bullets fell around her like hailstones." She died at Springfield in 1844, aged 82 years.

#### **STANDING STONE.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
Henry Birney,	Died in Ohio
Robt. Fitzgerald,	Huyck grounds
Samuel D. Goff,	Not determined
Wm. Huyck,	Huyck grounds
Peter Miller,	Not determined
Jonathan Stevens,	Stevens cemetery
Cherick Westbrook,	Not determined
John Wood,	Standing Stone

Henry Birney, a native of Ireland, was one of the first settlers of Standing Stone. He served nearly through the Revolutionary War, returned to Standing Stone and

sold out in 1812, going to Ohio, where he died at an advanced age.

Robert Fitzgerald and Wm. Huyck were at the battle of Wyoming and the next year in the Sullivan expedition against the Indians—in a measure squaring accounts with the savages for their loss of property in 1777.

Jonathan Stevens, for half a century surveyor and Associate Judge, served  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years in the American army. His father, Asa Stevens, an ardent patriot, was killed at the battle of Wyoming.

John Wood served different enlistments with the New Jersey troops and was in a number of engagements.

#### **TERRY.**

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
Oliver Dodge,	Dodge farm
John Horton,	Terrytown
Jonathan Terry,	Terrytown

Oliver Dodge was an ardent patriot, and one of five of the name, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.

John Horton, the leading spirit in the Terrytown settlement, when but a boy, served as a teamster in the Revolutionary War.

#### **TROY.**

SOLDIER.	CEMETERY.
Seth Adams,	Troy
Nathaniel Allen,	East Troy
Solomon Morse,	Troy
Israel Pierce,	Troy
John Preston,	Hunt cemetery
Elisha Rich,	Troy
John Wilber,	Troy

John Preston served five years. He died at Troy in 1849 in his 89th year.

Elisha Rich, a pioneer of Troy, who fought for Inde-

pendence, was one of the first Baptist preachers in this section of country.

John Wilber was a soldier in the war for Independence and his son, Hon. Reuben Wilber, in the war of 1812. The former died at the age of 86 years and the latter in his 97th year.

### **TUSCARORA.**

#### **SOLDIERS.**

James Hogeboom,  
Jacob Huff,  
Reuben Shumway,

#### **CEMETERY.**

Spring Hill  
Probably Spring Hill  
Spring Hill

Jacob Huff was a German who fought for Independence. He participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains and Brandywine. He died at Spring Hill in 1832, aged 81 years.

Reuben Shumway was one of the trusted soldiers who stood guard over Major Andre. On another occasion, when it was deemed necessary that he should perform picket duty at a place where several soldiers preceding him had been shot, he said to the officer in charge, "you will hear my gun before morning." That night an Indian covered with a hog skin, cautiously approached the sentry and became a corpse.

### **ULSTER.**

#### **SOLDIERS.**

Benjamin Clark,  
Wm. Curry,  
Abram Parmeter,  
John Pierce,  
Stephen Powell,  
Adrial Simons,  
Christopher Simonson,  
Joseph Smith,  
Lockwood Smith,  
Solomon Tracy,  
John Vandyke,  
Dr. Joseph Westcoat,

#### **CEMETERY.**

Ulster  
Milan  
Removed to Ohio  
Milan  
Milan  
Ulster  
Ulster  
Milan  
Milan  
Canandaigua, N. Y.  
Ulster  
Danby, N. Y.

Abram Parmeter as a boy fought at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. He married in Ulster and removed to Ohio in 1813.

Solomon Tracy served in the American army three years. He settled at Ulster in 1787, remaining until 1809, when he moved to New York state and died at Canandaigua. He was the father of the late Henry W. Tracy of Standing Stone.

Benjamin Clark served seven years, taking an active part in the Sullivan campaign against the Indians in 1779. He died at Ulster in 1834, aged 87 years.

William Curry, one of the earliest settlers of Ulster, served in both the war for Independence and the War of 1812, in the latter with his son, William. He died at Milan in 1844, aged nearly 96 years.

Stephen Powell served in the American army six years and lost a leg at the battle of Cow-pens. He was a grandfather of the late Joseph Powell of Towanda.

Adrial Simons served three years, was captured and confined in the prison ships on Long Island Sound, where he suffered untold hardships from confinement, hunger, cold and filth.

Joseph and Lockwood Smith, brothers, both of whom fought for Independence and were among the first settlers of Ulster, lie in unknown and unmarked graves in the Milan cemetery.

Dr. Joseph Westcoat served two enlistments from March 1777 until April 1780. He was an early practitioner at Ulster and Sheshequin for a number of years. He died at Danby, N. Y., in 1838, aged 78 years.

**WARREN.****SOLDIERS.**

Preserved Buffington,  
Clement Corbin,  
Asa Hickok,  
Joseph Lamoreaux,  
Abraham Whitaker,

**CEMETERY.**

Not determined  
Warren Heights  
Cadis  
Not determined  
Not determined

**WELLS.****SOLDIERS.**

William Carr,  
Richard Cooper,  
Solomon Judson,  
Reuben Rowlee,  
Thomas Warner,

**CEMETERY.**

Not determined  
Not determined  
On Roy farm  
Wells  
Coryland

Reuben Rowlee served with the "Green Mountain Boys" under Col. Seth Warner.

**WILMOT.****SOLDIERS.**

Daniel Howie,  
James Quick,  
Stephen Skiff.

**CEMETERY.**

Quick's Bend  
Quick's Bend  
Left Wilmot

Stephen Skiff served through the war in Capt. Samuel Ransom's company, but did not return to Wilmot.

**WINDHAM.****SOLDIERS.**

Jeptha Brainard,  
Isaac Bronson,  
Joseph Gibbs,  
Samuel Dunham,  
Thomas Fox,  
John Plum,  
John Russell.  
Stratton Sherwood,  
Silas Washburn,

**CEMETERY.**

Windham  
Babcock Hill  
Windham Summit  
Windham  
Wickham farm  
Babcock Hill  
Windham  
Cadis  
Windham

Jeptha Brainard served seven years.

Isaac Bronson, who was at the battle of Trenton and served nearly throughout the war, died at Windham in 1853, in his 96th year.



Samuel Dunham served five enlistments, was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Ann and held until the close of the war.

Stratton Sherwood served throughout the Revolutionary War. He died at Windham in 1848, in his 97th year.

John Russell entered the service as a drummer. He fought at the battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains and Long Island, being wounded in the last named engagement.

### WYALUSING.

#### SOLDIERS.

Dr. Ebenezer Beeman,  
Robert Carr,  
William Dalton,  
James B. Decker,  
Joseph Elliott,  
Ambrose Gaylord,  
Justus Gaylord,  
Jonas Ingham,  
Nathan Kingsley,  
Thomas Lewis,  
Simeon Marsh,  
Miner Robbins,  
Samuel Starks,  
Ephraim Tyler,  
Richard Voughn,  
James Wells,  
James Wells, Jr.,

#### CEMETERY

Merryall  
Killed by Indians  
Merryall  
Taghkanick, N. Y.  
Merryall  
Wyoming County, Pa.  
Wyalusing, Pa.  
Bloomsburg, N. J.  
In Ohio  
Merryall  
In Ohio  
Killed during war.  
Probably Wyalusing  
Susquehanna County. Pa.  
Wyalusing  
Killed at Wyoming  
New York State.

Robert Carr, Miner Robbins and James Wells lost their lives during the war; Ambrose Gaylord died in Wyoming county; Ephraim Tyler in Susquehanna county; James Wells, Jr., in New York State; Nathan Kingsley and Simeon Marsh in Ohio; James Decker, who lived in Wyalusing until after 1840, died at Taghkanick, N. Y., in 1851, in his 101st year; Jonas Ingham,

in 1820, while on a mission to Bloomsburg, N. J., died suddenly and was buried at that place.

William Dalton, who had been an impressed seaman in the British service, was an early settler at Wyoming. He joined one of the Wyoming companies, and the day before the battle (July 2, 1778) came up the river with others on a scout. A small party of Indians was discovered. Dalton fired, wounding one of them mortally. The Indian killed was reported to have been a son of Queen Esther, and this has been given as the reason for her fiendish cruelty to the American prisoners taken at the battle.

Joseph Elliott, known as the "Indian fighter," distinguished for his bravery, and one of the two who escaped from the fatal ring at Bloody Rock after being captured at Wyoming, died at Merryall in 1849, aged 94 years.

Justus Gaylord, father, and three brothers served in the American army.

Nathan Kingsley was zealous in the cause for Independence and endured many hardships. He was captured by the Indians and held nearly a year. One of his sons, at the Slocum home, was shot and scalped by the Indians, when Frances Slocum, celebrated in story, was carried away.

Thomas Lewis participated in the battle of Ticonderoga, was in the Canadian expedition under Montgomery, and later at the engagement near Danbury, caught General Wooster as he was falling, shot from his horse.

James Wells, who was the first settler at Wyalusing after the Moravians, joined the American army with his eldest son. He fell at the battle of Wyoming.

## WYSOX.

SOLDIERS.	CEMETERY.
Jesse Allen,	Pond Hill
Stephen O. Allen,	Pond Hill
Jedediah Atwood,	Not determined
Silas Bardwell,	Crawford place
Wilbur Bennett,	Wysox
Isaac Custer,	Wysox
James Drake,	Pond Hill
Nathaniel Heacock,	In Indiana
John Lent,	Pond Hill
Amos Mix,	Wysox
John Parks,	Woodburn
Sebastian Strobe,	Wysox
Daniel Vargeson,	Pine Creek, Pa.
Elisha Whitney,	Wysox
Samuel Woodruff,	Wysox

Jesse Allen was in the expedition under Montgomery into Canada, and stood within a few feet of that officer when he fell at Quebec. He subsequently served in the army of General Clinton, and was in a number of engagements and skirmishes with the Indians. He served until the close of the war and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

Amos Mix served throughout the Revolutionary War, and was one of the patriots who crossed the Delaware with Washington on Christmas night, 1776. He died in 1847, in his 94th year.

Sebastian Strobe was the only member of the Strobe and Van Valkenburg families who escaped capture by the Indians in 1778. He joined the patriot army, was in the battle of Wyoming and witnessed the butcher of Lieutenant Shoemaker by the tory, Windecker, after he had promised his unfortunate victim quarter.

Samuel Woodruff was early in the field, and as the

exigency demanded served ten enlistments before the close of the war.

Elisha Whitney was one of Capt. Ebenezer Mason's "minute men" and marched at the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775.

#### UNKNOWN HEROES.

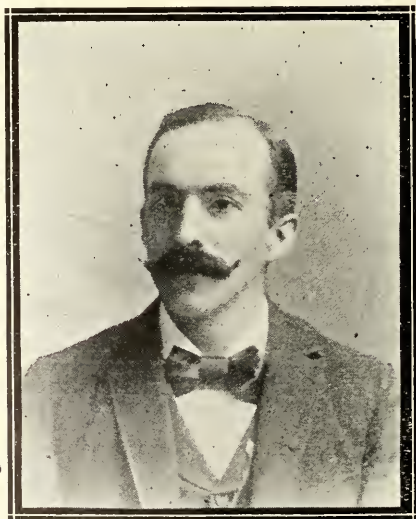
In addition to those whose names have been given, we have our unknown heroes. In Sullivan's expedition against the Indians a number of soldiers lost their lives and are buried in unknown graves in Bradford county. On August 5, 1779, Sergeant Martin Johnson of the Second New Jersey regiment died suddenly after going into camp at Wyalusing. A soldier of the cattle guard belonging to VanCortlandt's regiment, who had died at Black Walnut, was brought to Wyalusing, and with Sergeant Johnson was buried near the Kingsley house. August 13, in the engagement at Chemung seven soldiers were killed. All were brought back to Tioga Point and buried in one grave with military honors. August 15, while Jabez Elliott and four others were guarding some horses and cattle on Queen Esther's flats, they were fired upon by a small party of the enemy. Elliott was killed and scalped. August 17, Philip Helter of the German regiment, while a little beyond the picket line at Tioga Point, was fired upon by savages lying in ambush and killed. August 23, Benjamin Kimball was accidentally shot and killed by a companion at Tioga Point. He was buried on the following day with military honors.

This long list of more than 200 names is not the extent of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Bradford county. Jabez Baldwin, Nehemiah Curtis, Solomon

Goff, Benjamin Lewis, Valentine Miller and others, who were residing in the county and drawing pensions, I have been unable to locate.

#### CONCLUSION.

Though briefly stated, if we have impressed upon your minds the names and valuable services these men rendered their country, the purposes of this paper have been accomplished. These heroes of the Revolution were in every branch of the service, fought on both land and sea, and in almost every engagement from Lexington, April 19, 1775, to the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781, at Yorktown. The spirit of liberty implanted by these men will never die. In 1861, when their grandsons were called upon to preserve what their blood and hardships had wrought, the response was quick and generous, 5,000 souls marching forth from Bradford county and demonstrating in a bloody struggle of four years that they were "worthy sons" of "Fathers of the Republic."



## Historical Address

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*By J. Washington Ingham, on Home Day,  
June 25, 1909.*

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R. PRESIDENT, and members of the Bradford County Historical Society, and venerable friends who have journeyed with me near to the setting sun, and you welcome home comers from abroad, re-visiting the loved scenes of your youth : This paper, I have prepared at the request of the committee, consists mainly of historical sketches as recorded by Charles Miner, David Craft, C. F. Heverly, and Mrs. Louise Welles Murray, and some of my own personal remembrances. It is not to be expected that in the thirty minutes allotted to me, I can do more than glance at some of the interesting incidents in the history of Bradford county.

I might from personal recollection tell how 75 years ago, we aged people then in the morning of youth, attended school in the log school houses, where also were held the spelling schools, singing schools, debating schools, Sunday schools, religious meetings, and political gatherings. I might describe the pleasurable apple-cuts of the young people, where after the apples were

cut, the parings cleaned up, and the pumpkin pie eaten, the happy boys and girls marched and sang and played "snap and catch" and many other innocent plays, and kissed quite often. I might tell of the husking bees, stone bees, and of the logging bees at which 15 or 20 men would come from the lately burned fallow to the house for supper, black as Africans from the coast of Guinea. Of the barn raisings, where the carpenter would say: "This way bullies!" "Take hold of this bent!" "Lift at the word heave!" "Ready now—heave-o—heave!" Of the night mowing frolics, where we went secretly to mow by moonlight the meadow of some belated neighbor, and when our scythes hit a stone, O how the fire would fly. Or speak of protracted meetings held by the Rev. Elder Davis Dimock, the celebrated Baptist divine, known all over four counties, and of seeing the old revivalist wade into the river in the depth of winter and baptize his converts in a hole cut in the ice. Or tell of the troubles of the Rev. George Printz and his church at Merryall which was divided on the subject of slavery, as were also many other churches at that time in other places, and which subject eventually caused the great Civil War. This might interest the young people here, who know nothing of it, but would be no news to my venerable friends. To them it would be like "a thrice told tale."

With some notable exceptions, as for instance, the Pawlings, Stalfords and Hollenbacks of Wyalusing, the Homets, and Laportes of Asylum, the Birneys, Rummerfields and Lefevers of Standing Stone, the Van Valkenburgs, Stropes, Coolbaughs, and Myers of Wysox, Rudolph Fox and Jacob Grantier of Towanda—with not-



able exceptions the early settlers in the river townships of Bradford connty were natives of New England, and claimed their lands under the title of Connecticut, and they finally held their claims if made before the Decree of Trenton, 1782, in 17 townships which were surveyed five miles square along the river, beginning with the Wyoming Valley and extending to the New York State line. Some of these adventurous and heroic pioneers had selected lands, erected their log cabins and brought their families up the river previous to the Revolutionary War, and had to fly for their lives down to Wyoming on the approach of the British, Tories, and Indians, who invaded that unfortunate valley in 1778, and left it covered with blood and carnage.

### *The Hartley Expedition.*

In the fall of 1778, after the disaster at Wyoming, Col. Hartley was sent with 200 men to avenge the Indian atrocities committed at that place the previous July. His force was entirely inadequate to perform the duty assigned. He proceeded as far as the Indian village at Tioga Point which he burned, and also Queen Esther's town at Milan. At Sheshequin he recaptured 15 prisoners and a number of cattle and horses that had been carried away from Wyoming, but learning that John Butler with his "Royal Greens" and a large body of Indians were only 10 miles distant he commenced a rapid retreat down the river, travelling over 30 miles the first day and encamped near the site of the old Indian village of Friedenshutzen, at Wyalusing. Here he had to remain until about noon the next day to kill and cook beef, their only remaining food. The Indians in superior numbers were close on his army's heels, but it

was never their policy to attack an enemy on a cleared field of a hundred acres on level land. They greatly preferred stratagem. They planned an ambuscade and stole silently by his camp in the night. Some of Hartley's men were so lame and with blistered feet he allowed them to float down the river in canoes captured at Sheshequin.

Anticipating an attack the march was resumed with the greatest vigilance and caution. Fifteen picked men formed the advance guard, and a like number the rear guard. Before going a mile from their encampment they were attacked twice by a small party of Indians. These attacks were only feints, to deceive Hartley in regard to their numbers, and make him believe he was only pursued by a small band, that all danger was over, and get him to march headlong into the trap they had set on top of Browntown mountain or "Indian Hill" as it is called to this day. They utterly failed in this cunning scheme. The hawkeyed advance guard discovered their position and reported it to the General who prepared for battle. Finding that their ambuscade had failed the savages made a bold, reckless attack with their full force yelling like demons from Tophet.

If they expected to stampede these veterans like they had the settlers at Wyoming they were woefully mistaken. Hartley's men outyelled them, outflanked them, outfought them, and it was the Indians this time who fled like sheep pursued by wolves, leaving ten stalwart warriors dead on the field, and no doubt dragged away some of their dead with their wounded as was their invariable custom. The battle lasted until the men in the canoes hearing the firing, and knowing its significance,

forgot their lameness, and sore feet, landed their canoes, seized their rifles, and climbed the steep mountain side with the agility of young bucks. It was one of the most glorious victories during the war. Hartley's loss was 4 killed and 10 wounded.

***Col. John Franklin.***

A distinguished resident of Bradford county in the olden time, was Col. John Franklin, one of the ablest, bravest, and most active leaders of the Connecticut party in Wyoming. I am aware that an excellent biography of him was given yesterday at another place, by one of his descendants, but I think he is worthy of a more extended eulogy. For advocating the formation of a new state in northern Pennsylvania as the easiest solution of the conflict for jurisdiction so bitterly waged between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, he had been arrested for treason by the authorities of Pennsylvania and imprisoned in Philadelphia for more than a year. He was released on bail, and never brought to trial because he was guilty of no offense. In 1788 he removed to Athens, Bradford county, then in Luzerne. He had parted in sadness and anger from the other prominent leaders of the Connecticut party—the Butlers, Dorrances, Dennisons, and Hollenbacks, his former friends and associates, who had accepted the compromise act of the Pennsylvania legislature, believing it the best offer for the settlement of the land controversy that could ever be obtained.

Col. Franklin had lost all faith in the authorities of Pennsylvania, refused their terms of settlement, and came to Bradford county. So great was his popularity that in 1792—four years after his release from prison—he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county, and after his term had

expired, was in 1795 elected to represent Luzerne county in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected and served for six successive terms. On all questions affecting land titles, and intrusion laws he was an earnest and able defender of the rights of the actual settlers as against the "land jobbers," as he called the owners of vast tracts of unimproved land. These lands they had purchased from the state under fictitious warrantee names, thereby evading the law which allowed only 400 acres to any one purchaser. These non-resident land owners who had bought their lands for a few pennies per acre, formed an association representing 1,300,000 acres, and raised a fund of \$3,200 to employ counsel and put the intrusion law in force.

Col. Franklin's presence in the legislature was hateful to the influential land holders, and they attempted to have him expelled, but failed. Then in order to get rid of him effectually (as they thought) an act was passed in 1804 annexing that part of Luzerne county in which he resided to Lycoming county. "Now," they said to each other as they shook hands and winked, "that old agitator of treason will be apt to stay at home." How great was their astonishment and dismay when at the next session of the legislature in 1805, the unwelcome member from the north woods marched into the state-house again, and presented his credentials as a legally elected member from the county of *Lycoming*, and smiled triumphantly in their faces. It was a scene worthy the pencil of a great painter. It was the crowning act of his life, and a fitting end to his honorable public career. The infirmities of old age were creeping upon him prematurely. For thirty years past he had endured almost con-

stantly intense excitements, turmoils, and sometimes bloody conflicts with arms. He was weary, and desired the rest and repose of private life. After serving this term he never again sought an election to public office. He died at Athens on the east side of the river, in 1831, and is buried on a little bluff in plain view from Tioga Point, not far from where he had resided.

### ***Yankee and Pennamite Troubles.***

In the year 1801 the Pennsylvania legislature dominated by the influential land owners, passed a supplement to the intrusion law making the penalty severer for selling or settling on lands under the Connecticut title outside the 17 townships, and requiring that every person coming into the unsettled region must file a declaration with the proper officer stating of what country he was last a resident, and by what title he held his land. It was the meanest law ever enacted in any country, not excepting Russia, or Turkey. The settlers called it "The fire and brimstone law." By it the office of spy, inquisitor, informer, and prosecutor was created. The spy was empowered to visit every house, examine the owner's papers, and if his deed was from Connecticut, it must be given up or have his name reported to the Attorney General to be prosecuted in Philadelphia, and in case the settler had no title at all, he also was to be reported. Under this infamous act Abraham Horn was appointed with a salary of \$1,200 to put the act in force in Bradford county. Not many men would have accepted this odious office, but he took it with alacrity. Learning that he would be in danger of personal violence from the "Wild Yankee League" if he advanced any farther, he stopped with the French at Asylum. The Rev.

Thomas Smiley, a Baptist minister residing on the Towanda creek near Franklindale, believing that it was the wisest plan for the settlers to make the best terms they could with the Pennsylvania land claimants, wrote to Horn that about forty settlers on the Towanda creek were willing to surrender their Connecticut titles and make contracts with him as the General Agent of the Pennsylvania land owners for the purchase of their homes. He soon after visited Horn at Asylum and was by him appointed his sub-agent, and furnished with the necessary papers for the settlers to sign. He had obtained the signatures of about forty settlers, as he had stated, and was on his way to Asylum to complete the agreement. He stopped over night at Jacob Grantier's who lived near the Elias Hale residence, where eight disguised men with faces blackened broke into his bedroom, covered him with their pistols, and made him burn his papers. They then took him down near the creek, put tar and feathers on his head and beard, then the leader gave him a kick, and told him to leave the country and never return. It was a pitiless outrage on a good man who believed he was engaged in a benevolent work for the benefit of the settlers to whom he preached.

This brutal act did the Connecticut cause great harm instead of good. Eight men were arrested charged with perpetrating the outrage, and it is said that the foreman of the grand jury was the leader of the mob, and the one who carried the tar bucket. The bill was ignored.

Mr. Smiley removed to Lycoming county where he preached to a Baptist congregation in the White Deer valley for 25 years. In 1819—18 years after the out-



rage, the Pennsylvania legislature voted him \$250 as a compensation for his injuries. The compensation had been a long time coming but came at last.

### *The Wilmot Proviso.*

Somebody wrote: "There is a Providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." Little did David Wilmot think when he offered his famous "proviso" in congress (Aug. 1845) that it would place his name in American history never to be erased, and change his membership from a pro-slavery to an anti-slavery, or Free Soil Party. His proviso was in exactly the same words used by Thomas Jefferson in an ordinance intended for the government of United States territories, and later by Nathan Dane in a bill for the government of the Northwestern territory which passed congress and eventually made Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan free states. The Wilmot proviso passed the house of representatives by a vote of 85 yeas to 80 nays. All the Whigs but two voted for it, and all the Democrats from the free states except three (of whom Stephen A. Douglas was one) voted for it. It would probably have passed the senate also had not the hour of final adjournment been so near at hand. The slave power had been taken by surprise like a lion sleeping in his lair, but lost no time in proving its supremacy as the ruling force in the nation. The old threat of disunion had its usual effect on the timid politicians of the north, and at the next session of congress, in less than a year, the proviso could not have been passed by either house, any easier than a bill to create a kingdom, and elect a king,

Mr. Wilmot was zealous in the endeavor to prevent



the extension of slavery into new territories, but had been opposed to its abolishment even in the District of Columbia, the national capital, where congress had the constitutional power to destroy it. He was willing to tolerate the institution where it already existed, but opposed to its pollution of the new possessions to be acquired from Mexico. His very first vote in congress had been for the renewal of the Atherton gag by which all petitions on the subject of slavery were laid on the table without being read or debated, which was the same as consigning them to the spittoons.

Previous to his election to congress, he had refused his consent to let the Abolitionists hold a meeting in the court house. Dr. Geo. F. Horton, Francis Viall, Giles M. DeWolf, Abner Hinman, Justus Lewis, John Keeler, Elisha Lewis, Isaac Camp, Thomas Ingham, John K. Gamble, Daniel Coolbaugh, Jeremiah Kilmer and other reputable citizens and taxpayers in the county had assembled at Towanda to hold a meeting which had been advertised to be held in the court house, and the speakers from Montrose were on hand. They found the court house locked and the sheriff refused them the key. The commissioners when appealed to, denied their request for the use of the court room, and Wilmot when asked to use his influence with the commissioners refused to do so. No building could be obtained in Towanda, and they were obliged to go over to Wysox and hold their meeting in a barn.

In justice to Mr. Wilmot it should be said, at that time he was like St. Paul persecuting the Christians. He doubtless thought he was doing right, but afterwards when slave drivers cracked their whips over his head,

the scales fell from his eyes, and he said to my brother confidentially : "Dr. Horton, and the early Abolitionists were emphatically right about the *barbarism* of slavery, and we did not know it." He was nominated, and re-elected in 1846, and again in 1848, serving three terms, and could have been easily elected in 1850 instead of Galusha A. Grow, and held the office as long as Grow, had he not become alarmed at the pro-slavery influences which had been brought against him in his own party, and in his own county where he was hounded day and night. He was too easily scared. He did not know his strength with the "rank and file." His withdrawal as a candidate was a surprise and grief to his friends. Bartholomew Laporte (who like himself had always been a Democrat) and who like himself afterwards helped to create the Republican party, speaking of the sorrow caused by his withdrawal, said : "Every one I have met feels as if he had lost his first born."

### War Days.

I attended a "peace meeting" in Towanda Jan. 1861, which had been called by lawyer John C. Adams, Christopher L. Ward and others to create a public sentiment in favor of compromising with the South. South Carolina had seceded in December previous, and other states were on the point of joining her in rebellion. The promoters of the meeting had coaxed Allen McKean to preside, but I don't think he was in sympathy with them.

The court house was tolerably well filled, and Mr. Adams after reading a string of resolutions made an eloquent speech (as he was capable of doing on any subject) advocating the adoption of such compromise measures as the South would accept, and (as he said) thus preserve

the Union established by our fathers under which our country had so abundantly prospered. He said we could not conquer the South, and the only question was whether we would make peace before a bloody war, or after its conclusion, and the establishment of two hostile nations within our boundaries, to be continually at war.

Guy Watkins, (probably the youngest man present), answered him, and did it well. He said the United States was not a loosely bound confederacy that could be dissolved by any of its members at will, but a consolidated nation, intended by its founders to exist for all time, able to maintain itself, and in duty bound to put down rebellions against its authority. That South Carolina should be whipped back into the Union. Mr. Ward spoke in the same line as Mr. Adams, and in closing said, as he shook his fingers at Guy Watkins: This whole thing will be settled in thirty days in spite of *you little lawyers!*

I had not intended to say anything, but Judge Morrow, who sat beside me, said: "Go in," and I went in, but had not talked long when Mr. Adams interrupted me with a question, which I answered and went on. In a short time he interrupted me again, and I said: "You advertised this meeting in the papers, and sent out word all over the county inviting people to come here and discuss a subject of momentous importance, and now that we have come you want to gag us because we do not think as you do." "Oh no, no, no!" he exclaimed. I had talked a little longer when Daniel Harkins, who, I think, lived near Towanda and was engaged in the nursery business, jumped up and said: "The gentleman is not in order. He is not speaking on the resolutions—is

talking against time, and evidently means to talk the meeting out," and moved the previous question. Col. Gordon F. Mason and Ex-Lieutenant Governor Davies both took up the cudgels in my behalf, declaring that I was in order, but Harkins and his crew kept yelling: "The question! the question," and the president put the resolutions to vote and declared they had carried.

The last time I ever saw Guy Watkins was in a "war meeting" held in the church at Terrytown, where he was the principal speaker. He said: "I never had the conscience to ask any man to go to the war until I was prepared to go myself. Boys, I am going, and I want you all to go with me! A man has to die but once, and I had as lief die on the battlefield fighting for my country, as to die at home in bed." At the battle of Chancellorsville he was shot through the right lung—generally a fatal wound. He recovered, rejoined his regiment and was killed in battle in Grant's lines before Petersburg, and is buried in Riverside cemetery at Towanda.

General Madill, like General Jackson, could take responsibilities when occasion required. Thomas Quick, a soldier in the 141st regiment, told me that General Madill saved his life. They had been ordered to march, and the surgeon, who was an opium eater and kept himself half stupified on the drug, had mounted his horse and rode off, and was out of sight and hearing when Thomas broke out with measles. There was a cold rain falling. Thomas could not be left behind, and was not able to march. General Madill hunted up an ambulance, and told the driver to take him in. The driver said: "You know, colonel, that I have no right to take anybody in without an order from the surgeon of the

regiment." General Madill explained the case. The driver, a pig-headed man, again repeated "You know the rules, and that I have no right to take that man in." The general did not waste any more words, but pushed the man roughly aside and jerked open the door of the ambulance. Mr. Craft helped Thomas in and shut the door. "Now drive on," said the general, and if you put that man out, I'll send you to hell across lots." He did not put him out.

When Job Kirby commenced shoemaking in Towanda his shop was very small. He was a tremendous worker. But few men could work as fast as he did and do their work as well. One day he commenced making boots, and as soon as pair was finished would throw them behind his bench. After awhile the pile would crowd against his back and he would move the bench, in an hour or two more would have to move it again, and again. Just before night, he would have to move it clear out of doors, where he would make three or four pairs of brogans and throw in the door.

When Justus A. Record first moved to New Era he went down to Terrytown where he was a total stranger. He was very youthful looking at that time, and as you will observe is yet. Uncle George Terry the patriarch of the place, put his hand on Mr. Record's head and asked: "Whose boy be you?"

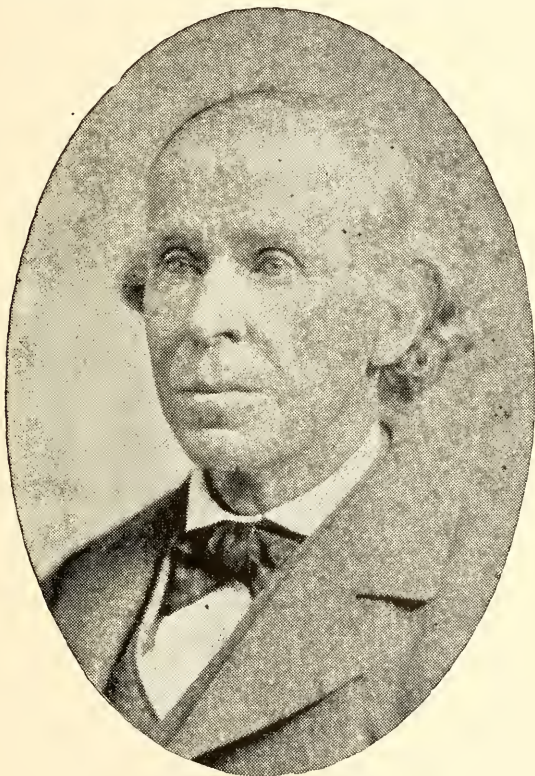
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### *J. Washington Ingham,*

author of the foregoing address, was born Oct. 21, 1823, at Sugar Run, Bradford county, Pa., on the farm where he now lives. It is the farm on which his grandfather, Joseph Ingham, settled in 1795, when the country was a dense wilderness of woods, and where his father, Thomas Ingham, lived, labored and died. The family is of



English Quaker stock, the first parent having settled in New Jersey about 1732. Mr. Ingham received a good common school education and attended one term at the Athens academy. He taught two terms of school when a young man, practiced land surveying, "tended store," worked in the lumber woods, drew logs, tended saw-mill, rafted and ran lumber down the Susquehanna river to



Maryland. Early in life he devoted himself to farming, it being an occupation more congenial to his taste, and giving him more enjoyment than any other business in which he ever engaged. Upon the death of his father, in 1855, he assumed the duties of his father's estate, which included a grist-mill, saw-mill, farm and timber lot.

Eventually he became the owner of the farm, and labored diligently and successfully to make it richer and more productive than ever before. He was the first Worthy Master of Wyalusing Grange, and represented it several times in the State Grange. His articles in newspapers have attracted much attention. He has written upon agriculture, history and other topics of public interest. He has been a contributor to the New York Tribune, the Tribune Farmer, the Ohio Farmer, the Country Gentleman, and other farm papers and magazines. He has also written an exhaustive history of the Indian tribes of Eastern Pennsylvania. Despite his years, Mr. Ingham is one of the ablest men in the county, his brilliant intellect showing no decline, while his pen is as vigorous as ever. He is "the grand-young-old man."






## Colonel John Franklin.

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*A Portrait of Whom Was Unveiled With Fitting  
Ceremonies at the Rooms of the Bradford  
County Historical Society, June 24, 1909.*

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 HIS remarkable man was of English descent and a son of John and Keziah (Pierce) Franklin. He was the third in a family of eight children, and was born at Canaan, Conn., September 23, 1749. John Franklin, the elder, was a man of considerable wealth and influence in the town where he lived, a man of integrity, piety and virtue; a strict disciplinarian, yet commanding the love and veneration of his family. The mother is said to have been a woman of uncommon intelligence, quick of wit and of unusual vivacity and power of conversation. Of Colonel Franklin's early life but little is known. He enjoyed only the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his day. The following anecdote is preserved of his boyhood days, as related by Mr. Miner: "Having, as was the custom, accompanied the family on Sabbath to their place of worship, the meeting house being only enclosed but neither ceiled nor plastered, the beams and rafters were all exposed to view. John saw that his austere father sat through the sermon with great

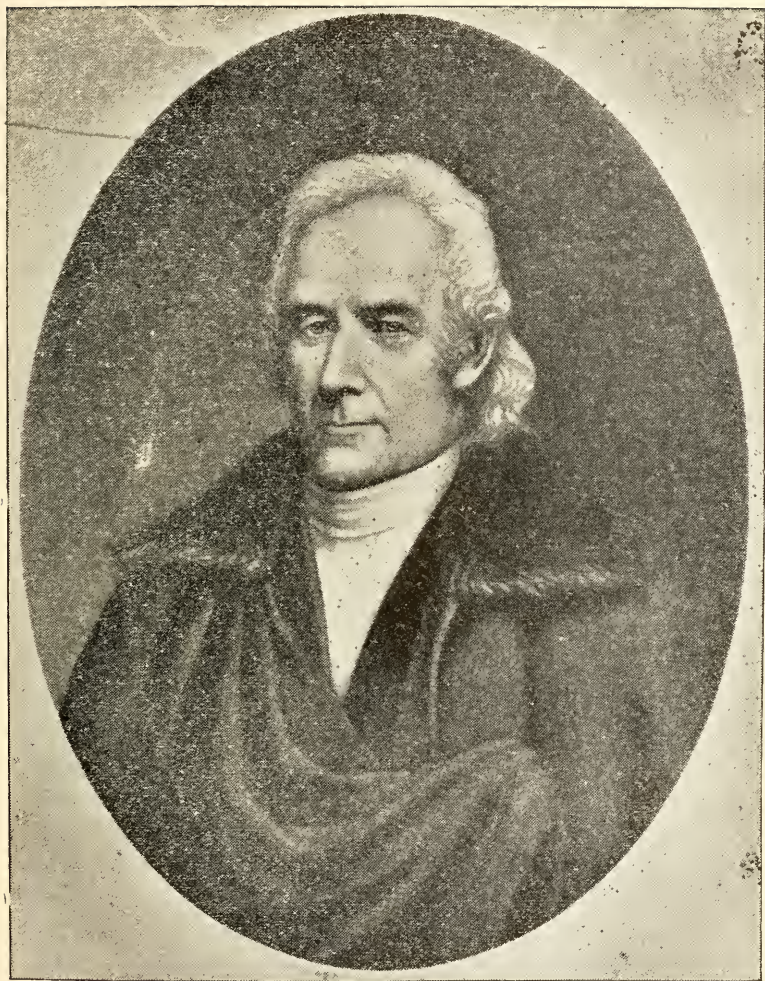
uneasiness, but could not divine the cause. On returning home, the father said 'John, it is my duty to give you a severe thrashing, so now prepare yourself for you shall have it presently.' 'But you won't whip me, father, without telling me what for?' 'No, certainly; your conduct at meeting is the cause. Instead of attending to the sermon you were all the time gaping about, as if you were counting all the boards and beams in the meeting house.' 'Well, father, can you repeat the sermon?' 'Sermon, no; I had as much as I could do to watch you.' 'If I tell you all the minister said you will not whip me?' 'No, John, no; but you can't do that.' Young Franklin immediately began with the text, and taking up the discourse went through every head of it with surprising accuracy. 'Upon my word,' said the delighted father, 'I should not have thought it.' 'And now,' said John, 'I can tell you exactly how many beams and rafters there are in the meeting house.' This is the more wonderful, when we remember that the sermons of that day were from one hour to an hour and a half long. His ever-springing affection for his parent is beautifully evinced in his journal. Almost every other page has the entry, 'wrote a letter to father.' "

Colonel Franklin married February 2, 1774, Lydia Doolittle, of Canaan, Conn., and in the following spring moved to Wyoming and settled in Plymouth. Here the family remained until the summer of 1776, during which time two sons, Billa and Amos, were born. Colonel Franklin's father had become a proprietor in the Susquehanna purchase, and located his right in the township of Huntington. Thither, John, leaving his family in Plymouth, went solitary and alone in the spring of

1775, and made his "pitch" on the banks of Huntington Creek in Luzerne county. Having circumscribed the limits of his claim by notching and blazing the bark of the trees and overturning some of the soil with the poll of his axe, made thus his warrant of entry according to the custom of the times and entered upon the formal possession of his rights. "No white man had preceded him in this vicinity; he was the first, and the unmolested choice of the virgin soil was before him and here he made his selection and dedicated his future home. His faithful dog, the only witness to this act of possession, and his rifle leaning against a tree hard by—the only battery of his defence." During this year he erected his log house, cleared and sowed some three or four acres to grain, and in the summer of 1776 moved his family into the wilderness. His nearest neighbor was at the Susquehanna river, a distance of some seven or eight miles. For the next two years he was busily engaged on his farm, attending the town meetings where he was quick to debate and able to defend his opinions, and was soon looked upon as one of the foremost men of the valley. When the 24th regiment of Connecticut Militia was organized, he was made captain of the Salem and Huntington company. At the battle of Wyoming, Franklin and his company were directed to report at Fort Mifflin immediately, but his company was so scattered that he was unable to bring them on in time to participate in the battle. Of himself, he says, as soon as he had taken care of his family (he had now three children, the third a daughter, Kezia,) he set out with what few of his company could be gathered for Wyoming, and reached the fort too late to participate in the engagement. He was

present, however, to lend his advice in regard to the surrender and his aid to the fugitives. Having done all in his power to help the sufferers, he returned to his family, and, taking his wife and three little children, started for a place of safety. Going down the river, he stopped for a short time at Paxtang, then went to Windsor in Berks county. Here the family were attacked with the small-pox, and Mrs. Franklin died November 17, 1778. As soon as the children recovered, about the 1st of December, he set out for Canaan in order to leave his helpless children in the care of his relatives. Hitching a yoke of oxen to a cart, he put into it his three little children (the oldest four years, the youngest eight months old,) tied a cow by the horns to follow and drove on, having a cup into which he milked from time to time as occasion required and fed the babe. Thus he traveled the rough way 200 miles, through forests, fording streams and frequently sleeping under the canopy of the heavens, though in the month of December, arriving at his destination in safety, having exhibited all the patience and tenderness of a mother as well as the care and providence of a father.

After devastating the country, burning houses, destroying crops and driving off what live stock they could find, the Tories and Indians abandoned the valley. Soon after a few of the old settlers began to venture back to secure some portion of their crops if any had been left by the enemy. They built some log houses for shelter and defence, in which they spent the winter. Franklin returned to Wyoming early the next spring. Here his ability as a leader was readily acknowledged, and from this time he began to be the foremost man at Wyoming.



COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN.



He was now in the 30th year of his age, over six feet in height, broad of shoulder, lithe, strong, quick, resourceful, fearless, a very athlete physically, commanding the respect of all for the uprightness of his life, his commanding abilities and his unquestioned patriotism. Those who had returned to Wyoming for better protection had formed themselves into a military company, of which Franklin was made the captain; he was also appointed a justice of the peace, so that he combined in himself both the highest military and civil functions in Wyoming, and to his decisions all bowed with respect and confidence. In the expedition of Colonel Hartley, in the autumn of 1778 were two companies from Wyoming; 58 men of the Independent company under Captain Simon Spalding, and 12 volunteers of the Militia company commanded by Franklin. In this expedition, Franklin and his men were in the fore-front and won the greatest praise of their commander. In Sullivan's campaign he was captain of the Wyoming Volunteers, and in the attack of General Hand on Chemung, known as "Hogback Hill," was severely wounded in the shoulder, which, of course, prevented further participation in the campaign. From the return of this expedition in October, 1779, until the close of the war, scouting parties of the Wyoming Militia were out daily watching exposed points, pursuing marauding bands of Tories and Indians, protecting workmen on their farms and the many ways where there was danger from the lurking foe, a service that taxed to the utmost the skill and judgment of the commandant, whose eyes must be everywhere. Franklin was not content in planning these military expeditions, but not infrequently took part in them himself.

Early in September, 1780, Captain Franklin and three men set out on a scout up the river. At Tioga Point they came to where large parties had encamped and saw two Indians. At Tioga they found a canoe, and in two days' easy sail arrived safely at Wyoming Fort. On another occasion, he accompanied a scout as far as Wysox, where they had a brush with the enemy and captured a sword and a silver watch—this Franklin wore to the day of his death, a memento of his fortitude and of his bravery. Yet we find him holding his justice's court, at work upon his farm, taking a hand in the hunt, writing letters about Wyoming affairs—in short, in all the multifarious work that came to his hand.

After the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania over the Susquehanna Company's purchase had been affirmed by the Trenton decree (December 30, 1782,) contrary to all expectation, the government, instead of confirming the settlers in their possessions, declared that nothing could be done to interfere with the claims of those holding Pennsylvania title, and instead of quiet the New England people were given to understand that they must purchase their land at the land-holder's own prices or vacate their homes. An association composed of the Gores, Roswell Franklin, John Franklin and others of the prominent New England men in Wyoming, was formed for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land about Owego, in the State of New York, upon which they would remove. Franklin was absent on a tour of exploration from May till June, 1783, but for some reason the purchase was never consummated. He returned, determined to resist every act by which an attempt should be made to wrest from the settler his claim to the lands which



were bought by the blood of his kindred. The struggle which ensued was long and bitter. In the various conferences which were held with commissioners and other officials, in writing letters, in visiting various other parts of the Wyoming settlements, in circulating petitions pleading the cause of the Connecticut people before the supreme executive council, congress and the legislature of Pennsylvania, Franklin was constantly busy and "always true to the people whom he represented and for whom he spoke, challenging not only the unqualified confidence of the settlers, but calling forth the bitterest epithets from the partisans of the Pennsylvania land-holders. Whenever the rights of the Connecticut people were assailed he stood ready for their defence." In nothing was Colonel Franklin more distinguished than in his wonderful versatility in devising means for the accomplishment of his purpose. When it became evident that the legislature of Pennsylvania was controlled by the land-holders, the first scheme was to secure a court in which the private right to the soil could be tried. Failing in this, the next movement was to interest the Connecticut government in behalf of the suffering settlers; but in this the government declined to use anything but the moral influence of its opinions on its executive council of the Commonwealth. Next was the new state plan in which it was intended, through the aid of the Susquehanna company and the sympathy felt for the New England people at Wyoming to bring on a sufficient force to wrest the territory from the grasp of the Commonwealth. At this date the articles of Confederation were in effect, which compelled Congress to refrain from interfering in the domestic affairs of any state. Men prominent in pol-

itics, possessed of great wealth and personal influence, pledged Franklin their support. A conference was had with General Ethan Allen, of Fort Ticonderoga fame, who had just succeeded in securing statehood for Vermont under much opposition, and who, in cocked hat and feathers, came on to Wyoming, declaring that he had made one state and "by the Eternal God and the Continental Congress he would make another." The plan seemed feasible and success certain. In the meanwhile, the Pennsylvania government became thoroughly alarmed and began to make overtures for peace. The disputed territory was erected into the county of Luzerne by an Act of the Legislature passed September 25, 1786. This was the next act of conciliation and compromise.

Colonel Timothy Pickering who had been quartermaster in the Revolutionary army and held in high esteem throughout the country, a man of consummate skill and tact and of great ability, courage and enterprise, was appointed to organize the new county. Promises were freely made that the settlers should be quieted in their possessions if the laws of Pennsylvania were permitted to go into effect. At the suggestion of Pickering, a petition was circulated and numerous signed by the old settlers, stating that seventeen townships, each five miles square, had been allotted to settlers prior to the Trenton decree, and praying that these lots be confirmed to settle thereon; the legislature, March 28, 1787, passed what was called the Confirming Law, confirming said lots to the settlers thereon, providing for compensation to Pennsylvania claimants out of the unoccupied lands in the Commonwealth, and for the appointment of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the law. The Act es-

tablishing the county of Luzerne and the Confirming Law created heated discussion in Wyoming. On the one side it was declared that Pennsylvania had come to a better understanding of the case and was disposed to treat the settlers with justice, recognize their rights, secure their titles to their lands, give them courts and officers of law and representation in the legislature. On the other side it was contended that no confidence could be placed in Pennsylvania, that she had frequently allured them to trust her promises only to deceive and destroy them, and was now under a different guise, pursuing the same policy of deception and fraud—that there were many who had expended large sums of money in the purchase of land lying outside of the seventeen townships, others whose husbands, fathers or brothers had been killed in the war, and whose lands had not been assigned until after the Trenton decree, but the title of these was in justice as good every way as that of the old settlers in the townships; and then the half-share men, who had come to them in their distress, relying upon their promise, who had aided them in their conflict with the Pennsylvania authorities, and by their loyalty and courage had driven them to make this offer of compromise, whom now to forsake would be the most wicked treachery, that these were abandoned without recognition and compensation. A public meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the law and determining what course should be pursued. Quoting from Mr. Miner: “So great a gathering had not been in the valley for years. Matters of the highest moment were to be discussed and decided. Indeed, the future of Wyoming seemed to rest on their deliberations and the

decision of that day. Little less than war or peace appeared to be involved in the issue. All felt the magnitude of the questions to be resolved. But Wyoming was no longer united. Discord had reared its snaky crest; malign passions were awakened. Brother met brother, friend greeted friend not with the all hail of hearty good will, but with beating heart, knit brow and the frown of anger and defiance. Colonel Pickering, sustained by the Butlers, the Hollenbacks, the Nesbits and the Denisons, appeared as the advocate of the law and compromise. Colonel Franklin, supported by the Jenkinses, the Spaldings and the Satterlees, came forth the champion of the Connecticut title." The meeting ended in riot and confusion, although a vote was taken to support the law and accept the compromise. These measures completely thwarted Franklin's new state scheme. The whole country was in confusion. Pickering had succeeded beyond his expectations in the first part of his program, of dividing the Connecticut people and setting the old settlers against the half-share men. Franklin, however, continued busy, devoting all his tireless energy and consummate ability to uniting opposition to the Confirmation Law. In order to frustrate the efforts of Franklin, Pickering determined to get rid of him, for a time, at least. A writ was obtained secretly and intrusted to competent hands, and Franklin, unsuspecting the plot, was suddenly arrested and conveyed to Philadelphia jail on the charge of high treason. The news of the arrest and abduction of Franklin spread over the country as fast as couriers could carry it. The northern part of Luzerne was swept with a whirlwind of excitement. Here the half-share men principally lived. The blow which

struck down Franklin was aimed at them. He had fallen in defence of their rights. He was their leader, counsellor and friend. They felt their interests were at stake and determined that Pickering, for whom they could find no language strong enough to express their contempt, should suffer for this assault upon their beloved leader." Pickering fled to Philadelphia. In November, 1788, a court was ordered to be held at Wilkes-Barre for the trial of Franklin. Chief Justice McKean presided. Franklin's strong frame was bowed and weakened by sickness and 13 months' confinement, and his spirit was broken. "The lion was tamed." He was indicted for high treason, but the trial was never called and Franklin was admitted to bail, it was claimed, under promise that he would not further oppose the laws of Pennsylvania. Soon after (1789) he removed to his farm in Athens township, Bradford county, where he lived until his death, but never took out for it a title under Pennsylvania, nor was ever molested because he did not.

In 1792 Colonel Franklin was elected high sheriff of Luzerne county. From the expiration of his term as sheriff, he was busy for a number of years as one of the commissioners and as the clerk of the Susquehanna Company, which continued to hold frequent meetings at Athens, selling rights and granting townships. The Intrusion Law (1795) made these acts criminal. Under this act, Colonel Franklin, John Jenkins, Elisha Satterlee and Joseph Biles were indicted at the August sessions, 1801, of Luzerne county, and a special verdict found against them. The case was removed by certiorari to the Superior court. The act was held to be constitutional, but the defendants were discharged on other grounds.

In 1781, while Connecticut claimed jurisdiction over the county of Westmoreland, representatives were sent to her assembly at Hartford. Colonel Franklin went one year. In 1795 and 1796 he represented Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania Assembly. From 1799 to 1803 he was in the assembly every term. Mr. Miner says of him : "A few months before an election with great tact Franklin would commence his essays, awaken old and new prejudices and hopes, kindling the spirit of the people to that degree of warmth that Colonel Franklin *must* go to the Assembly, and he went." As an evidence of his popularity in this county, in 1801 he received every vote in the Tioga district, and in the Wyalusing district all but six ; in 1802, every vote but three in the three election districts of which the county was composed, and in 1803 all but ten. In the legislature, on all those questions relating to land titles he was ever ready to defend with his might the half-share men, and bitter in denunciation of the inhumanity and greed of the landlords. An attempt was made in the sessions of 1802-3 to expel him from the House on account of his being under indictment for violations of the Intrusion Law ; but it failed. Determined, however, to get rid of him, in 1804 an act was passed setting off that part of Luzerne county which contained the residence of Franklin to Lycoming. The first draft of the bill included that part of Luzerne, north of Towanda creek and west of the Susquehanna river. Colonel Franklin, when the bill was read, arose in his seat and informed the gentlemen that he lived on the east side of the river. The bill was accordingly changed so as to include him in the dismembered portion. In 1805, however, he was elected by the people of Lycom-



ing, and to the chagrin and mortification of his enemies he appeared again at Lancaster and took his seat. As it was his crowning, so it was his closing victory. In politics, Colonel Franklin was a Federalist, and wielded so large an influence in Luzerne county—in the nearly equally balanced parties of the state, that he was courted and countenanced by eminent politicians in the Commonwealth. Even between him and Colonel Pickering civilities passed and they dined together at the table of a mutual acquaintance.

His life had been one of constant toil, exposure and anxiety, burdened with many cares and wearied with many conflicts. The great questions to which he had devoted his great energies were practically settled, and he desired the peace and rest of his own home. Here he was not idle, but as long as strength remained he was busy in the cultivation of his farm and in the management of private enterprises in which he was engaged. Surrounded by friends who loved and revered him, it was his delight to recount the story of his early days and the sufferings and toils of his associates and companions. Although usually grave and dignified in his demeanor, there was a vein of sly humor often mingled in his conversation. At one time, in giving his evidence before court, referring to some transaction which took place about the time of his abduction, he observed that about that time he was called "on important business to Philadelphia; he had just gone in company with several gentlemen to that city." At another time he referred to his moving to Athens as immediately after his return from a protracted visit to Philadelphia. He was a ready writer and his pen was constantly employed. He pos-



sessed a most remarkable memory which he retained to the last. In his last years it was his custom to attend the funerals of the older people of his acquaintance and make some remarks, relative to the life and character of the deceased, which for many years were held in grateful remembrance. In earlier years Franklin was a communicant member of the Congregational church. During the period of strife and war and political contention, he gave little thought or attention to religious matters. In his retirement during the last years of his life he was a pronounced Universalist. He read his Bible much, and for many years the older people spoke reverently of his long, fervent prayers and devout conversation. Colonel Franklin married for his second wife Abigail, daughter of Capt. Stephen Fuller, and widow of Capt. James Bidlack, who was massacred by the Indians, July 3, 1778. By this marriage he had no children, but was ever a father to the two sons and two daughters left by Captain Bidlack. Colonel Franklin died at his home in Athens, March 1, 1831, at the age of 81 years, 3 months and 8 days. He is buried on a gravelly bluff, a few rods north of his mansion, overlooking the highway and in full view of Tioga Point, with which he was for many years so closely associated. His wife, Abigail, died in Athens, Jan. 30, 1834, in the 83d year of her age. She is buried beside the colonel, and their resting place is marked by a plain marble slab which gives only their names, ages and dates of death. Of the children of John and Lydia Franklin, Billa settled first at Palmyra, N.Y., afterwards at St. Albans, N. Y., where he died leaving a family of nine children; Amos, a physician by profes-

sion, settled at Cayuga village and died there Oct 11, 1804, leaving one son; Henry, who died without children; Keziah married Dr. Solomon Beebe, settled at Geneva, N. Y., and died without children.—*Compiled from Miner's History and address of Rev. David Craft, before Tioga Point Historical Society.*



## *Hon. Ulysses Mercur.*

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*A Portrait of Whom Was Presented the Bradford  
County Historical Society, June 25, 1909,  
by His Son, James Watts Mercur.*

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LYSSES MERCUR, the eighth Judge of Bradford county and twelfth Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under the Constitution, was born in Towanda, August 12, 1818. He was the fourth son of Henry and Mary Watts Mercur, the former a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and the latter of Towanda. His paternal grandfather emigrated from Klagenfort, Austria, to America in 1780, settling in Lancaster county, this state. Here, Henry Mercur was born in 1786. At the age of nine years he was sent to Vienna to be educated at the university, where he spent eight years. During this time he witnessed the entry of Napoleon and his army into Vienna. He returned to America in 1807 a thoroughly educated gentleman. He learned the hatter's trade, located at Towanda in 1809, and became prominent in the business and political affairs of the county. He died at Towanda in 1868.

In boyhood, Ulysses Mercur labored on his father's farm in summer and attended the village schools in winter. At the age of sixteen he entered the store of an elder brother as a clerk, where he remained three years.

However, the duties of clerk became irksome to him, as he had a great desire to acquire a liberal education and enter the legal profession. His father's means did not justify him in providing the money necessary for that purpose; but he had a small farm which he intended to give his son on the arrival of the latter at the age of twenty-one. With an earnest desire to assist his son in his laudable ambition, when Ulysses arrived at the age of nineteen, his father offered to give him the land then, if he wished to take it, and raise money therefrom to procure an education. The offer was accepted with avidity and the land converted into twelve hundred dollars in money. With this capital, the future Chief Justice launched into a distinguished career. At the age of twenty he entered Jefferson college at Canonsburg, Pa., where he pursued his studies with great industry and untiring perseverance. Indeed, he was noted for his studiousness and extraordinary perceptive faculties. He took a high position in the literary society, of which he was a member and in his junior year was chosen disputant of his class in a joint discussion with the senior society, of which the late Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio was disputant. The discussion was decided in Mercur's favor, which so annoyed Vallandigham that he resolved not to leave college until he had another opportunity of crossing swords with his rival of the junior class. The opportunity was given him and he was again worsted, Mr. Mercur coming off victorious the second time. During his last year in college, Mr. Mercur also found time to begin a systematic study of law, and accordingly, entered the office of Hon. Thos. M. T. McKennan, author of the "Tariff of 42." He graduated



*Louis Truly  
Ulysses Mercer*

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

with the first honors of his class in 1842 and immediately returned to his home in Towanda, where he entered the law office of Edward Overton, Esq.

Such confidence had Mr. Overton in the young man's ability, that he made him an equal partner in the profits of the business from the time he entered his office. On the 4th of September, 1843, Mr. Mercur was admitted to practice in the several courts of Bradford county. His intuitive love for the profession and thorough knowledge of "the books," acquired by close study, were supplemented by strict attention to business and untiring industry—virtues which seldom fail of success. Upon his accession to the bar, he was brought into contact with such able and distinguished attorneys as David Wilmot, Edward Overton, Judge Williston, William Elwell, William Watkins and others, who rendered the Bar of Bradford county famous for ability and personal worth. The young member soon reached the front rank, and before he had been many years in practice was acknowledged the peer of his ablest associates. As a practitioner he was conscientious and never advised litigation merely to get a "retainer." After a client had repeated his case, if hopeless, Mr. Mercur would inform him that he was wrong and that he could not take it. "But I will pay you well for your services, Mr. Mercur." "You are wrong, Sir! and I don't want your case at any price." This reputation won for him the most implicit confidence of the people, and few important cases were tried in court, while he was practicing at the Bar, that he was not employed in. It has been justly said of him that as a young lawyer he was unsurpassed in the state.

As an evidence of Mr. Mercur's transparent candor and



honesty in his relation to clients and his desire to impress upon students the sacred obligation to profound secrecy and fidelity in their business relations with those by whom they might be professionally employed, it is said that he never retired to the "consultation room" with clients, but compelled them to state their cases in the presence of such students as were present—assuring them that anything they might disclose would never be repeated. A marked characteristic of Mr. Mercur, remembered by the citizens of Towanda, was the untiring industry with which he labored at his profession. While Mr. Wilmot, the leading lawyer in the town, who was always noted for a tendency to avoid close application to his desk, was at the village store in the evening telling stories to the crowd of rustics, young Mercur was at his office writing deeds or pouring over his books in search of authorities for use in court. "At any hour," remarked an old citizen of Towanda, "Mercur could be found at his office. In those days I used to go home very late at night, and there was always a light in his office." His industry, integrity, skill and success in the trial of cases, made his professional services eagerly sought after, and for several years before leaving the Bar he had a larger practice than any other attorney in the county. Wilmot was strong with a jury, but he relied upon an infinite fund of wit and turning to use some trifling circumstance brought out at the trial, but Mr. Mercur studied cases thoroughly and always went into court prepared.

Seventeen years of close application to his extensive business told on his constitution, and in the winter of 1860-61, Mr. Mercur was compelled to give up work for several months, and that respite restored his health and



gave him a new lease of life. On the election of Judge Wilmot to the United States Senate in January, 1861, he resigned the president judgeship of the 13th Judicial District, and Ulysses Mercur was appointed March 19, 1861, by Governor Curtin to fill the vacancy. He discharged the onerous duties with such entire acceptability to the Bar and people, that at the ensuing election (October, 1861), he was chosen for a full term without opposition, the district being composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna.

In 1862, a division occurred in the Republican party in the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan, resulting in the defeat of the regular nominee. To prevent a similar disaster in 1864, Judge Mercur was prevailed upon to accept a unanimous nomination, and was triumphantly elected over Col. V. E. Piollet. He was nominated for three consecutive terms, and before the expiration of his fourth term, in 1872, he was nominated by the Republican State convention for Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Mercur accepted a fourth nomination to congress only because he wished to use his influence in the repeal of the law imposing a duty on tea and coffee, also the law giving a portion of the penalty, for violations of the revenue law, to the informant. On the bench and in Congress, Judge Mercur earned a record that was an honor to his constituents, and one of which any generation might justly feel proud. His public service was singularly free from demagoguery and tricks of the average politician, while in his private life he was as pure as the mountain stream. His political advancements, like his business success, were solely due to marked ability and

personal worth. During the quarter of a century he was in public life, his bitterest political opponents never even intimated anything derogatory to his honor as a gentleman and strict fidelity to the trusts confided to his keeping. His eminence as a jurist was evinced in his nomination for the Supreme Court, without having canvassed for the office, over some of the ablest judges in the State. In Congress Judge Mercur was not a "talking member," though he had few equals in debate, but was looked up to as one of the most useful Representatives. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and took an active part in preparing the reconstruction measures rendered necessary by the secession of the Southern States. It was during the discussion on one of the bills on that subject that he made use of this memorable sentence: "If they (the people of the States lately in rebellion) will not respect the Stars they must feel the Stripes of our glorious flag." One important measure which he was instrumental in passing through Congress deserves to be placed beside the Wilmot proviso and Grow's homestead bill—the act exempting tea and coffee from duty, thus reducing the price of these almost necessary articles of diet, which are needed alike by the rich and poor.

In politics Judge Mercur was originally a Democrat (though his brothers were all active Whigs), adhering to the Freesoil wing of the party, having been educated in the same political school with Wilmot and Grow. He was one of the first to protest against the scheme to enslave Kansas and Nebraska, and took an active part in the organization of the Republican party, which we believe had its birth in Towanda as early as February, 1855, when a meeting was called to give expression to

the indignation of the people of the North at the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was a delegate to the first Republican State Convention, and also of the first Republican National Convention, which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. He was an elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1860. However, at the time of the meeting of the electoral college he was ill at his home in Towanda and Hon. E. R. Myer was substituted, who cast the vote of the district for Lincoln. David Wilmot always esteemed Judge Mercur his friend and confidential advisor in politics as well as legal affairs. When Wilmot was invited by President Lincoln, in the spring of 1861, to act as Peace Commissioner at Washington, before accepting the appointment he visited Judge Mercur, and after a full consultation decided to go and, to use his own words, "try to prevent a patched up compromise," which would leave the difference between the two sections of the Union as far from being settled as before. About the time Judge Mercur entered the Bench of the Supreme Court, Jefferson college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1850 Judge Mercur married Miss Sarah S. Davis, daughter of the late Gen. John Davis of Bucks county, and the union was a very happy one. Five children were born to them, all of whom are living. The eldest son, Rodney A. of Towanda, is one of the leading members of the Bradford county Bar, John D. is a practicing physician at Towanda, James W. and Ulysses, attorneys-at-law in Philadelphia, and the only daughter, Mary E., is the wife of Col. B. F. Eshelman of Lancaster.

Justice Mercur on the 2d of January, 1883, by seniority of commission, became Chief Justice, his term expir-

ing in January 1888. But while thus in the busy duties of his high office, the final great summons came. After a brief illness he passed peacefully away, Monday, June 6, 1887, at the home of his son in Wallingford, Delaware county. The immediate cause of his death was heart-clot. By sorrowing friends he was borne away to his home in Towanda, the spot where he first drew breath and which he loved so well, and was there buried in Oak Hill cemetery, on Thursday, the 9th day of June. The funeral ceremonies were attended by a large gathering of friends and neighbors and by many distinguished men from various parts of the State. The services were simple, but impressive; the business places were closed during the funeral out of respect to his memory. The funeral rites were conducted by Rector Wright, assisted by Dr. J. S. Stewart and Rev. Mr. Park, the latter a school-mate and life-long friend of the deceased. The pall bearers were W. T. Davies, E. Overton, Jr., D'A. Overton, E. O. Macfarlane, Jno. A. Coddington, W. M. Mallory, N. N. Betts and Wm. Foyle. Among the distinguished officials and citizens who attended the funeral were—Governor Beaver, Attorney-General Kirkpatrick, Secretary of Commonwealth Stone, Adjutant-General Hastings, Justices Gordon and Green of the Supreme Court, Ex-Attorney-General Palmer, General Weitzel, Ex-Judges Jessup and Ingham.

## *Memorative.*

We note with sorrow the death of the following members of the Bradford County Historical Society :

MARY P. RUSSELL, daughter of Col. Robert and Aurelia (Satterlee) Spalding, and wife of Chauncey S. Russell, born April 26, 1829; died November 15, 1903, in Towanda, Pa.

LUTHER H. SCOTT, son of Hon. George and Lydia (Strope) Scott, born October 6, 1818, at Wysox, Pa.; was a tipstaff in the courts of Bradford county for sixty years; died January 28, 1904, in Towanda, Pa.

MAHLON C. MERCUR, son of Henry and Mary (Watts) Mercur, born February 6, 1816, in Towanda; a princely gentleman and Towanda's greatest benefactor; died October 17, 1905, in Towanda, Pa.

MAJ. CYRUS AVERY, son of Miles Avery, born March 8, 1821, in Falls township, Wyoming county, Pa.; his was an active, useful business life; died March 23, 1906, in Camptown, Pa.

S. WILSON BUCK, son of Lyman and Mary (Waterman) Buck, born September 18, 1841, in Pike township, Bradford county, Pa.; filled various public positions with great efficiency; died April 18, 1906, at LeRaysville, Pa.

MRS. CATHERINE PAYNE, wife of Dr. Edward D.

Payne of Towanda and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wilson of Monroeton, died May 8, 1906.

HON. CHAUNCEY S. RUSSELL, son of Julius and Eliza (Seymour) Russell, born May 13, 1824, in Windham township, Bradford county, Pa.; president of Historical Society, 1902-'04, Associate Judge of Bradford county and long in political and business life; died November 2, 1906, in Towanda, Pa.

JOHN B. STALFORD, son of John P. and Lydia (Horton) Stalford, born 1830, in Wyalusing township, Bradford county, Pa., on the farm where he had always lived and died, May 28, 1907.

DR. CHARLES K. LADD, son of Dr. C. K. Ladd, born 1855, in Towanda, Pa., an eminent and successful physician; died October 21, 1907, in Towanda, Pa.

LYMAN SHELDON CHUBBUCK, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Lovett) Chubbuck, born February 20, 1822, in Orwell township, Bradford county, Pa.; for thirty years a successful teacher, and a true, Christian gentleman; died October 28, 1907.

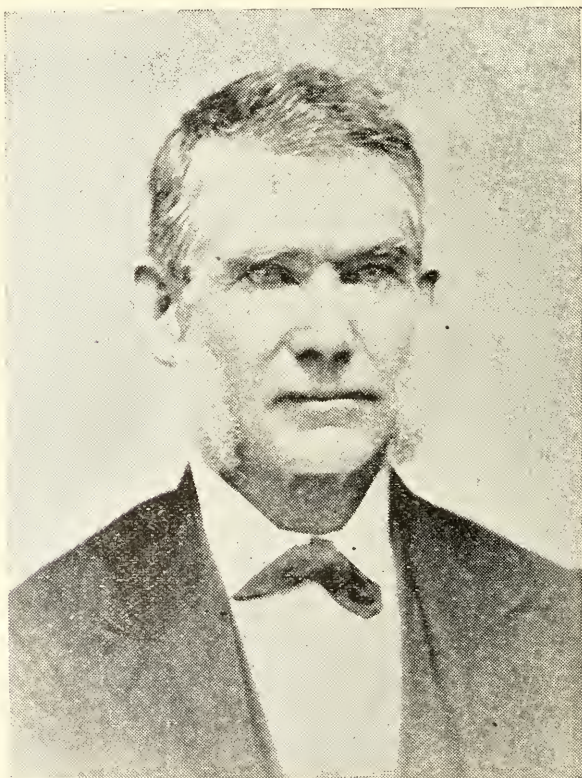
WALTER G. TRACY, son of Guy and Uilla (Hoyt) Tracy, born July 6, 1849, at Milan, Pa.; a successful business man and true gentleman; died February 11, 1908, in Towanda, Pa.

OLIN G. FRISBIE, son of Zebulon Frisbie, born February 20, 1852, in Orwell township, Bradford county, Pa.; for thirty-five years connected with the Humphrey Shoe factory in Towanda; a worthful citizen and genial gentleman; died August 17, 1908, in Towanda, Pa.

COL. JOHN A. CODDING, son of David and Susanna



(Wood) Coddington, born July 6, 1819, in Dutchess county, N. Y.; removed with his parents to Bradford county in 1823; president of Historical society, 1871-'74; teacher, mason, sheriff of Bradford county, colonel of State militia, and long in public and business life; one of the fathers and promoters of the Historical society; died June 1, 1909, in Towanda, Pa.



LYMAN SHELDON CHUBBUCK



## *Reports--1908-'09.*

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### *Meetings.*

Regular monthly meetings have been held since the publication of our last Annual, and the average attendance has been good. The meeting at which was read the prize essays, written by pupils of the high schools and pupils of the eighth grade and under, was one of unusual interest and benefit. The June meeting covered three days, two being devoted to natives of the county and former residents, who reside elsewhere, known as "Home Days," and one to the old people, called "Old People's Day." The attendance of members and the public exceeded that of all former meetings of this character. The unveiling of a very fine portrait of Colonel John Franklin, was a feature on first "Home Day" and the historical address by the venerable J. W. Ingham, on the second day, was a tribute to the people of this county of years ago. The "Old People's Day" was a complete success in every respect. Papers of historical value and interest have been read at the regular meetings. The interest of the members as well as that of the public in the meetings has not abated.

### *Library and Museum.*

Decided advancement has been made during the year in both departments. The Library now contains 500 volumes of historical, rare and miscellaneous books.

Most of these have been contributed. One case has been added in the Museum for the valuable collection of Civil War relics, donated by Col. Joseph H. Horton and John H. Chaffee. A case has also been provided for the beautiful collection (classified and mounted) of leaves of forest trees and shrubs of Bradford county, gathered by A. T. Lilley. The following are the acquisitions and donors for the year ending September, 1909:

***Portraits and Pictures.***

Hon. George Landon by J. L. Camp.

Dr. Ethan Baldwin by Mrs. H. A. Prince.

Old Sheshequin Church by Mrs. Ida Paige.

Col. John Franklin by Society.

Hon. Ulysses Mercur by James Watts Mercur.

George Washington by Harry S. Clark.

Abraham Lincoln by Harry S. Clark.

***Books—History.***

Brodhead's History of New York, 1609-'84.

Catlin's North American Indians, 2 vols.

Northwestern Pennsylvania by Dr. W. J. McNight.

Old Tioga Point and Early Athens by Louise Welles Murray.

Heverly's histories of Towanda, Sheshequin, Overton, Albany, Monroe and Our Boys in Blue.

Implements from Indian Graves by Christopher Wren.

Penn's Archives, 5th and 6th series, 24 vols., State Library.

Regimental History 63rd P. V., State Library.

Dedication Monuments at Antietam, State Library.

77th P. V. at Shiloh, Hon. Geo. Moscrip.

Benton's Thirty Years in U. S. Senate, Mrs. George S. Homet.

***Books—Exchanges.***

Kansas State Historical Society.  
Oregon State Historical Society.  
Chester County Historical Society.  
Susquehanna County Historical Society.  
Tioga County Historical Society.  
Kittochitunny Historical Society.  
Pennsylvania Federation Historical Societies  
James V. Brown Library.  
Pennsylvania German.  
Library of Congress.  
State Library.

***Books—Miscellaneous.***

Geography Made Easy, 1814, J. C. Ingham.  
Smull's Hand Book, 1908, State Library.  
Reports, 3 Vols., State Library.  
Various books and reports, 60 Vols., Hon. George W. Kipp.  
Reports and messages, 30 Vols., from Old Historical Society.

***Maps.***

County Atlas, 1869, C. S. Fitch.  
Maps of Towanda, 1854, 1869, Henry C. Porter.  
Atlas United States, 1887, Hon. George Moscrip.  
Large Historical Map, U. S., Hon. George W. Kipp.

***Newspapers and Periodicals.***

United States Chronicle, 1784--'86, Harry S. Clark.  
The Settler, 1820, A. H. Kingsbury.  
Copies Bradford Argus, 1836--'49, Mrs. M. E. Lloyd.  
New York Sun, 1833, George M. Decker.  
Bradford Argus, 1844, A. H. Kingsbury.

- Copies Northern Banner, 1837, Mrs. M. A. Watkins.  
Bradford Star, 1907-'9, C. F. Heverly.  
Farmers' Library of Agriculture, 1845-'46, Miss Lafranc Lilley.  
Ulster County Gazette, 1800, Miss Ossie Biles.  
Copies first Daily Argus, 1864, John W. Mix.  
Copies of Elmira Gazette, 1856, Henry C. Porter.  
Bradford Reporter, 1859-'62, from Old Historical Society.  
Susquehanna Register, from Old Historical Society.  
People's Advocate, from Old Historical Society.  
Montrose Democrat, from Old Historical Society.  
Collection of Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York papers, from Old Historical Society.

### ***Manuscript Letters.***

- Collection of letters, 1811-'32, from LeRay de Chaumont to Col. Jos. Kingsbury—A. H. Kingsbury.  
Collection of letters, 1812-'15, from Gen. Samuel McKean to Gen. Henry Welles—Louise Welles Murray.  
Letter Stephen Hogeboom, 1794, to Esquire Obadiah Gore—Louise Welles Murray.

### ***Relics and Curios.***

- Over 100 articles, Civil War, Col. Jos. H. Horton.  
Large collection, Civil War, John H. Chaffee.  
Indian spear point, Mrs. John Boyle.  
Indian spear points, arrow points, pestle and stone hammer, Wm. D. Ridgway.  
Silver coin, 1774, Mrs. John Boyle.  
Copper coin, 1847, Frank A. Kiff.  
Piece celebrated "Charter Oak," Mrs. Mary Sill.  
Old hand-made pocket knife, (Means family), Jennie Roach Wood.

Inkstand used by David Wilmot while in U.S. Senate,  
Jno. W. Mix.

Sword used in War 1812, Wm. D. Ridgway.

Ancient spectacles, Parshall T. Horton.

Door hinges from Judge Gore house, A. H. Kingsbury.

Ball from flagpole, Harrison campaign, 1840, Jno. A.  
Allen.

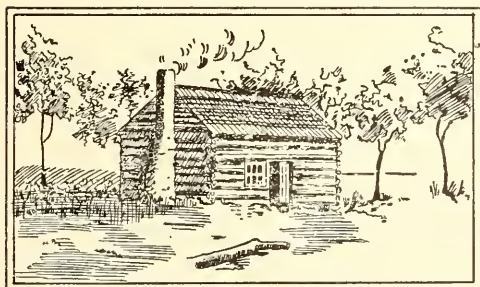
Peculiar stone from Lodi Falls, Hyatt Smith.

Medal, 1876, Mrs. John Boyle.

Commission of John Allen as 1st Lieutenant, 1814,  
F. E. Allen.

Spectacles over 200 years old, A. J. Petrey.

Ancient hand-made silver spoon, A. J. Petrey.



## *Bradford County Historical Society.*

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This Society was organized May 5, 1870, at a meeting held at Mercur Hall in Towanda, and was incorporated by charter granted by the court of Bradford county, February 12, 1875. Meetings were held monthly for a period of eight years. A large membership was obtained, much interest manifested and a vast amount of historical information gathered, with books, papers, relics and curios. The Society had no home of its own. It appointed a committee for the special purpose of collating the history of the county. A "History of Bradford County" was published in 1878, which, says the secretary in his final minutes, "gave rise to great dissatisfaction, and since then the Society has relapsed into silence and obscurity." The Society was re-organized July 21, 1902, at a meeting held in the court house upon a call issued by Col. John A. Coddington, the last surviving ex-president. Through arrangements with the county commissioners, the present quarters were obtained by the Historical Society, which after making various improvements took possession of the rooms in June, 1903. A library and museum were established. The library contains an interesting collection of books and periodicals, mostly of rare or historical value, also portraits of our distinguished men and women. In the museum may be seen relics of

all kinds and character. This embraces a log house, representing the pioneer home, built of all the native woods, brought from every township in the county. The meetings of the Society are held on the fourth Saturday of each month.

### *Old People's Day*

was instituted and the first meeting held June 24, 1904, and annually since on the fourth Saturday in June. The oldest lady and gentleman, who have carried off the honors (silver loving cup and gold-headed cane) at the several meetings were:

1904—Mrs. Almira Gleason, 98 years, Towanda.

William Griffis, 90th year, Towanda.

1905—Mrs. Eliza A. McKean, 98½ years, Towanda.

Francis Cole, 96th year, Athens.

1906—Samuel Overpeck, 97th year, Herrick.

Mrs. Emma Irvine, 89th year, Homets Ferry.

1907—John Black, 93½ years, LeRaysville.

Mrs. Martha Bullock, 92nd year, Troy.

1908—Orrin Brown, 97th year, Canton.

Mrs. Julia Smith, 92nd year, Ulster.

1909—Justus A. Record, 93½ years, Towanda.

Mrs. Harriet A. Nichols, 87 years, Monroe.

Of the foregoing Mr. Overpeck, Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Record and Mrs. Nichols are living. Mrs. McKean died July 18, 1909, aged 101 years and 8 months. Samuel Overpeck, born January 25, 1810, is now the oldest person in the county.



## Officers.

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The officers of the Society since its inception have been as follows :

### *Presidents*

Christopher L. Ward, May 1870—Sept. 1870.  
E. Hastings Mason, Sept. 1870—Feb. 1871.  
John A. Coddington, Sept. 1871—Sept. 1874.  
Ezra P. Allen, Sept. 1874—Sept. 1875.  
William Patton, Sept. 1875—Sept. 1877.  
John F. Means, Sept. 1877— ——— 1878.  
Adelbert C. Fanning, July 1902—Sept. 1902.  
Chauncey S. Russell, Sept. 1902—Sept. 1904.  
Enoch J. Ayres, Sept. 1904—Sept. 1906.  
Albert T. Lilley, Sept. 1906—Sept. 1907.  
John C. Ingham, Sept. 1907—Sept. 1909.

### *Vice Presidents*

Darius Bullock, May 1870—Sept. 1870.  
Farris B. Streeter, May 1870—Sept. 1870.  
John A. Coddington, Sept. 1870—Sept. 1871.  
William Patton, Sept. 1870—Sept. 1875.  
Edward Mills, Sept. 1871—Sept. 1874.  
James C. Ridgway, Sept. 1874—Sept. 1875.  
John F. Means, Sept. 1875—September 1877.  
Levi P. Stalford, Sept. 1875—Sept. 1877.  
Geo. F. Horton, Sept. 1877— ——— 1878.  
Stephen W. Alvord, Sept. 1877— ——— 1878.  
John A. Coddington, Sept. 1902—Sept. 1904.  
Albert T. Lilley, Sept. 1902—Sept. 1903.  
Enoch J. Ayres, Sept. 1903—Sept. 1904.  
Adelbert C. Fanning, Sept. 1904—Sept. 1905.

Albert T. Lilley, Sept. 1904—Sept. 1905.  
Henry W. McCraney, Sept. 1905—Sept. 1909.  
Isaiab McPherson, Sept. 1906—Sept. 1907.  
John H. Chaffee, Sept. 1907—Sept. 1909.

***Recording Secretaries.***

Ezra P. Allen, May 1870—Sept. 1874.  
Rodney A. Mercur, Sept. 1874—Sept. 1877.  
Wm. W. Kingsbury, Sept. 1877— ——— 1878.  
Clement F. Heverly, July 1902—Sept. 1906.  
J. Andrew Wilt, Sept. 1906—Sept. 1909.

***Corresponding Secretaries.***

Edward Herrick, May, 1870— ——— 1878.  
Geo. T. Ingham, Sept. 1902—1903.

***Financial Secretary.***

Ida K. Layton, Sept. 1903—Sept. 1909.

***Librarians.***

H. Lawrence Scott, May 1870—Sept. 1875.  
John J. Griffiths, Sept. 1875— ——— 1878.  
J. Valentine Geiger (nominal), Sept. 1902— Sept. 1904.  
Helen Carter (nominal), Sept. 1904—Sept. 1905.  
Isabella Rendall (nominal), Sept. 1905—Sept. 1906.  
Clement F. Heverly (active), Sept. 1906—Sept. 1909.

***Treasurers.***

Levi P. Stalford, May 1870—Sept. 1875.  
John A. Coddington, Sept. 1875—Sept. 1877.  
W. Henry Dodge, Sept. 1877— ——— 1878.  
Edward L. Smith, Sept. 1902—Sept. 1906.  
Geo. T. Ingham, Sept. 1906—Sept. 1909.

**MEMBERS.**

The following have been elected to membership since the reorganization of the Society in 1902:

***Life Members.***

(A member not in arrears to the Society, upon the payment of \$15 at one time, shall constitute such person a life member, and such life member shall thereafter be exempt from payment of annual dues).

Hon. Adelbert C. Fanning, Towanda, Pa.

John C. Ingham, Towanda, Pa.

E. Floyd Kizer, Towanda, Pa.

Hon. Chauncey S. Russell, Towanda, Pa.

Capt. J. Andrew Wilt, Towanda, Pa.

***Annual Members.***

(Annual members shall pay a membership fee of two dollars at the time of their election, and after the first year, annually thereafter the sum of one dollar).

Enoch J. Ayres, Towanda, Pa.

Mrs. E. J. Ayres, Towanda, Pa.

J. Monroe Ayers, North Towanda, Pa.

Maj. Cyrus Avery, Camptown, Pa.

A. M. Baker, Towanda, Pa.

Augusta Lyon Baldwin, Towanda, Pa.

O. A. Baldwin, Towanda, Pa.

Paul C. Betts, Towanda, Pa.

John A. Biles, Homets Ferry, Pa.

Sarah E. K. Biles, Homets Ferry, Pa.

Alfred C. Blackwell, Towanda, Pa.

Levi S. Blasdell, Towanda, Pa.

Hiram E. Bull, Towanda, Pa.

Mrs. H. E. Bull, Towanda, Pa.

S. Wilson Buck, LeRaysville, Pa.

Delphene Browning, South Hill, Pa.  
Lee Brooks, Canton, Pa.  
John N. Califf, Towanda, Pa.  
John L. Camp, Herrickville, Pa.  
David Cash, Towanda, Pa.  
Jonn H. Chaffee, Hornbrook, Pa.  
Mrs. J. H. Chaffee, Hornbrook, Pa.  
Lyman S. Chubbuck, North Orwell, Pa.  
Melville E. Chubbuck, Towanda, Pa.  
Edward E. Chubbuck, Towanda, Pa.  
Harry S. Clark, Towanda, Pa.  
Hon. James H. Coddling, New York City.  
Col. John A. Coddling, Towanda, Pa.  
John W. Coddling, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. J. W. Coddling, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. Alice S. Cole, Towanda, Pa.  
Elisha Cole, Towanda, Pa.  
Charles Daugherty, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. George A. Dayton, Towanda, Pa.  
Hon. Wm. T. Davies, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. P. L. Decker, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. Wayne DeForrest, Towanda, Pa.  
H. W. Durand, Herrick, Pa.  
Mrs. S. B. Eilenberger, Towanda, Pa.  
E. W. Elwell, Towanda, Pa.  
David T. Evans, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. Jennie E. Fanning, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. U. M. Fell, Towanda, Pa.  
C. S. Fitch, Towanda, Pa.  
O. G. Frisbie, Towanda, Pa.  
Edward Frost, Towanda, Pa.  
L. R. Frost, Towanda, Pa.

William Foyle, Towanda, Pa.  
J. V. Geiger, Towanda, Pa.  
Rev. E. A. Gernant, Towanda, Pa.  
H. S. Graves, Towanda, Pa.  
James C. Griffin, Towanda, Pa.  
Ella W. Griffin, Towanda, Pa.  
Arthur Head, Towanda, Pa.  
Clement F. Heverly, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. C. F. Heverly, Towanda, Pa.  
Daniel Heverly, Overton, Pa.  
Mrs. Elizabeth Heverly, Overton, Pa.  
Hallock L. Holcombe, Towanda, Pa.  
Guy C. Hollon, Towanda, Pa.  
Lamar D. Hay, Towanda, Pa.  
Harry L. Horton, New York City.  
William T. Horton, Towanda, Pa.  
Col. Joseph H. Horton, Buffalo, N. Y.  
C. Laurence Humphrey, Towanda, Pa.  
George T. Ingham, Towanda, Pa.  
J. Washington Ingham, Sugar Run, Pa.  
H. B. Iveson, Warren Center, Pa.  
E. P. Kester, Towanda, Pa.  
Capt. George W. Kilmer, Towanda, Pa.  
A. H. Kingsbury, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. A. H. Kingsbury, Towanda, Pa.  
Clarence T. Kirby, Towanda, Pa.  
Dr. Charles K. Ladd, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. Charles K. Ladd, Towanda, Pa.  
Robert H. Laning, Towanda, Pa.  
Mrs. R. H. Laning, Towanda, Pa.  
Ida K. Layton, Towanda, Pa.  
Albert T. Lilley, LeRoy, Pa.

J. Roy Lilley, Towanda, Pa.  
 Bernard Loewus, Towanda, Pa.  
 Nathan Loewus, Towanda, Pa.  
 Martin J. Long, Towanda, Pa.  
 Frank B. Lyke, Towanda, Pa.  
 David Lattin, Monroeton, Pa.  
 Harry A. Madill, Dubois, Wyoming.  
 William Maxwell, Towanda, Pa.  
 Elsie Frost Means, Towanda, Pa.  
 Mahlon C. Mercur, Towanda, Pa.  
 Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda, Pa.  
 Wm. J. McCabe, " "  
 Henry W. McCraney, " "  
 Elmer B. McKee, " "  
 Isaiah McPherson, " "  
 Frank de la Montanye, " "  
 Hon. George Moscrip, " "  
 Hon. E. Reed Myer, " "  
 C. Malcolm Myer, " "  
 John W. Mix, " "  
 Capt. Frank N. Moore, North Orwell, Pa.  
 Francis C. Overton, Towanda, Pa.  
 Frank H. Ott, " "  
 Mrs. J. F. Patterson, " "  
 Mrs. J. H. Parrott, " "  
 Harry C. Passage, " "  
 Dr. Edward D. Payne, " "  
 Catherine J. W. Payne, " "  
 Henry C. Porter, " "  
 Dr. C. Manville Pratt, " "  
 Joseph G. Pratt, " "  
 Herbert S. Putnam, " "

Isabella Pratt Rendall,	"	"
Mrs. Mary P. Russell,	"	"
Henry E. Rockwell,	"	"
Mrs. M. E. Rosenfield	"	"
Mrs. F. C. Rosenfield,	"	"
Mrs. John M. Rahm,	"	"
Justus A. Record,	"	"
Stephen F. Robinson,	Athens,	Pa.
Mrs. Anne Scott,	Towanda,	Pa.
Luther H. Scott,	"	"
William Scott	"	"
Edward L. Smith,,	"	"
Mrs. Mildred R. Smith,	"	"
I Putnam Spalding,	"	"
John J. Spalding,	"	"
Mrs. M. M. Spalding,	"	"
George Stevens,	"	"
Chas. L. Stewart,	"	"
John K. Stewart,	"	"
Rev. J. S. Stewart, D.D.	"	"
Mrs. J. S. Stewart,	"	"
Dallas J. Sweet,	"	"
J. W. Swingle	"	"
O. L. Smiley,	"	"
Prof. George B. Strait,	Ithaca,	N. Y.
John B. Stalford,	Wyalusing,	Pa.
Robert S. Sabin,	New Albany,	Pa.
Wm. G. Schrier,	Athens,	Pa.
Chas. L. Tracy,	Towanda,	Pa.
Walter G. Tracy,	"	"
Hon. E. M. Tuton,	Bentley Creek,	Pa.
Mrs. Maria Watkins,	Towanda,	Pa.
Mrs. R. M. Welles,	"	"
Robt. H. Williams,	"	"
Mrs J. Andrew Wilt,	"	"
Leo E. Wilt,	Sunbury,	Pa.
Maj. Levi Wells,	Spring Hill,	Pa.



NUMBER

FOUR

# ANNUAL

*Bradford County*

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

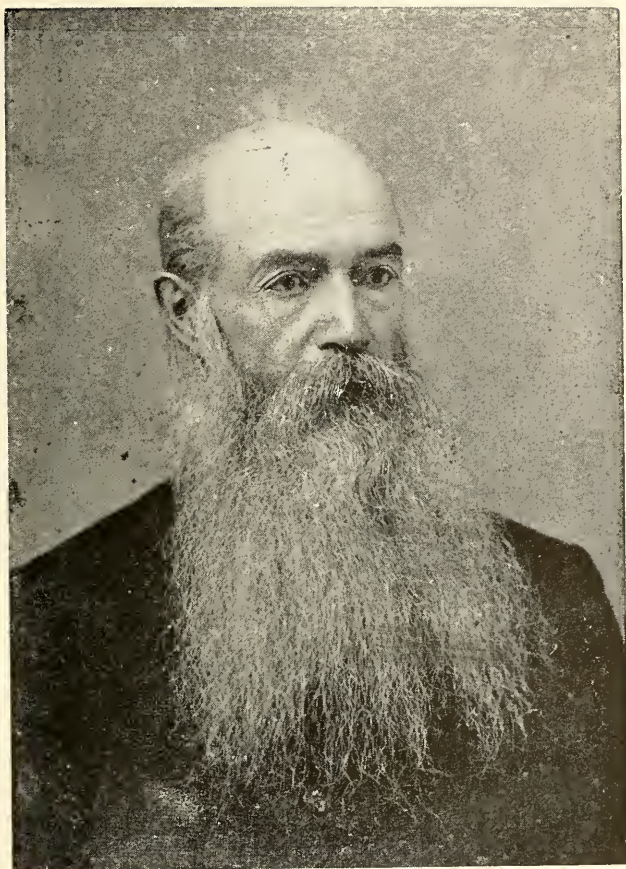
CONTAINING

*Papers on Local History, Reports of Officers  
and Contributions for the Year.*

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TOWANDA, PA.,  
BRADFORD STAR PRINT  
1910.





*Dr. Ezra P. Allen*

President of Bradford County Historical Society, 1874-'75. Born  
June 5, 1821 ; died May 19, 1895.

10-4564 (10-4564)

Rec'd \$25.00 1-2-67



# Count Zinzendorf in Pennsylvania.

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*Nicholas Ludwig, Count of Zinzendorf.*

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*Paper by J. W. Ingham, Esq., Before Bradford County Historical Society, May 28, 1910.*

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WEALTHY nobleman, possessing vast landed estates, with intellectual abilities of a high order, deep scholarship, broadened by extensive travel, and a member of the State Council of Saxony, embraced the doctrines of the "United Brethren," or "Moravians," then a despised Christian sect, that had been scattered by a relentless persecution. They had formerly resided in the Province of Moravia, in the Empire of Austria, and claimed to be the followers of John Huss, who was burned at the stake for his religious opinions in 1415. They were reformers before the reformation, but welcomed with joy the reformation of Luther and Zwingli. They had been prosperous until 1621, when they were persecuted by the German Emperor, Ferdinand II, and almost utterly destroyed. In 1722, about a century after their pitiless persecution, some of the "hidden seed" by invitation of Count Zinzendorf came and settled on his estates in Saxony, where they built a town which they called Hernhut—"The

Watch of the Lord." They styled themselves "United Fratrurn," or United Brethren, and again became prosperous and full of the Missionary spirit. If Christian zeal is manifested by Missionary work among the heathen, then the Moravians were (in proportion to their numbers) the most zealous and active Christians in the world.

Wealth, pleasure and politics had no charms for Zinzendorf. They could not satisfy his longing to do good and be a benefit to the world. He possessed the Missionary spirit in the highest degree, and by his direction and financial aid Missionaries were sent to the Arctic shores of Greenland, and of the Baltic, and the torrid heat of the West Indies, to the East Indies and South America. He was particularly interested in the welfare of the North American Indians, and after having obtained permission of the British Parliament, Missionaries were sent thither in 1735 and established a station at Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.

When in England he visited John Wesley, with whom he had corresponded, and was cordially received by the great founder of the Methodist church. Eventually he became a preacher of the Gospel himself, and in 1741 crossed the Atlantic, accompanied by his daughter, and came to Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, where some of his Missionaries had been located for several years. He journeyed thence to Tulpehocken, near the west side of Berks county, to engage Conrad Weiser, the celebrated interpreter, to go with him to the Iroquois, or Six Nations of Indians resident in Central New York, to obtain their good will and permission to establish missions among them and also at Wyoming, where they claimed authority but then inhabited by the Shawanese.

Weiser had been nurtured in the Moravian faith, but was now connected with the Seventh Day Baptists. He had been for a number of years the principal interpreter for the colony of Pennsylvania, and Governor Thomas objected to his going with the Count, lest through his influence he might become so absorbed in his Missionary enterprises that the colony would lose his invaluable services. Weiser had great influence with the Six Nations, with whom he had lived for fifteen years when a young man. They were acquainted with him, and had confidence in his honesty and candor. As negotiations between them and Pennsylvania were now going on, his services might be needed at any time, and it would be impossible to supply his place. Weiser, though favorably disposed towards the evangelization of the savages, did not like to lose the friendship of the governor, and his valuable position, declined going to New York, but finally consented to go with the Count and introduce him to some Indians residing on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, near the present town of Muncy. While on this trip they called on Madame Montour, who dwelt where the present village of Montoursville now stands, which was named in her honor.

Zinzendorf remarks in his journal that: "Madame Montour was a French woman, who was captured by the Indians in Canada when but ten years of age. She had forgotten most of her early teachings and believed that Bethlehem, the Saviour's birthplace, was in France and that his crucifiers were Englishmen." Like Frances Slocum, she had married an Indian, had raised a family of Indians and become an Indian woman to all appearance. Zinzendorf was at Weiser's house, when a large party of Ir-



oquois sachems stopped there on their return from Philadelphia. With Weiser's assistance these chiefs were won over to Zinzendorf's project of establishing missions among them. In reply to the Count's speech, they said : "Brother, you have journeyed a long way from beyond the sea, in order to preach to the white people and to the Indians. You did not know that we were here (in Pennsylvania) and we did not know of your coming. The Great Spirit has brought us together. Come to our people. You will be welcome. Take this fathom of wampum, it is a token that our words are true." It is probable they were sincere, but the chiefs of the Six Nations could outdo Talleyrand in duplicity and adroit diplomacy.

After their return from the West Branch, Zinzendorf wanted to go up into the Wyoming Valley. Knowing that the Shawanese were in an ugly mood towards white men, on account of wrongs they had received, Weiser endeavored to prevail on him not to go there, as he feared his life would be in danger ; but he went, accompanied by his daughter and a Missionary, named Mack, and his wife as interpreters. He went with true apostolic zeal to preach the Gospel to the heathen inhabitants of the place, but was coldly received as they suspected him of being the spy of white men, who wanted to get possession of their lands. They could not comprehend that he came with disinterested motives, impelled by a resistless impulse to make them better and happier as converts to the Christian faith.

Their experience with white men was against it. His tent was pitched at a distance from the tent of his daughter and the others, in order that he might not be

interrupted in his work. An Indian peered into his tent one day, saw him reading some letters received from Germany and reported that he found him looking at his deeds for their lands. A plot was then made to assassinate him, and had it not been for the timely arrival of Conrad Weiser he would have been murdered. Weiser had been troubled about Zinzendorf. His mind was filled with a presentiment that some hidden danger was threatening the Count, and he started at once for Wyoming where he arrived just in time to save his life and perhaps the lives of the whole party.

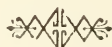
"His presence," writes Zinzendorf of Weiser, "and the bold authority with which he dealt with the Shawanese put an end to their evil purposes." Weiser told them that they themselves were there only as tenants of the Six Nations, and that to his personal knowledge this distinguished stranger had full permission to come there and preach, and that if any harm came to him they would be held responsible by their masters—the Six Nations.

Evidently the story of his miraculous preservation by the rattlesnake crawling on his feet under the table, and lying coiled up there when the assassins came to do their bloody work, is a pure fiction. "His presence" (Weiser's), wrote Zinzendorf in his journal, "and the bold manner in which he dealt with the Shawanese, put an end to their evil purposes." Neither Zinzendorf, nor any of his party, nor Weiser, nor the Indians ever mentioned anything about a rattlesnake in his tent.

The concoctor of the rattlesnake romance had a little episode to set the machinery of his imagination at work. It was stated by Mack, that one day as he passed near

the Count's tent two "blowing snakes" (hissing adders) started out of the grass and ran under his tent and into their holes, near where he was writing. Investigation showed that the tent had been pitched over their den." After preaching to the Indians at Wyoming for twenty days without effect, he and his party went to Bethlehem and Weiser returned to Tulpehocken. Not long after Zinzendorf's Missionary labor in the Wyoming Valley, he returned to Europe where he died the 9th of May, 1760, aged 60 years.

More than seventy years ago I helped kill two hissing adders on my father's farm at Sugar Run. They resembled the common water snakes in shape, being shorter and thicker than the blacksnakes, and of a brown instead of the shining black of the blacksnakes. When they hissed their throats swelled out larger than their heads. They seem to have disappeared from this part of Pennsylvania. It was said their bite was no more poisonous than that of the common streaked snakes.



## *Judge Obadiah Gore.*

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*From Address of Major W. H. H. Gore, a Great-Grandson, at the Unveiling of Portrait of Judge Gore, June 23, 1910, at Rooms of the Bradford County Historical Society.*

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RIDE of ancestry is inherent in the human race from earliest ages, as is evidenced in the Jews, boasting of their descent from Abraham, and our aborigines in their war dances, singing the deeds of their fathers, and the members of the D. A. R. are proud to claim descent from Revolutionary sires. Hence, I may be excused if I say, I am proud to claim descent from him whose portrait you have just unveiled.

Judge Gore comes of English ancestry, and is of the fourth generation from John Gore and wife, Rhoda, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., now a part of the city of Boston, in 1635. His father, Obadiah Gore, moved to Connecticut, where our subject was born in the town of Norwich in 1744. He resided there and at Plainfield until after his marriage to Anna Avery. His mother was Hannah Park, sister of Thomas Park, who settled in Litchfield. He had five children: *Avery*, who married



Lucy, daughter of Silas Gore; *Anna* married John Shephard; *Hannah* married Elisha Durkee; *Wealthy Ann* married John Spalding, and *Sally* married Isaac Cash. He moved to Wyoming with his father, brothers and sisters in 1768. Several of the family were blacksmiths. He and his brother, Daniel, were the first to use anthracite coal for blacksmith purposes, and it was their success that brought about the success of burning it in a grate in the old Fell house. He took up a farm where the village of Kingston now is and had a town house in Wilkes-Barre, near the site of the Wyoming Valley hotel. He, with others, built a mill on a creek now known as Mill Creek, above Wilkes-Barre. Having settled under the Connecticut grant, he became actively engaged in the Pennamite war. He, with his brother, Daniel, built the wooden cannon which held the enemy in check, but it would not stand the pressure and soon exploded; but I am not going to give a history of that war, as it is familiar to students of history.

When the war with the mother country broke out he raised a company of twenty men and joined a regiment under Colonel Nichols from Orange county, N. Y. After serving a few months he was commissioned lieutenant by John Hancock and served with the Continental Troops, which was the nucleus of the army, the same as the Regulars of today. On Hancock's retirement from the presidency of congress, he was re-commissioned by John Jenkins, Hancock's successor. He served in all about six years and was engaged in numerous battles. He was not present at the battle of Wyoming, but arrived soon after to find three brothers and two brothers-in-law slain. He assisted in getting his family back to

Connecticut, where they remained for a time then all returned to Wyoming.

After the close of the war the Pennamite trouble again broke out, and he disposed of his possessions in Wyoming, moved his family to Sheshequin Valley and purchased lands from Isaac Stille and Nicholas Totemy, half bloods, to whom it had been granted by the government for services during the war. In 1785 he built a frame barn, the first frame building erected in the county ; the next year he built the house now occupied by Mrs. Ryn- ders. He erected a still, which was considered a necessity in those days. He opened a general merchandise store and kept a house of entertainment, or tavern. The early settlers of Watertown, now Rome and Smithfield, would leave their families there while they went to their farms and built a log house, then return and move them to their new home. He was appointed associate judge of Luzerne county and served two terms in the state legislature. He was ever ready to assist his neighbors financially, and many of the early settlers are indebted to him for his kindness in aiding them until they could get their clearings made and crops raised. The farmers had to go a long way to mill, and in 1806 he built a water mill opposite where the Valley House now stands. He entered into partnership with William Presher, and the contract reads that "he can have the use of all the land necessary, together with a road leading to the main road, and that the said Obadiah Gore will be to one-half the expense of said mill, excepting whiskey." He has numerous descendants in this and other states, who are proud to claim him as their ancestor. He died March 22, 1821, and his wife, Anna Avery, April 24, 1829. Both are buried in the Gore cemetery, on the farm settled by him, and a monument has been erected over his grave by his grandchildren.




# *The Old Towanda Academy.*

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*History and Reminiscences -- Paper by A. H.  
Kingsbury Before the Bradford County Historical  
Society, March 25, 1905.*

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N compiling the following article upon the subject of the old Towanda Academy, I find in its early history but few facts recorded in relation to it. Educational institutions up to that time had been in a crude or chrysalis state. The three R's, "reading, riting and rithmetic," were the principal studies, and I well remember attending school at the old school house in North Towanda, where we sat facing the wall, with our books and slates upon a rough desk in front, (with many a hieroglyphic carved upon its surface by the sharp blades of mischievous boys); our seat the round side of a slab with rough legs under it, which raised it sufficiently high to enable us to swing our feet back and forth as we pursued our studies. The teacher being behind us, gave but little chance for mischief, while it made it peculiarly convenient for him to hit us a rap if he thought we were not paying attention to our duties.

The advancement from the old country school into the

academic stage of education might be styled the bursting of the chrysalis into the worm, to be followed by the further development into the free school or butterfly existence. You will please excuse me from naming its further development into the collegiate system, where I should judge that the principal fad is athletics, and the young man that can butt in and knock down the most opponents in a game of football is the most noted scholar and graduates with the highest honors.

Having tired of the irregularities and non-progressiveness in education, certain enterprising citizens of the village of Towanda circulated a paper and obtained funds sufficient for a two story brick building, which was to be styled the Towanda Academy. The building (which is still standing and which has been remodeled into a fine modern residence, at the present time owned and occupied by Dr. Henri Lane) was erected in 1835, and the school opened in 1836 with flattering prospects. Its history records that it was established June 16th, 1836, with the following named gentlemen: James P. Bull, J. D. Montanye, Isaac Myer, Hiram Mix, Burton Kingsbury, Enos Tompkins, David Cash, N. B. Storm and George A. Mix as trustees. I have been unable to ascertain who was the first of the teachers in that institution, but among the worthy pedagogues who "taught the young idea how to shoot" in the early days, were Professors Vandercook, Nash, Worthing, Lyman, Scott, Burhans, Slack, George R. Barker, a distinguished teacher, Miss Blackman, afterwards noted as the historian of Susquehanna county, Henry M. Hoyt, since governor of Pennsylvania, Orville H. Platt, for many years and still U. S. Senator of the state of Connecticut, and I might

take occasion to mention that he married a Towanda lady, one of his scholars. Senator Platt at that time was an assistant teacher to Prof. Frederick W. Gunn, an eminent educator and founder of the Gunnery, an educational institution of celebrity in the town of Washington, Conn.

Professor Gunn was very popular with his scholars, owing partially to the fact that at intermission he would almost invariably go to the play-ground with them and take an active part in their recreations, which at that time consisted of such plays as keno, a sort of hide-and-go-seek, and shinny, a football game in which you were very liable to get your shins bruised and from which probably the present game of football derived its origin. In this game I have never forgotten how Guy H. Watkins, whom we are all proud to remember as one of our brightest young men and bravest soldiers, used to delight in tripping up the professor and getting the ball away from him. Mr. Gunn being a down-east Yankee, could both give and take a joke with equal zest and I cannot at this time refrain from rehearsing some of them that come to mind from those long by gone days. He probably thought the joke was on him in more ways than one, when upon coming to the academy one morning after an important visit from the stork the previous night, he found the boys shouting in unison, "Mr. Gunn has got a little pistol." Again, at that time, it was one of the rules that once every two weeks all the boys of suitable age should commit to memory and recite a piece before the school and whatever guests that should come in to hear the exercises. A number of scholars having become lax in this duty were admonished by the professor, that the next

speaking day they must each and every one have a piece, no matter if it be short, or suffer the consequences. Well, as I think the suggestion of our leader in all practical jokism or other deviltry, Guy Watkins, we got our heads together and put up a job, and on the next exercise day when called upon we all certainly had committed to memory pieces that were short enough and as devoid of sense as they were of length. I remember a number of them, my own best of all, which as a specimen I will rehearse. It was a striking piece of poetry :

“The thunder rolled, the lightning flashed,  
And grandma's teapot went to smash.  
The wind it whistled, the rain it poured  
And granddad lay in the corner and snored.”

After the rehearsal (to the delight of the guests and chagrin of the professor) of about a half dozen of such short emanations from the pens of the poets, the professor caught on and excused the balance of the boys. One more incident in connection with this school was this : One of the scholars had gotten into the habit of playing hookey on composition day, until at last the patience of the professor had become exhausted, and he told him that the next week he must have a compo. or take a whaling. When the day came around Burt was asked if he had his compo. prepared, and answered “yes, sir !” Upon the platform he read the following, which if brevity is the soul of wit, was somewhat humorous : Subject —“Weather.” “Weather is a very good thing, we all ought to keep a lot of it on hand.” Then the speaker made his bow and exit. I think for brevity this has only been equalled by the Indian boy at school, whose subject was “The Owl”—big eye, up tree, sleep day.

Having given these remembrances of the teachers and incidents of a few school happenings, I will now notice some of the many scholars who attended the academy on "Science Hill," as its location was then dubbed and afterwards became eminent in literature, law, politics and finance.

There was Hon. Ulysses Mercur, who climbed round by round up the ladder of success, from being a prominent member of the Bar to congressman, thence on up to Judge of our county courts, and still higher until he stood upon the top round, that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this great state. And when he took his departure for the great unknown left behind a reputation pure and sans reproach.

Mahlon C. Mercur, the oldest living student, a member of this Society, who I regret to say is incapacitated by age from attending this meeting—a man whose history, achievements and characteristics are so well known in this vicinity that it needs no pen to portray them.

Orrin D. Bartlett, well remembered in this community; E. Omera Goodrich and his brother, Hiram P. The late Joseph Powell, another successful man in politics and finance, and who, although he met with reverses in the financial struggle, never lost the friendship and popularity which he gained in his advancement, and Judge E. A. Parsons, honest and true.

General H. J. Madill, whose history is so well known that it would be a work of supererogation for me to try to rehearse it and which, were it published, would be a volume of itself.

The lately mourned Hon. Edward Overton, Jr. was

another of the old academy boys, who afterwards made himself famous in law, politics and war.

Guy H. Watkins, foremost in social qualities, truly a friend to be remembered, appreciated and loved for his many excellencies, one of the bravest of the brave, he who told the boys who went into the army with him that he would stay with them to the last, and who, although having received almost a death wound that entitled him to discharge and an appointment to high civil office, nobly refused the offer, went back and fulfilled his promise, and met his death upon the bloody field of carnage.

N. N. Betts, Jr., who, although he in his youthful days may have many times slid down the hill from the old academy to the river, has since climbed the hill of financial success, was also one of my well remembered schoolmates.

George, Burton and Edward Kingsbury were also scholars under Professors Gunn and Platt. George afterward was successful as a banker; Burton removed to Kansas, was elected and served many years as Probate Judge, and gained a name as a public speaker and a writer of both prose and poetry. Edward died in the service of his country, while acting as aide upon the military staff of some general in Kentucky. My brother, Hon. W. W. Kingsbury, who after obtaining the rudiments of education in the old institution, became somewhat known in literature and politics, was a schoolmate there at one time with the afterward widely known, greatly gifted, song and negro melody composer (among which were the exceedingly sweet and popular ones of "Way Down Upon the Swaunee River," "My Old Ken-

tucky Home," "Farewell" and others equally melodious), Stephen C. Foster, who came here with his brother, William B. Foster, chief engineer on the construction corps of the North Branch canal.

To better portray some of the youthful characteristics of this prominent genius, I will quote this "Simple Tribute to a Cherished Friend" written by his schoolmate, W. W. Kingsbury, in after years as his memory barked back to boyhood days and the friends of his youth: "Well do I remember the inimitable Stephen C. Foster. He was my special friend and companion; being a year older than myself and considerably larger, he used to defend me in my boyhood antagonisms with belligerent schoolmates. We often played truant together, rambling by shady streams or gathering wild strawberries in the meadows or pastures, removed from the sound of the old academy bell. One mutual luxury, in which we jointly indulged in those excursions without leave, was in going barefoot and wading pools of running water that meandered through Mercur's farm and down Mix's Run, in the village of my nativity. Foster wore a fine quality of hose, and I remember how it shocked me to see him cast them away, when wild by perspiration or muddy water. His was a nature generous to a fault, with a soul attuned to harmony. His love of music was an all-absorbing passion, and his execution on the flute was the very genius of melody, and gave rise to those flights of inspired pathos, which have charmed the English-speaking world with their excellence from cabin to palace. Genial, well remembered friend, how proud I have been in the thought that it was my good fortune to have been the boyhood comrade of a character, commanding such world-wide



fame as you have established in the hearts of a song-loving people. If, as I firmly believe, we are permitted to prosecute the avocations of this life to an advanced state of perfection as we cross to the shining shore, I expect to hear your divine invocation, both vocal and instrumental, melodiously singing through the corridors of a domain pre-eminently "fairer than this."

In looking over this assemblage, I observe the presence of a few of the female students who attended at the old school, and, lest they they think I may be remiss in not giving them some notice, I will say that a number of their sex became conspicuous for their literary abilities, among those I remember Mrs. Laura Watkins Lamoreaux and Mrs. Emeline Goodenough Lamoreaux, and most of them filled with honor those lovelier positions of true wives and good mothers. The academy was succeeded in 1854 by the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, after which it, with its surroundings, became private property and was changed into a dwelling place. Of the many who obtained their send-off in the paths of education at that school, but few are now on this side of the great divide, and those few have passed the allotted time of three-score years and ten.




# *History of Troy Schools.*

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*Paper by Mrs. Sarah Willett Before Special  
Meeting of Bradford County Historical Society,  
April 26, 1910, at Troy, Pa.*

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 HIS paper makes no pretense to thoroughness of investigation. It is an attempt to give merely an impression of the school history of Troy, especially of the old Academy. So brief a narrative is mainly a work of selection, and, perhaps no two persons would agree upon what to put in and what to leave out. I have laid emphasis upon those teachers, whose achievements seem most important, judging by the clearness with which they are recalled after so long a lapse of time. It is not possible for any one without experience to realize how difficult it is to obtain satisfactory data upon which to base an authentic history. The records of Troy's past are few and meagre, and furnish but little information. Files of old newspapers have been searched, pages of old journals have been diligently scanned, and while they give much information concerning the social and business life of the town they contain little of a purely historical nature. Old friends have been questioned, but many of those who

could have given important data concerning the early history of our town have ended their earthly labors. Some will probably be disappointed that names have been omitted from this history, but I trust that they will believe, that as honest an effort has been made to prepare a complete record as was possible under the circumstances.

In nearly all the early settlements of this country the church and the school were the earliest established institutions, built in the clearings as soon as the population warranted their rude construction. Troy was no exception to this rule. Probably the oldest institution of learning in this vicinity was the Old Shad school house, situated west of the Burlington road about half way between Major Long's and Esquire Allen's. It took its name from the weather-vane in the form of a fish which surmounted the building. One of the earliest existing documents relating to our town is the following, dated November 5, 1823: "At a meeting of a number of inhabitants of the vicinity of Lansingburgh at the school house, to devise or fix some plan for finishing the said school house, thereby making it more comfortable for our children, and we, the proprietors, the more applauded by *foriners*. Voted unanimous that we finish off the school house. Proceeded to *sine* for the purpose above mentioned, and then voted that after the subscription is expended to proceed in finishing off the same, and we are bound to pay in proportion to what we have already *sined*. To be superintended by Almerin Herrick. (Signed) Laban Landon, chairman ; Elihu Case, secretary."

The accompanying subscription is signed by A. Herrick, Churchill Barnes, John Dobbins, Elihu Newberry,

Zoraster Porter, Benjamin Oviatt, Isaac N. Pomeroy, Vine Baldwin, Elihu Case, Ansel Williams, Abraham Case, James Lucas, Daniel Gregory and several others. Opposite each signature there were placed three columns—one for the number of days' work subscribed, another for the number of bushels of wheat, and a third for the number of feet of lumber. There is also a column for subscription in money, but all the contributions are in the other columns. Dr. Almerin Herrick's subscription takes the lead, with eight days' work, two bushels of wheat and ten pounds of iron. Elihu Case's subscription is one day's work, 200 feet of boards and ten pounds of iron. Vine Baldwin's twenty pounds of 4-penny and 8-penny nails, and twenty pounds of iron. The old school house stood on the present site of the meat market. Forty years after its erection it was bought by Bryan Hanaway and moved to the lower end of Elmira street, to make room for the new school house, which, converted into a meat market, still stands on the old site.

The McKean Female Seminary was founded about 1838. It was situated on West Main street, on the site of the double house now owned by Mr. N. M. Pomeroy. The building served the double purpose of school and church, and is now used by Mr. Lyman Oliver as a barn. It was named from Gen. Samuel McKean, by whom it was endowed in his will. How much, if anything, was realized from this fund is uncertain. In the year 1839 Miss Mary Sayer was principal, and the following men composed the board of trustees: Reuben Wilbur, I. P. Ballard, O. P. Ballard, C. Barnes, I. N. Pomeroy, Charles Orwin and Elihu Newberry.

The Troy Academy was built in 1840. This date is

fixed positively by Mr. N. M. Pomeroy, who remembers, as a boy, the spirited political campaign of that year. He remembers one political meeting, in particular, held in the academy, which had so nearly reached completion as to lack nothing but the seats. At this meeting the audience was worked to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the cry, "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." The famous singers, the Bird brothers of Smithfield, helped too, to augment the popular enthusiasm. When finally a procession was formed, headed by a band, which marched to the old Eagle hotel, where more speeches were made and more songs sung. Nothing was lacking, so thought that small boy, to make it the most glorious occasion ever known.

The academy was built by James Riddle, under the direction of Colonel Pomeroy. Among those who originated and aided in this undertaking, were Colonel Pomeroy, V. M. Long, Francis Smith and S. W. Paine. In 1842 it was incorporated, and for some time received aid from the state, but this was not its only means of support. Its chief revenue was derived from the tuition—bills of the students paid in the good coin of the government. This old building was long the center of culture for a wide extent of territory. Occupied now as a dwelling house, it still stands in its original position on Paine's Hill, overlooking the village from the east.

The academy was opened in 1842. The first principal was Rev. Freeman Lane, an Episcopal clergyman. From the pages of the *Democrat Analyzer*, published by O. P. Ballard, May 26, 1842, the following notice is taken: "Preparations are being made for the opening of the Troy Academy on the second Monday of next month. Rev.

F. Lane of Montrose is engaged as principal, a gentleman highly recommended as a teacher. If the patronage of the school depended upon the rates of tuition, we should fear it would be quite too liberal. We hope to see it flourish, and all that is now wanting is scholars, and there are plenty of them who need these advantages." Mr. Charles C. Paine was the second principal, who had for his assistant a Miss Greenough, afterwards Mrs. Charles Lamb, who died only a few years ago.

The third principal was Mr. Ezra Osden Long. The curriculum was, for that day, an unusually liberal one for quoting from the journal of Mr. Long, we have this record: Commenced the second term in the Troy Academy, August 18, 1845. Miss Margaret Eglin, assistant teacher, takes charges of the primary department, bears a class in botany, and gives lessons to a small class in drawing and painting. That Mr. Long took an interest in all matters pertaining to the general culture of the community, is proved by another extract. After spending a short time perusing Guizot's *History of Civilization* went to the academy, where I found a small audience assembled for the purpose of listening to a discussion of the following question: "Does Civilization Conduce to the Happiness of Mankind"? and an address from J. M. Shepard. The question was discussed by E. O. Long and F. Smith upon the side of the affirmative; J. M. Shepard and S. E. Alvord on the side of the negative. The question was decided in favor of the affirmative. Mr. Shepard's address—subject, "Progress of the Human Race," was very good. He received a vote of thanks from the audience. We are indebted to the pages of Mr. Long's journal for a little glimpse into the political agitations of the times.

He writes : Attended the Whig caucus. Alonzo Long and T. B. Baldwin were appointed delegates, and were instructed to go for Dobbins for sheriff. Caucus held at the Eagle hotel. The Loco caucus held at the Troy House, appointed S. E. Shepard and A. Pierce delegates, with a resolution to use all excusable means to procure the election of E. Aspinwall to the office of sheriff, provided Chester Thomas was not nominated for that office.

I regret that he does not give a complete list of the students, but that the school continued to grow in prosperity and, consequently, in numbers. I gather from the following entry : Had an increase of four scholars in the forenoon—S. Freeman, Augustus Pomeroy, Marshall Hazard and Edwin Williams. The Journal closes with the date, October 10, 1845, when he writes : John A. Liddell arrived this afternoon for the purpose of going into the Troy Academy. Mr. Long then began the study of law with the Hon. David Wilmot of Towanda, and just as he was about to be admitted to the Bar he suddenly died. He was graduated from Union College, and was made during the first year of his course a member of the Kappa Alpha society, a fraternity founded in 1825 at Union College, and the parent of the present great system of college fraternities. A paper still preserved in the Long family certifies that Ezra O. Long has been admitted to the K. A. fraternity, on account of his literary attainments and his moral character. There are still residents of our village who distinctly remember Mr. Long, and recall those qualities which strongly endeared him to all his friends. Miss Eglin continued as assistant to Mr. Liddell, and also for a time was associated with Ambrose Axtell, who succeeded Mr. Liddell.



An advertisement of the Academy appearing in the Troy Banner for the year 1845 states that Miss Eglin was chosen for this position, because strongly recommended by the Athens Academy. Miss Eglin was succeeded by Miss Ripley of Owego.

The following is an advertisement of the Troy Academy, which appeared in the Troy Banner, for the year 1846 :

“ R. Ambrose Axtell, Principal.

Miss Frances C. Ripley, Assistant.

The trustees take pleasure in announcing that the Academy is in successful operation under the immediate charge of Mr. Axtell, who maintains the character of a popular and successful teacher. Feeling confident that the manner in which the Academy is conducted will enable it to take that rank among the institutions of the state, to which its peculiar advantages entitle it. They are happy to recommend it to all who are desirous of obtaining a thorough English education, or of pursuing the classics and more ornamental branches of Polite Literature, as no pains will be spared on the part of the teachers to afford every facility to those who shall claim their attention as members of the Academy. They cannot but congratulate the patrons and friends of this institution upon its flourishing condition at the present time, and the reputation it sustains for thorough and strict discipline, which alone can enable any institution to be beneficial to those intrusted to its care for the purpose of instruction. The services of Miss Ripley, who enjoys the reputation of being a superior teacher, having had sufficient experience and possessing a just knowledge of the youthful mind, have been procured.

### Drawing and Painting.

Miss Chamberlain is connected with the Academy for the present term, as teacher of Drawing and Painting, in its several varieties, who will be happy to render all assistance in her power to those who may wish to acquire this useful accomplishment.

#### Tuition for Term :

Primary Branches, \$1.50.

Common Branches, \$2.50.

Higher English Branches, Geometry, Surveying, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, \$4.00.

Classics and Modern Languages, \$5.00.

Drawing and Painting, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Board can be obtained in private families from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week.

F. Smith, President. S. W. Paine, Secretary."

This brings us down to 1848, when H. Boardman Smith was principal, and his sister, Grace, had charge of the primary department. Mr. Smith was noted for the strictness of his discipline. A lady of our town, who as a very young child attended his school, has told me that she stood in such awe of him that she hardly dared raise her voice above a whisper. One day, Mr. Smith, looking sternly at her, said : "Miss Emma, you are going to be a great expense to me, for I shall either have to buy a speaking trumpet for you or an ear trumpet for myself."

The Kellum family were next in succession. Mr. John H. Kellum as principal, his sister, Augusta, as teacher of the primary department. and Mrs. Kellum as music teacher. These were accomplished and charming people, and when Mr. Kellum removed to East Bloomfield to take charge of the Academy there, he was ac-

accompanied by Emma Pierce, Charles Paine (afterward Dr. Paine) and Clarence Williams.

The next principal was P. S. Ruth, who also served the congregation of the Episcopal church as rector. It has been said of Mr. Ruth that he had a withered arm, but he was generally accorded a sound head.

Next comes Dr. Pratt, who seems to have been musically inclined, as he set all the boys and girls singing the multiplication table, and geography was learned in the same fascinating manner. A former member of his school, speaking of him the other day, sang for me this ditty :

“Erie, Adams, McKean,  
Potter, Tioga, Bradford,  
Susquehanna, Wayne.”

Mr. J. H. Calkins writes me : “I think that there was no school in the Academy from the Spring of 1854 to the Fall of 1856.”

“During the Summer of 1856 the building was repaired and the school commencing that Fall was conducted by Hiram C. Johns, who had as his assistant the first term a Miss Seymour ; for the second term his assistant was Albert C. Hopkins. Miss Lydia Long was both pupil and teacher of music in the school at the time. The repairs had been made so late, that at the commencement of the school the varnish on the seats had not had time to harden ; so if the scholars did not stick to their lessons they certainly did to their seats. At these terms of school my particular chums were Robert F. Redington, W. H. Carnochan, Ansel Williams and Benjamin F. Beebe. Our especial delight was our Debating Club, with the pretentious motto, “*Eloquentia mundam regit.*” A rather odd character by the name of Kilburn belonged

the club. One night we were debating the Slavery question, then the absorbing topic. Beebe was arguing the pro-slavery side, when Kilburn grew indignant and accused Beebe of wishing to make slaves of all poor men. Beebe, without changing a muscle of his face, turned to Kilburn and said: "I would like to ask the gentleman what right a man has to be born poor"?

Hon. Albert C. Hopkins writes: "My knowledge of the schools of Troy is confined to the memories of the single winter of 1856 and '57, during which I acted with Prof. H. C. Johns as teacher to the attendants of the Troy Academy during one term. If my memory serves me correctly, we had 101 students of various ages and attainments, some being quite advanced. I had been attending Alfred University and Mr. Johns was a class-mate. I remained only one term, and that was the first and the last of my school teaching. I have always considered that winter as one of the bright ones in my life, and have always maintained most pleasant relations with many of the students, whom I have ever counted as my friends." Mr. Johns was succeeded by J. J. Crandall, with Miss Wilmot and Miss Mary Bowen as his assistants.

Rev. Sidney Mills was principal during a part of the year 1857 and during the year 1858. Besides teaching in the Academy he put in his spare time as minister to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Mills, who was a superior elocutionist, set all the boys to speaking pieces, a kind of torture comparatively unknown up to this time. The girls, too, had troubles of their own, for they were put to writing compositions, and while to their friends Friday afternoon may have been a time of diversion, to the boys

and girls it was a time of keenest anguish. Prof. Charles A. Daniels was principal of the Academy during the years 1859, 1860 and 1861. He was assisted during these years at longer or shorter intervals by Mrs. Daniels, Miss Kilburn and Miss Eliza Smith.

My own education began under the tuition of Professor Daniels, and I am glad of an opportunity to express my appreciation of the culture and great ability of this remarkable teacher. I am only one of many upon whose minds he has left an indelible impression. He had but few rules, but these were rigidly enforced. M. Y. O. B. in large letters stand at us from the blackboard. If our attention flagged or our eyes wandered from our book, the mention of these cabalistic letters, or even a glance at the blackboard was sufficient to recall our wandering attention. To be absent from school was almost unheard of, while to be late was a disgrace to burn into one's very soul. Old students will recall the miscellaneous questions that were given out one Friday to be answered the next, and which converted each of us into an animated interrogation point. Journals were kept by the students, which cover the entire period of Mr. Daniel's stay in Troy. These have been sent to me, but they have proved rather sad reading, so few are left of those happy boys and girls, who assembled at the ringing of the nine o'clock bell.

Mr. John A. Parsons, a former pupil, says: "Prof. Daniels possessed marked ability, and as an educator was held in high esteem by his scholars." Mrs. Lydia Oliver writes: "To me the lovely part of Mr. Daniels being in Troy, was not an incident here and there, but the feeling which clings to me in age that he brought some

indefinable beautiful influence into my life, which has always brightened it and made me better and happier for having known him."

Professor Daniels went from Troy to Malden, Mass., where he is now completing his 47th year of service in the city as teacher, principal of the high school and superintendent of the schools. At the close of the present year he will have completed his 56th year of teaching. The city council of Malden honored him last year by naming their largest grammar school, which had just been completed, the "Charles A. Daniels School." Professor Daniels writes: "Mrs. Daniels and I formed many warm friendships in Troy, which we have often recalled with much pleasure."

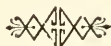
Professor Cowdry, assisted by Miss Whitney, had charge of the Academy during the year 1862, and Mr. Goss a few months in 1863. Prof. F. N. Corss was principal during 1863 and 1864. Miss Eliza Eglin was assistant a part of this time, and was succeeded by Miss Mary Crouch. Mr. Corss was a conscientious teacher, who was much beloved by all his pupils. After retiring from the principalship of the Academy, he took up the study of medicine. He was for many years a reputed physician of Kingston, Pa. He died April 1, 1908.

Professor Verrill came to Troy in 1865 from Maine, immediately after his graduation from Bowdoin College. He arrived one Saturday night, and the next morning he heard the announcement given from one of the Troy pulpits: "A Mr. Verywell has arrived in town, and tomorrow will open the Academy at nine o'clock." Professor Verrill went from Troy to Mansfield, where in the Normal School he taught for many years. This ends

record of the old Academy. Soon after the graded school was opened, which absorbed all others.

Lack of time forbids me from entering in detail upon the history of the district school. This was open all this period, and at times with teachers so popular as to draw upon the attendance of the Academy. Among these, the influence of Warner H. Carnochan, who taught about 1858, is still recognized. It is said that it was through his influence that the study of United States history was introduced into the schools of Western Bradford, and that he was an authority upon that subject.

So much time has been consumed upon the schools of ye olden time, that the schools of the present must be dismissed with a few words. The Troy schools became graded in 1867. The successive principals are Professors Johnson, Hutton, McCollum, Fleischer, Murray, Whatenecht, Gordinier, White and Dennison.





# *Hon. Thomas Burnside,*

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*Second Judge of Bradford County.*

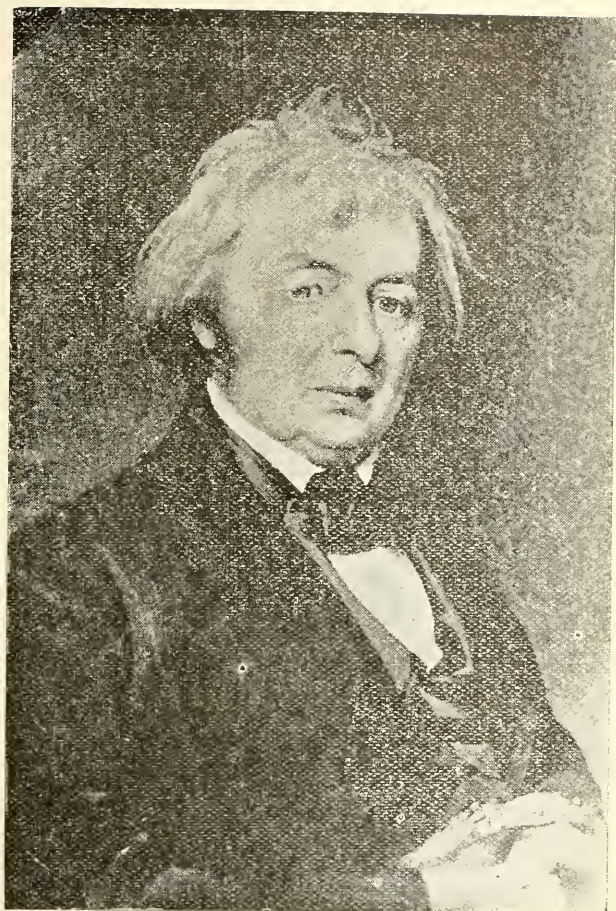
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*Contributed by C. F. Heverly.*

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THOMAS Burnside, son of William Burnside, was born July 28, 1782, near Newtown Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland. In 1792 his father came to America with his family, locating in Montgomery county, Pa., near Fairview in Lower Province. At the age of eighteen, Thomas commenced the study of law under the Hon. Robert Porter of Philadelphia ; was admitted to the Bar, February 13, 1804, and in March removed and settled in Bellefonte, Pa. In 1811 he was elected to the state senate, and was an active supporter of Governor Simon Snyder in all the war measures of 1812. He was elected to congress in 1815, and served during the memorable session of 1816. On the 28th of June, 1816, he was commissioned president judge by Governor Snyder of the Eleventh Judicial District or circuit, composed of the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wayne, Susquehanna, Pike and Luzerne. He resigned his position in 1818 (having presided over the several courts of Bradford county from September term, 1816, to May term, 1818, inclusive), and resumed practice at Bellefonte. In 1823 he was again elected to the state



*The Governor*

senate, of which body he was chosen speaker in 1825. In 1826, before his senatorial term had expired, he was appointed president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, which office he held until 1841, when he was appointed president judge of the Seventh Judicial District (Bucks and Montgomery counties). January 2, 1845, he was commissioned an associate judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, an office which he filled with honor up to the time of his death. It will thus be seen that both he and Judge Gibson were on the Supreme bench at the same time.

As remarked by Governor Curtin, who knew him intimately, "Judge Burnside was a man of indomitable will, and had that intensity of purpose which baffled want, poverty and ill-fortune. He came to Central Pennsylvania when it was comparatively a wilderness, without means or friends, and supplied the want of early educational training by his energy and perseverance. His goodness of heart and open-handed hospitality soon surrounded him with a circle of steadfast personal friends, and his large and liberal views of progress with his lofty state pride made him a captain of men and a ruling spirit."

As a judge, he possessed a keen and discriminating sense of justice and extensive knowledge of the law and moral courage to carry its mandate into execution. In the language of one of his students, Hon. James McManus, "his great strength of mind, common sense and quickness of apprehension enabled him to grasp the main points of a case, and with a vigorous step and stately march he would clear away the rubbish technically, caring only for the justice of the cause before him." Mr. McManus

relates on the occasion of some eminent visitor arriving at the judge's house in Bellefonte, Mrs. Burnside sent Mr. McManus for the judge, who was holding court at Lewistown. It was late in the week and a Canal case to try, the judge asked the lawyers to continue, to oblige him. They replied the case was important, the witness being from a distance. "Well, then go on; I will try it for you," said Judge Burnside. Taking a little time to get the facts accurately, he drove the case through and charged the jury, and was ready by the time he had fixed upon to go home, and, what was remarkable, his opinion was the only one sustained of several which went up from several districts the canal passed through, involving precisely similar questions of law.

Judge Burnside took a deep and lively interest in all the public enterprises of the day—turnpikes, canals, railroads, and there are but few public improvements, whether in his own immediate neighborhood or the remote portions of the state, which do not owe much of their success to his exertions and influence. If ever he was biased on the bench, it was not by any delay caused by riots or tumults obstructing their progress even temporarily. The late Judge A. S. Wilson used to relate an anecdote, in point:—I was concerned when at the Bar for a poor Irishman, who, with others, had been convicted of a riot on the canal at Lewistown, to my utter surprise, and was called up with the others for sentence. "Why, I remonstrated with the court, the evidence shows clearly that my client was on the other side of the river when the riot took place." "It don't matter," said Judge Burnside, "if he could have gotten over he would have been in it."

In person, the judge was of medium height, prominent nose and and eyes, dark complexion and rather noted for want of comeliness of features. His kindness and blunt honesty made ample amends for lack of personal beauty. In the language of a contemporary, "the judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave as when he first put it on." Judge Burnside died at the residence of his son-in-law, E. Morris, in Germantown, Pa., Tuesday evening, March 25, 1857, in the 69th year of his age.



# Moravian Mission at Ulster.

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*Subject Discussed at May Meeting, 1910.*

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SOON after the close of Pontiac's War, Echgo-hund, with a few Monsey families, settled at the mouth of Cash Creek in the present village of Ulster. This being but a day's journey by water from Wyalusing, the inhabitants of one town were frequent visitors at the other. From the first Echgohund, the chief, manifested deep interest in the success of the mission, and in the negotiations with Togahaju volunteered to intercede with the Six Nations in its behalf. On his return from Cayuga town, Zeisberger tarried here over night, May 4, 1766, and at their request preached to quite a company of them, who gathered at the lodge where he stopped. From this time a constantly-increasing interest in the gospel began to manifest itself in the settlement, and the two brothers, Jim and Sam Davis, influential inhabitants of the town, often went to Wyalusing to hear the Word of God. Joshua, Sr., a Mohican convert residing at Wyalusing, visited Schechschiquanunk (the Indian name of their town at Ulster) the middle of August, and reported that there are many there desirous of hearing the gospel. During the next year eight persons, including two families, removed from there to the mission for this purpose.



In May, 1767, Jo Peepe (alias Wehololahund) came with his family, consisting of his wife, Sarah, and their children, James, Isaac, Sarah, Isaiah and Mettshish, to reside at Sheshequin. A man of more than ordinary intelligence and influence, he favored the Moravians and sought to persuade them to establish a mission there. On the 21st of February, 1768, the brethren were formally invited to come there and promised to take the matter into consideration. Accordingly, John Ettwein, a member of the Moravian mission board at Bethlehem, was deputed to visit them. In the month of April, accompanied by Zeisberger and Sensemann, who were directed to visit the Allegheny for the purpose of establishing a mission there, he set out for the Susquehanna. On the 10th of May they reached Schechschiquanunk, and as Echgo-hund was not at home were entertained by Jo Peepe, "whose house is the largest in the town." Here they continued until the 12th holding religious services each day. After the morning discourse on the 12th, "Jo Peepe, Jim Davis, Sam Davis and James held a council together, and when over repeated to us their conclusion to wit: "Our four families desire to have the Word of God preached to us. We go often to Wyalusing to hear it, but cannot always go. We would like to settle there, but we have much cattle and large families. In Wyalusing there is not much pasture for cattle, and they would have a more precarious living than here, where there is plenty of good land and meadows. Hence, we desire to have brethren come here and settle and preach the gospel to us.' David Zeisberger replied: 'Brother, how is it with the other families, who are not of the same mind? Will they not continue their dancing and ea-



rousing, and thus disturb you?' Said they, 'the four or five huts over the run yonder have done lately just such things, but the chief who is of our mind has forbidden them.' In answer, I told them I would present their request to the brethren at Bethlehem, and doubtless they would heed it."

At this time the village consisted of twelve huts—five on the south side of the creek and seven on the north side. Those on the south were wild Indians, whose heathenish practices and hatred of the gospel had hitherto deterred the brethren from undertaking to establish a mission there. Those on the north side acquired some knowledge of the arts and customs of the civilized life, whose chief business was the raising of cattle of which they had large herds, and their meadows and pasture fields extended up to Tioga.

The Shechschiquanunk people were reminded of the necessity to avoid complications of permission from the great council at Onondaga for a missionary to reside there. Therefore, a messenger was dispatched to the Cayuga sachem for this purpose, and his consent readily obtained, the sachem declaring that he, too, would come to Shechschiquanunk to hear the Word of God, as he was firmly convinced in his own mind that it pointed out the only true way to eternal happiness. John Roth, a Prussian by birth, who had entered the service of the Moravian Indian mission in 1759, was appointed to this mission and arrived at Shechschiquanunk, February 4, 1769, and preached his first discourse the following day. From this time religious services were maintained with great regularity, morning and evening of each day. For the first year the congregation repaired to Freidenschut-

ten (Wyalusing) for the sacraments and festivals of the church, Ulster being regarded as only an outlying station of the Wyalusing mission.

In a letter, under date February 8, 1769, to Nathaniel Seidel, a Moravian bishop, Mr. Roth writes: "I am at present living here in a trader's house, in which a quantity of merchandise belonging to Mr. Anderson is stored. This is in charge of an Irish servant. I am to live with him until the Indians have built a house for me. Some of the Indians here were baptized by the Presbyterians."

February 10, 1769, some Indians from Wilawamink came to Ulster to hold the feast of the meat-offering with the heathen Indians in the neighborhood. On the night of the 21st the feast was held about a half mile from the settlement. "There were some fifty of the heathen together, shouting and screeching like fiends." For eleven days they had turned the village into a pandemonium, making the day terrible and the night hideous with their wild songs, their dancing and revels. To such scenes of heathen festivity and superstition and wickedness, was the missionary introduced at the very beginning of his work, and we can not wonder if his soul was fired with new zeal, as was Paul's at Athens, to preach the gospel to those thus sunk in degradation and vice. Nor did he have long to wait for the effect of his preaching, for on the 18th of the following May, James Davis, the first fruits of that mission, was baptized into the faith of the gospel. At the close of the year five had been baptized, four log houses had been built and eighteen added to the mission; so at that time there were fifty souls in the town. Among those who came were Isaac Stille, also one of Brainerd's Indians from New Jersey,

who had been employed as government messenger and interpreter, and to whom for his services the proprietaries had given him a tract of land at Sheshequin. As at Wyalusing, so here, strange Indians were frequent visitors, and from Zeninge, Shamunk, Wilawamink and other places multitudes gathered to hear the gospel.

The missionary's house at Ulster was built February 16, 1769, of square pine logs donated by James Davis, which he had prepared for a dwelling for himself. This served also for a church until July of the next year, when a chapel was erected, surmounted by a cupola containing a bell. ( This building stood near the present site of the Ulster Presbyterian church ). Ettwein served the mission from July 28 until August 22 of this year (1770). In this interval (August 16) Roth was married to Maria Agnes Pfingstag at Bethlehem, and also received ordination to the full work of an evangelist. At the end of this year the mission numbered 58 souls. On May 28, 1771, the Susquehanna rose to an unprecedented height, inundating both the towns of Sheshequin and Wyalusing. At the latter place great damage was done by the water sweeping off fences, and stock and covering the corn just coming up with mud. At Sheshequin (Ulster) the inhabitants were compelled to take to their canoes and retire to the wooded heights back of the town.

The character of the Christian work at Sheshequin, the employments and habits of the people did not differ materially from those at Wyalusing. It was not so large a place nor so exclusively a Moravian town ; but the good work done there was not in vain. The mission continued to increase in numbers and usefulness until the migration, at which time it numbered 60 souls. Aware of the

difficulties clustering about the Susquehanna missions, the Delaware chiefs sent an invitation to the converts at Wyalusing and Sheshequin to remove to the West, where they would be supplied with land. This invitation the Wyalusing Indians were not prepared as yet to accept, although during the years 1770 and 1771 several families both from Wyalusing and Sheshequin removed there. After a full and careful deliberation, in which the growing difficulties of their present situation and the promised advantages of the West were freely canvassed, they unanimously resolved to accept the offers of the Delaware chiefs and emigrate to the West. Measures were at once set on foot to carry into effect the resolution of the Susquehanna converts. Zeisberger repaired to the Tuscarawas Valley, where, gathering the Delaware converts about him, they proceeded to clear-ground, build huts and make other needful preparations for the reception of their eastern brethren. At Wyalusing and Sheshequin surplus stock and grain were sold, canoes were built and other arrangements made for their departure.

In the month of May, 1772, their preparations for the journey being in a state of great forwardness, Ettwein, at their request, was sent to Wyalusing to superintend the journey. The emigrants were divided into two companies; one under Roth were to go by canoe down the North and up the West Branch as far as the Great Island (Lock Haven), where they were to meet the company who were to go overland with the horses and cattle, the heavy articles being transported by water. Early on the morning of June 11, 1772, they met for the last time in their chapel in the town for divine worship. At the close of the service the canoes were laden, the bell was taken

from its turret, the window sashes were removed from the church and the dismantled windows nailed shut with boards. Says Ettwein: "At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, brother and sister Roth set out in their canoe followed by others, 30 in number. Timothy, who carried the bell in his canoe, rang it for some time as the squadron moved down the stream, never to again ring out its calls to the house of prayer o'er the waters of the lovely Susquehanna. 140 souls went with brother and sister Roth; with me, by the overland route, were 54. There are others also to proceed from Sheshequin, so that the entire migration will number 211 souls. A short time before our departure the measles had been brought to Wyalusing from Sheshequin, which place had been infected by a white man. The epidemic soon appeared among the party with Roth, and a maiden of my company was taken with them on the third day out. Our journey consumed five days; that of the company by water ten days; when we met at the mouth of Muncy Creek on the 20th of June."

*The first trading post in Bradford county* was established at Ulster by John Anderson and the Ogdens. It is related by Heckewelder that John Anderson, who was called by the Indians the "honest Quaker trader," lived in the neighborhood of Fort Allen and had established a trading-house at Sheshequin (Ulster) as early as May, 1765. For the next four or five years he and the Ogdens from Wyoming made two trips each year, visiting the villages on the Susquehanna, buying peltry of the Indians, or exchanged for rifles, ammunition, trinkets and rum. February 8, 1769, Missionary John Roth, in writing to Nathaniel Seidel, a Moravian bishop

from Sheshequin, says : “ I am at present living here in a trader’s house, in which a quantity of merchandise belonging to Mr. Anderson is stored. This is in charge of an Irish servant. I am to live with him until the Indians have built a house for me.” “ We hear nothing of Mr. Anderson after the establishment of the mission at Sheshequin, nor the Ogdens after their trading-house at Wyoming was destroyed by the New England people in April, 1770.” The journal of John Ettwein, who visited the Monsey town at Sheshequin in May 1768, December 1768, February 1769, December 1770 and in the Spring of 1772 mentions at every visit some Irish people living there ; first a single Irishman and later a family.

**The second birth** in the county was also at Sheshequin (Ulster), being a child of Missionary Roth’s wife, August 4, 1771. The first white child born in the county was Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Fox at Towanda, September 1, 1770.




# Old Time Training Days.

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*Paper by Col. John A. Coddington, Meeting January  
23, 1904.*

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 HE science and arts of war, of preparation for defending from enemies and punishing invaders, are as old as the world. From earliest history we learn that war and preparation for battle occupied the time, talents and physical strength of the greatest men in every age.

Training is learning the art and science of war. Men are called together to learn the tactics, that is the proper manner of using muskets, rifles, cannon, sword, pistols, bayonets, etc. In short to learn the best and shortest way to kill your enemies and not get killed yourself.

The method of conducting trainings in Northern Pennsylvania was probably brought here from New England. Early in the history of the Commonwealth all male citizens between the age of eighteen and forty-five years were required by law to do military duty, and were organized into Companies, Regiments and Brigades and officers elected or appointed and commissioned for the purpose. Our State Constitution, Article XI, Sec. 1, provides that a military organization shall be kept up. Men subject to military duty were called Militia and were obliged to meet for training, drill and instruction the first Monday



of May in each year and again in September or October, for drill, review and inspection. The State furnished no arms, such as muskets, swords, pistols and cannon to the Militia.

Later the State Legislature in its wisdom provided that persons who would volunteer and organize into Companies, Regiments or Battalions and provide their own uniform, which each Company could select as they chose. The State funds were appropriated to furnish muskets, bayonets, cartridges and boxes for infantry ; cannon and all the outfit for Artillery ; swords, pistols and holsters for Cavalry and that the volunteers should train or drill twice in each year for Company training, once for General Traing which was called by the Brigade Inspector for review and inspection. Prior to sometime in the '40's a Brigade consisted of five counties as Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean and Lycoming, and the Brigade Inspector's salary was \$2,000 per year. Sometime over fifty years ago the law made every county a Brigade and the salary of the Brigade Inspector was \$300 per year. And so it remained until the Civil War in 1861 when all was changed. Since the Civil War all the Militia of the State are called the National Guard.

The first settlers of this county were mostly from New England and among the customs practiced by them was that of waking up officers on the morning of Training Day which was done in the following manner : A party of soldiers composed of privates and non-commissioned officers, armed with muskets and cavalry pistols would go in the early morning of Training Day to dwelling house of the Captain, Lieutenant, or Field Officer at the very earliest dawn of daylight, discharge their heavily loaded

guns directly under the officer's window to wake him up for the day's business. Of course the officer would be wakened and feel honored by this strenuous demonstration which was accepted for what it was worth. The officer answered the noisy honor by a bottle of grog. Frequent accidents occurred from waking up officers, by guns bursting by being too heavily loaded. Mr. Camp, a son of Irad Camp, of Camptown, was killed by being accidentally shot by his comrade, turning in the wrong direction amid the rapid firing. My own father lost one arm by the bursting of a musket heavily loaded in his hands waking up officers. Roswell Woodward tells a story of his native town, Taunton, Mass. : "That Polly Pool, an Indian woman sold the town of Taunton, Mass., for a peck of beans. But she reserved a beautiful square of land in the centre for soldiers for Training Days and it was a part of the contract and sale that Taunton Green should be reserved where soldiers should parade and drill as long as grass grew green and water ran down hill. And that it is a historical fact that it has been so kept for more than two hundred years."

In all of Northern Pennsylvania the first Monday of May was Training Day, and on that joyful morning everybody was wide awake to see the sights and enjoy the fun. It was the grand gala-day for soldiers and citizens, old and young, lad and lassies, saint and sinners, all enjoyed Training Day as a bright spot in the journey of life. Everybody knew that the first Monday of May was Training Day and everybody was moving towards the place where the soldiers held their training. It is impossible to place before you anything approaching an accurate word picture of the stirring events of an old Training

Day. The morning was ushered in by the loud booming of double-loaded guns waking up officers. Then as the sun of a bright May morning rose in all its splendor, the whole country was alive. From hill top to hill top, from every valley where was a log house or saw-mill or even a shingle cabin, came men and boys on foot, in lumber wagons, ox carts, on horse-back and in buggies. All with faces turned toward the place for the training. Arrived at the place of rendezvous the officers proceeded to establish their headquarters, generally in a hotel.

Soldiers gather around and near the headquarters. All others selected the most favorable places to see the pageantry and the parade of the Companies and officers in bright and most dazzling uniforms. Hark! The martial music of the drum and fife of the Infantry and the bugle of the Cavalry, causees every one to look toward headquarters. The Orderly Sergeant of Infantry with his subalterns, Sergeants and Corporals, are calling with a loud voice:—"Attention! Pike Infantry fall in! fall in!" and while they march, keep calling, "Fall in, members of the Company, fall in," as the marching goes on. In a very short time the Orderly has one hundred men more or less, all in line, he marches them to the fields selected for the parade ground. The Sergeant then selects an escort to bring the commissioned officers to take charge of and command his company. As the escort with music and colors arrive at the front of the headquarters, the Captain and Lieutenants present themselves. The music is cheered, the colors are waved to cheer and all march placing the Captain at the head of his company and the Lieutenants in their respective places.

The Captain in taking command may at first make a

pleasant speech, but generally his first word in a very loud voice is, "Attention, company! shoulder arms order arms, carry arms, shoulder arms, right face, music, mark time, forward march," and away they go to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Thus they march, counter-march, march in single file, break off into double file and into files of four and repeat the same over again and again for two or three hours. Then the gallant Captain asks the Lieutenant to drill and instruct the company until recess, at noon.

Before the ranks are broken the First Sergeant that is the Orderly Sergeant calls the roll. If the soldier does not answer by the third time the Orderly calls his name he is marked as absent and fined one dollar. As the Orderly calls "John Brown, John Brown, John Brown," he is marked absent if he does not answer. All of his duty was done by the Volunteers with decorum and proper dignity. It is said that the old Militia had fun at times when on duty. For example the Orderly calls, "Shayler Coleman," Soldier answers, "What Shayler Coleman?" What I tell you, Shayler Coleman?" "What I tell you? I am here dad, and I came in a cart, didn't you see us?" On the first Monday of May when three or four companies trained at the same place on the same day the routine was the same. The uniformed, volunteers and cavalry, artillery, uniformed Militia, the movements and orders were or ought to be similar.

I will mention one more Company, the Cavalry. They were very finely uniformed and drilled. Cavalry companies were doing business in Bradford county in the years of 40's, one at Towanda, one at LeRaysville and one at Troy. The same motions were made mounted on horse-

back, as sending escort with music (trumpet) and flag and cheers to bring the Captain and Lieutenants, before the Company. The Captain on taking command makes his pleasant speech, full of patriotism to his soldiers. Then attention, Company ! Handle sword, draw sword, prepare to guard, etc., music, forward—thus they ride in single or double file or by fours or otherwise. They march by trot, gallop, or walk. The Cavalry would exercise by riding at full gallop across the field, starting from a given point and after marching several times return to the same point. The sagacity and intelligence of the common road or farm horse under our own observation was wonderful. Thus when the company of one hundred horses had been drilled and exercised for hours in galloping around a field and halted at a given point the rider might drop the bridle rein and allow his horse to guide himself, he would make all the turns and keep in line and come to a halt without the rider lifting the rein. The excellent and fine management of the Cavalry company often brought applause from the spectators.

The ununiformed militia went through with the manual of arms without guns; they used a cane or a stick in place of a gun. One writer had it, they come with the corn stalk and mullen and hoe. A little girl said of training day :

Yesterday was Training Day—  
And father was commander—  
Our Bill was Corporal,  
And Johnny was the drummer.

There they had a great big gun,  
As big as a log of maple ;  
With two great wheels to carry it on,  
A load for father's cattle.

And when they come to load that gun,  
We all looked on with wonder ;  
And when they fired the monster off,  
It sounded loud as thunder.

We have in the foregoing only described company Training Days. Old Training Days also included General or Battalion trainings which were ordered by the Brigade Inspector generally in September or October. Once in each year all the companies of the Brigade, volunteers and ununiformed militia, all met for parade and review inspection at General Training Days. The calling of the companies together, the escort, and cheers to bring out the company officers were all done as heretofore explained. For the general training a large field was secured. Its lines staked out and made plain, and guards with muskets and fixed bayonets were detailed to halt any person, except a soldier who should attempt to pass without the pass-word and countersign ; and if the trespasser did not immediately halt he would feel the cold steel of the guard's bayonet through his trouser's leg, and if he then persisted in trying to pass the guard he would be placed under guard and fined. Near one end of the parade ground a flag-staff was set up called the camp color, which was sixty yards from the colonel's position and the field, or front line of the regiment. If a general, or governor, or president happened to be present, the inspector very politely invites such dignitaries to be present at the review.

When the colonel and his staff have placed the regiment in order for review and inspection, the escort with drum and fife, plays and cheers, escorting the reviewing officers to the field. The Brigade Inspector being the officer con-



ducting the exercises. The inspector and his party make their appearance, with fine uniforms, rich chapeau, high French cock plume, white with immense red top, great epaulettes, beautiful horse, highly comparisoned, all ride in the most dignified military style and take their stand at the camp color. As soon as the field officers see the coming of the Brigade Inspector and his dignitaries at the camp color, the colonel gives marching orders to his command, where he has been instructing them and teaching them how to form an echelon and column of attack, now marches his regiment to one side of the field, then to a point where he turns square and marches in a straight line past the camp color in front of the Inspectors and other reviewing officers. The officers of the regiment salute in passing; as the colonel and his command have all passed the camp color the entire regiment returns to the place where they started from. Then the Inspector raises his cocked hat and starts on a gallop entirely around the whole regiment at a dignified gallop and halts where the colonel is posted. He invites the colonel to dismount and accompany him through the inspection. The inspector is supposed to take every sword and every gun in his hand, all stand at present arms. The officer ascertains by the ringing of the ramrod in the gun if it is clean or otherwise, and to give commendation or censure, according to the merit of the case. He handles the guns very rapidly and hands them back to the soldier without ceremony of present arms. The inspector occupies from one to two hours of very lively work, then the inspection is done.

Throughout all of this pageantry of music, parade, marching, fine uniforms and gay equipage, the parade



ground is fringed with spectators, men and women, girls and boys all out in their best dresses, the boys with white shirt and collars, and girls with clean aprons seeming to enjoy the sights of training day. As we mount our horse and ride away from the camp color back to our headquarters, I heard a boy say to his fellow, "who is that man on that fine black horse and nice dress?" His friend said, "that's the brigade," another said, "that is the Inspector, and who is that other convey with him?" "Don't you know, that is the General."

On every General training day if there were 500 or 1,000 soldiers present there would be full as many spectators of all manner of people under heaven. The country lad with a wide mouth filled with ginger bread, taking in the training and the ginger bread at the same time. There were boys selling ginger bread, root beer, chestnuts, apples, wintergreen berries. Men and boys were playing ball, wrestling, running foot races, fakirs, peddlers, fighters, boys with tin horns, boys 12 or 15 years of age were parading as fantastic companies. Their uniform consisted of a council cap made of strips of cloth of various colors. They played training. The peddlers made a noise and racket enough for an army going into battle. The old tin peddler would rattle his goods and pick up a bright pail, a smaller pail, big tin basin, little tin basin, a pie tin, a skimmer, a two-year-old baby cup and a two-year-old long tailed dipper thrown in, all for one dollar, customers walk up and take the same outfit for a dollar as fast as he could deliver them.

Another peddler calls out: "Look here, gentlemen, here is a genuine diamond breast-pin for ladies; it was made fifty feet under water by the light of a diamond by

old Joe Morman. If you, young man, will give me one dollar and a half for it and give it to that girl that you are afraid to speak to, you can stay with her before you get within ten rods of the house." Another peddler says: "Hello! over there you are making too much noise. Listen to me. This is my razor in good order. Magnum bonum just as I bought her. As the sheep shells oats with the rattle of his horn, it will shave you before the water gets warm. Let me see what it says (reads) 'smooth and easy it will shave, it's just the razor you ought to have.' If any man will give me one dollar for this razor, and put it in his pocket and go home and go to bed, he will wake up in the morning with a clean shirt and clean shave, and have fourteen shillings in his pocket." "Cash," another peddler roars out with a voice like a lion, saying, "I will preach you a sermon of man's progress through the world, and his egress from the world. His progress through the world is all trouble and care. He goes when he dies nobody knows where. I could tell you no more if I should preach a whole year."



# History Wilmot Township.

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*Paper by J. W. Ingham, Esq., Meeting  
December '8, 1902.*

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THE territory, which now constitutes the township of Wilmot, was comprised in the township of Wyalusing, which was formed March 29, 1790, and so remained a part of Wyalusing until November, 1814, when it was detached from Wyalusing and included in a new township called Asylum, which was the name the French exiles had given to their settlement at Frenchtown. Asylum township, as originally constituted, comprised all the territory now included in the four townships of Asylum, Albany, Terry and Wilmot.

In February 1824 Albany township was formed from a part of Asylum township.

In 1842 a new township was formed from the northwestern part of Asylum, and parts of Monroe and Wysox, and called Durell, after one of its early settlers.

In May 1849 another new township was formed from the southern part of Asylum lying on the hills adjoining Albany township, and coming within three miles of the river, and named Wilmot in honor of David Wilmot, the author of the celebrated "Proviso." The new township

was not very satisfactory to its own inhabitants or those of Asylum, from which it had been taken and consequently in 1858, the lines of Wilmot were changed so as to include all that part of Asylum in the southeastern part of the county east of a line starting from the river about a quarter of a mile below the bridge at Wyalusing and running a southwesterly direction to the Albany township line.

The township of Terry was formed from the remainder of the township of Asylum, adjoining Durell, and also that part of Wilmot in the vicinity of New Era, and, finally confirmed May, 1859. At this same court, the name of Durell was changed to Asylum, and thus the name Asylum was returned to the territory where it rightfully belonged.

I am aware that it is not very interesting information, but as a matter of history is important. Wilmot township comprises a considerable portion of the original township of Springfield, one of the seventeen townships which by the compromise act of the Pennsylvania legislature the Connecticut title to lands therein were held to be valid.

The limits of the lecture will only permit the mention of a few of the earliest settlers in Wilmot, and narratives of some of the incidents or occurrences which took place in the olden times.

The first white settler within the boundaries of Wilmot township was Edward Hicks, who made a possession at the mouth of the Sugar Run in 1775, and lived there about a year. The Connecticut title to the land on which he lived was held by Amaziah Close. Hicks did not claim any title, he was a squatter, and a Tory, and in

1777 was arrested with other Tories, by a militia, from Wyoming, and taken down to that place, and held for some time. When released, he probably went up the river with other Tories to Tioga Point (now Athens). In 1776 Prince Bryant from Providence, R. I., owned the Hicks place and occupied it until 1777, when he sold to Benjamin Eaton, who lived on it until 1778. Calvin Eaton (probably a brother of Benjamin) lived near him. Like other settlers above Wyoming they went down there to escape the Indian invasion in 1778 which was so bloody, and terribly calamitous to the residents in that unfortunate valley, and the people who had fled thither for refuge.

In 1787 Benjamin Eaton sold his land to Isaac Benjamin, who in 1789 conveyed it to Jonas Ingham by whom it was transferred to his son, Joseph, who moved on it from Bucks county, Pa., in 1795—his family consisting at that time of his wife, Pamela (Ellicott) Ingham, and his son, Thomas, about one year old.

Joseph Ingham, was a mill wright by trade, and built a sawmill for himself in 1801, and a grist mill a few years later. He worked at his trade in building the Homet mills at Frenchtown, and at mills on the Wyalusing. He had a carpenter shop and in winters made chests, bedsteads, fanningsmills and coffins. At one time he kept a small store. His principle business after he quit millwrighting was farming.

Joseph Ingham was twice married, his second wife being Laura (Whitcomb) Vose, of Mehoopany, By his first wife he had six sons as follows : Thomas Joseph, Josiah C., Alpheus, Benjamin P. and John E.

By his second wife he had two sons, Samuel D. and Edwin. He died June 11, 1829.

Thomas Brown made a clearing about a half a mile above the mouth of the Sugar Run in 1780, and lived there until Joseph Ingham bought his improvement, and Brown moved across the river to Browntown, where some of his descendants still reside. Philip Painter was no doubt the first white settler in that part of Wilmot now called "Quicks Bend." He was living on the land (afterwards owned by James Quick) previous to the Revolutionary War. He was a squatter, and believed to have been a Tory, and left the place to join other Tories up the river when it became unsafe for Tories to reside among patriots.

It has been said that Leonard Lott lived on the Joseph Gamble place, at the lower end of Quick's Bend during the summer of 1777. The probability is he was only prospecting, and hunting, and lived in the cabin alone during the summer. There being no record that he ever moved his family to the place, or made any improvement.

Thomas Keeney, a native of Litchfield, Conn., first settled at Wapwalopee, and came to the township of Wilmot homeseeking, in 1784, and lived alone the first season in a brush cabin in the ravine near where Stephen Dowd now resides. In 1785 Mr. Keeney brought his family from Wapwalopee, and not long afterwards was arrested as one of the abductors of Timothy Pickering, and taken to Wilkes-Barre and kept in confinement all summer.

During his absence, a party of men tried to take his canoe and attempted to push it into the river, but Mrs.

Keeney hung to the chain with such determination, even after being dragged into the water that they gave it up and left the brave woman in possession. The women in those days were braver, and stronger, than some men are now. One night she heard a noise at the door of the pen where the hogs slept, and knowing by the sound that a bear and the hogs were having a fight, she rushed out with a pitchfork to the battle-ground, and by the use of this effective weapon the bear was driven off with severe wounds in his body, and the hog saved.

In the Spring of 1788 the brothers, Richard and Joshua Keeney (distant relatives of Thomas), came from Connecticut to Wilmot; Richard married Mercy, a daughter of Thomas Keeney, in September, 1788. She, like her mother, was a woman of great resolution. On one occasion a party of men had driven a panther up a tree at Rocky Forest, and Mercy, although but 16 years of age, volunteered to stand under the tree and keep the panther up, while the men ran home to get their rifles with which the animal was killed. Richard and Thomas Keeney built the frame house afterwards occupied for many years by Joseph Gamble, and which is still standing in good preservation and occupied by Stephen Dodd. In this house, the wife of Mark Keeney died July 17, 1804, and Mark died the following October. They were the aged parents of Joshua Keeney. Thomas Keeney sold the farm to John Gamble, Sr., (Joseph Gamble's father) in 1812 and moved to Chemung, N. Y. The sons of John Gamble, Sr., were: James, William, John, Joseph and George. Jeremiah, a son of Mark Keeney, was the first resident on the John Morrow place, now owned by W. G. Morrow.



James Anderson, a native of Monaghan county, Ireland, settled in Wilmot in 1802, living first on Sugar Hill, and afterwards on the Wilson place in Quick's Bend. In 1818, Anderson sold his place to Captain Wilson and moved with his family to Ohio, leaving one daughter married to Abiel, son of Richard Keeney.

"Jimmie Anderson," as he was called, was a powerful man physically, and although a religious man, and a member of the Presbyterian church, did not hesitate to settle personal controversies with his fists. He was never beaten in a battle and only in one encounter, which was with "Jim Quick," (another champion of the ring,) was the contest a "draw." On this occasion their friends separated them, after both had become exhausted and covered with blood, no superiority having been manifested by either combatant. Usually in those days two bullies were allowed to fight it out "to the finish," and fences, stones and all obstructions moved out of the way, but in this battle the parties were so evenly matched, it was apparent that one or both would die on the field, or be injured for life, and accordingly they were separated. In those early times, personal strength and courage were considered of the utmost importance, and such was public opinion, that constables and justices of the peace (had they so desired) would not have been allowed to stop the fight, and these peace officers often stood and looked on with as much interest as any of their neighbors. In 1829 Anderson was killed by the fall of a limb from a tree. His daughter, Ellen, returned to Pennsylvania and married William Lake, and lived near Laceyville. James Quick, father of Anderson's antagonist, came from near Milford, in the Minisink country, about 1791, and

settled in the Bend, afterwards named in his honor. He was of the Holland Dutch extraction, and died in 1846 at an advanced age. Christopher Schoonover, also of Dutch extraction, came from the same neighborhood where James Quick had lived, and settled in the Bend about 1792. He built a log house below the Wilson place and covered it with bark. He sold his possession to Cornelius Quick and moved up the river to Litchfield.

In March, 1799, Timothy Beeman moved his family from Litenfield county, Conn., to Wilmot and settled on what is now the Holland place on Sugar Hill. It was then an unbroken wilderness, except that a man named Vanderpool had built a log house on the John Brown place, cut a few trees and moved away. Beeman moved with two teams—a yoke of oxen and a sled, a span of horses and a sleigh. Timothy Beeman died in August, 1830. His son, Seymour, who never married, lived on his father's place for many years, and sold to James Holland and moved to North Mehoopany where he died. He was an honest, good hearted man, celebrated for making sensation al speeches. He hated snow, and on one occasion after there had been a fall of four feet, he said: "I wish it was gunpowder—I'd get rid of it mighty quick—I'd touch it off and jump down in the well." Another time he said: "I want to live a thousand years after everybody else is dead except Humphrey Brown." "What do you want to keep him for?" was asked. "To make whiskey for me," was the reply. Humphrey Brown had a distillery at Browntown.

During a wet summer Seymour Beeman had dried some clover hay three times, and had it wet by showers each time before it could be drawn to the barn. He had

dried it the fourth time, but before the team could be got out he saw a shower coming, and knowing it was sure to be wet again struck a match and burned it to ashes, and then coolly remarked to his assistant: "I guess I got the start of the Devil this time. The Devil has always been against me and sometimes the Lord helps him!"

His brother, Judson, had a fine three-years-old colt that had sought shelter under a tree in a pasture during a thunder shower, and was killed by lightning. Judson bore his loss with Christian fortitude; but soon after as another storm was coming on, and a terrific roll of thunder made the house shake, and resounded from mountain to mountain, he said, with a little tone of bitterness: "Boo, boo, ow, ow, you want another colt, don't you?"

Silas F. Andrews was the first settler on the Sugar Run above the Ingham farm. He was from Connecticut and came about 1792. His father was one of the original proprietors of certified Springfield township. He built a small grist-mill, with one run of stones, and a saw-mill with an up-and-down saw. Both, though small concerns, were very serviceable to the early settlers. He sold to William Brindle and moved away about 1800. Ephraim Marsh, who came about 1799, built a house about half way between the river and Andrews mills. Ephraim Marsh had two little girls, who were sent by their mother on an errand to Joseph Preston's, who lived on the opposite side of the creek, which was crossed by a "foot stick"—a long log, flattened and laid on long abutments from shore to shore. The mother did not know that the creek had raised during the night, or she would not have sent them. When the children found the creek high and running so swiftly under the foot stick, they took hold of

each other's hands to steady themselves as they walked over, one keeping a little behind the other. Before reaching the middle of the creek, their heads swam and both fell into the raging water. One was swept down by the swift current, and went over the mill dam situated about ten rods below ; the other child fortunately caught hold of the limb of a tree that hung out over the stream just touching the water, and as this swung around to the shore she crawled out and hurried home to tell the sad news to her mother. Marsh was away, and Mrs. Marsh ran down to Joseph Ingham's to obtain assistance. Thomas Ingham mounted a horse, and, riding into the creek below the dam and keeping down in it about forty rods, saw a little hand sticking up in a pile of driftwood that had lodged against a tree. Reaching down from his horse, he caught hold of the little hand and pulled the drowned girl up into his lap and took her home as soon as possible. Efforts were made to resuscitate the child, but all in vain.

Eliphalet Marsh, a brother of Ephraim, lived at the time on the place now owned by Fred Horton. The Marshes were good marksmen and great hunters. Deer and other game were plentiful in the woods ; panthers, wolves, bears and wild cats more plentiful than desirable.

Mrs. Ellen Lake, a daughter of James Anderson, stated that her mother killed a deer near the house with a rifle, and that wolves could be heard at all hours of the night and were frequently seen in the daytime ; that sheep were herded in pens near the house built wolf proof, and that it was a common occurrence for bears to carry off pigs from the doorstep in broad daylight. Joseph Ing-

ham raised two dogs at Sugar Run to protect his sheep and poultry from wild beasts. When small pups, one of them displayed great intelligence, barking at strangers who came to the house and giving much promise of making a useful watch dog. The other seemed stupid and lazy, sleeping most of the time, and not much was expected of him. By the time they were full grown, their characters had undergone a wonderful change. The bright, vigilant pup became a lazy, cowardly cur. The stolid, sleepy pup became an uncommonly intelligent, watchful, courageous dog. He was known to seize a large bull by the nose going on the run, and throw him on the ground flat by jerking his head side-wise. The other dog could not be induced to take a pig by the ear. The dogs were brothers, of the same age, size and color, but here the resemblance ceased. One was a valuable dog, and the other good for nothing. The other seemed to be always awake and alert, the other nearly always asleep, or out of sight.

"One night," said Thomas Ingham, "I was awakened by the howling of the cowardly dog, and when I got up in the morning he led me on the orchard hill above the house. The good dog was missing. A tracking snow had fallen the evening before, and I found the tracks of a wild beast and dog's tracks. The wild beast had come from the wood and started for the sheep barn, but had been intercepted by the dog and turned on his back tracks.

When a little past the house on top of the hill the courageous dog had attacked him. If he had expected any assistance from his cowardly brother he did not get it. There was evidences of a desperate battle between the

dog and the wild beast. The snow for rods around was trampled, packed, and bloody where the combatants had fought standing on their hind legs, and fought lying on the ground rolling and tumbling. The wild beast was a panther, larger and with sharper teeth and claws than the dog, who died on the battlefield, in the unequal combat, and had been pretty nearly eaten up; the remainder having been dragged a dozen rods and buried under the roots of a tree that had been blown down by the wind. Having gorged himself the panther with commendable forethought had secreted the fragments with the evident intention of returning when hungry and devouring the remainder.

Mr. Ingham, with the Marshes, started in pursuit of the marauder and following his tracks about a mile they came upon him. He had made a nest of leaves and laid down to rest, and recuperate, after his severe conflict to obtain his breakfast. Started up by the dogs he sprang into a tree where he was soon dispatched by the rifles of his pursuers. When the panther fell to the ground lifeless, the cowardly dog sprang upon the dead body, and bit, and shook it as long as he was allowed to do so. Was he enacting the part of John Falstaff who laid down on the battlefield and pretended to be dead until the fight was over and nobody in sight, then got up and cut off the head of a dead enemy and carried it into camp of his friends boasting of his wonderful achievement.

The panther measured more than seven feet in length. John M. Quick who lived on the Morrow place previous to its occupaney by John Morrow said: "One summer I had nine shoats that ran in the woods in the daytime and before fall they had all been killed by the bears except



one long-legged barrow who only owed his life to his fleetfootedness as he could out run the bears. He slept at the barn which was quite a distance from the house and one night I heard him coming and at every leap grunting out 'ugh, ugh, ugh,' which was his call for help. I knew what was up, jumped out of bed, grabbed my ax, and without waiting to put on my pants or boots ran out, leaving the door open behind me. The hog was so closely pursued that he dashed right by me into the house as a city of refuge, and the bear came within half a rod of me before halting and turning aside. I could not get that hog out of doors again that night and had to leave him in until morning."

Mr. Quick said that deer at that time could be seen as many as eighteen in a drove, and that he had seen them standing in the river fighting flies like cattle, that they were destructive to wheat-fields before harvest, traveling through them and biting off the heads.

John Morrow, father of Judge P. D. Morrow, deceased, came from Ireland to Wilmot in 1811. He married Sally, daughter of Major John Horton, Sr., of Terrytown, and bought the farm on which John Quick had previously lived. Soon after taking possession, Mr. Morrow started across the swamp as the nearest route to a neighbor's of whom he wanted to borrow some bags. In the midst of the swamp he discovered in a nest beside a log some very young bear cubs. Out of curiosity, and without thinking of what might be the consequences he picked up one of the little fellows which immediately squealed like a pig when being butchered. This piercing cry of distress was heard by the mother who was not far off, and she came on the full run in furious mood, and mouth wide open to



defend her young, and avenge their wrongs. Mr. Morrow having no weapon for attack or defense, hurriedly climbed into a small tree out of reach of the infuriated beast. The tree was too small for her to follow, (for bears can only climb large trees) but she manifested her rage by gnawing the bark off the tree up which she had driven her enemy, and then took her cubs and went away. Of course he was in no hurry to come down until bruin was out of sight.

Ebenezer Horton, son of Major John Horton, Sr., bought the Eliphalet Marsh place where his grandson, Fred Horton, now resides. He was a very hard working man, a member of the Old School Baptist church of Terrytown, and died May 1, 1826. His wife, Mary, usually called "Polly," was a daughter of Captain Jonathan Terry of Terrytown. She was an excellent business woman and after her husband's death kept her large family together, supported them comfortably and educated them. She died March 30, 1873, at the age of nearly 86 years. The first school in Wilmot was taught by Simeon Rockwell about 1799, the next by Nathan Beeman about the year 1800. The old schoolhouse, built of hewn logs, and having an immense fire place, stood where Peter Dietrik's house now stands. There was a burying ground near it where William Stranger, a young man who was killed by a falling tree, and four children of John M. Quick, were buried. The four children all died of scarlet fever, within one week from the time the first one was attacked.

When a small boy I attended school in that old school house for several terms and for few days when the teacher was a tramp named McMaster. He was apparently 60 years of age, very lame and walked with a crutch and

cane. It will astonish people at the present time to hear that the committee hired that stranger on his own recommendation without a certificate, or examination of any kind and placed him in the school. They must have been actuated by motives of benevolence, for his language betrayed his ignorance of all the rules of grammar ; but grammar is a study which was not considered of much account in those days. He whipped a boy the first day of school for leaving his seat without permission. "I kont forgive ye," he said, "order is heaven's first law, there must be order school, and I am here to keep it. If I was to forgive ye this time, ye would break the rule again—take off your coat!" He taught less than a week. In attempting to cane a big boy, he was worsted in the battle and put out of the house, and his crutch, hat and overcoat thrown out after him. He did not attempt to come back, nor ask anybody for his pay, but departed for regions unknown.

The first church building erected in the township was the Lutheran in the Saxer district, the second the Catholic in the Norconk district, and the third the Presbyterian at Sugar Run, which was dedicated July 22, 1896.

In Bradford county, in early times, funerals were not conducted like they are now. Judson Beeman said he came into Wilmot with his father in 1799, and soon after attended the funeral of a respectable man in Wyalusing, who died in good financial circumstances. Where Mr. Beeman came from in Connecticut, a sermon was preached, and funerals were conducted with proper order and decorum, and he had expected to see the same orderly management here, but to his surprise found the men all out of doors telling hunting stories, and the wo-

men in the house. There was no preacher and no funeral director. After a while one of the men said, "I suppose the time has come for this funeral to begin." So saying, he went to the corn-house, brought out a two-gallon jug full of whiskey, and after taking a good horn himself passed the jug around; then he and four or five others went into the house and brought out the coffin containing the corpse, placed it on a bier and started for the burying ground. The mourners, their friends and neighbors straggled along on foot just as it happened. Arrived at the burying ground the body was lowered into the grave, the grave filled and that was all there was of it.

The first doctor, who practiced in Wilmot, was Samuel Hayden, who lived seven or eight miles from Sugar Run on the road to Scottsville. He had graduated from the medical department of Yale College, was well learned, of good judgment and a successful physician. His failing was a quick temper, and a habit of being a little profane when excited. He was doctoring Joseph Gamble, who had been low with a fever, and, although convalescing, was weak and peevish. The doctor had prepared his medicines, had given the nurse instructions and was about ready to depart, when Mr. Gamble said in a petulant voice, "Doctor, don't you leave me any more of that stuff in the vial—I shan't take it!" The doctor's temper was fired in a second and he said, "You are d——'fraid I am going to poison you to death!" Picking up the vial he drank the whole contents himself, and exclaimed: "That was the best medicine I had for you, and I have not got another bit!"

# Bradford County Families, 1790.

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• *Contributed by C. F. Heverly.*

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THE first census of the United States, taken in 1790, comprised simply an enumeration of the inhabitants. This enumeration has recently been published by the Government. What is now Bradford county was included in the enumeration of Luzerne county. Unfortunately there was no classification by districts, the enumeration being made and returned for Luzerne county as a whole. After much research and verification from various records, we are able to separate the families living within Bradford county, which are given below. We find a number of omissions. Probably in some cases, two families were living together and enumerated as one. There was a large accession of settlers in 1790, which does not appear in the enumeration. However, the list is of great value in showing very closely the population of the county in 1790:

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Jesse Allen -----	5	3	8
David Alexander -----	2	1	3
Robert Alexander -----	5	4	9
Cornelius Atherton -----	4	3	7
Samuel Baker -----	2	3	5

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Gideon Baldwin	2	2	4
Waterman Baldwin	4	1	5
Stephen Beckwith	1	1	2
Isaac Benjamin	1	5	6
Judah Benjamin	1	2	3
Amos Bennett	7	4	11
Amos Bennett, Jr	1	2	3
Thomas Bennett	2	1	3
Oliver Bigelow	2	3	5
Chester Bingham	5	4	9
Ichabod Blackman	3	1	4
Jacob Bowman	2	3	5
Nicholas Brink	3	1	4
Thomas Brink	5	4	9
Benjamin Brown	2	5	7
Ezekiel Brown	1	3	4
Obadiah Brown	4	3	7
Thomas Brown	7	1	8
William Buck	1	1	2
Andrew Budd	2	1	3
Henry Burney	2	7	9
Uzziel Carter	3	2	5
Nathan Cary	5	3	8
Gideon Church	2	3	5
Benjamin Clark	3	6	9
John Clark	5	3	8
Samuel Clark	5	3	8
Benjamin Cole	2	3	5
Samuel Cole	4	2	6
Moses Coolbaugh	5	4	9
William Coolbaugh	2	2	4
Robert Cooley	4	2	6
Benjamin Crawford	4	3	7
Jonathan Crosswell	-	-	6
James Culbertson	1	1	2
Elisha Decker	4	3	7
Henry Decker	5	1	6

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Joseph Dewy-----	1	5	6
Peter Dingman-----	1	3	4
Oliver Dodge-----	7	4	11
John Dorrance-----	1	1	2
William Dorton (Dalton)-----	3	4	7
William Daugherty-----	1	3	4
Stephen Durrell-----	4	3	7
Frederick Eikler-----	4	2	6
Henry Elliott-----	1	1	2
Joseph Elliott-----	1	2	3
Zephon Flower-----	1	3	4
Isaac Foster-----	4	1	5
Rufus Foster-----	2	2	4
Rudolph Fox-----	6	7	13
Arnold Franklin-----	3	1	4
Jehiel Franklin-----	3	1	4
John Franklin-----	2	3	5
Jonathan Frisbie-----	3	1	4
John Fuller-----	3	2	5
Stephen Fuller-----	3	3	6-1
Thomas Gardner-----	3	5	8
Ephraim Garrison-----	2	5	7
Justus Gaylord-----	5	2	7
Justus Gaylord, Jr.-----	2	2	4
Thomas Gibson-----	3	2	5
Samuel Gordon-----	4	6	10
Obadiah Gore-----	4	2	6
Jacob Grenadier-----	4	2	6
Peter Grubb-----	3	--	3
Daniel Guthrie-----	2	1	3
Richard Halstead-----	3	1	4
Isaac Hancock-----	4	7	11
Elisha Harding-----	1	2	3
Jonathan Harris-----	5	4	9
Samuel Harris-----	3	3	6
John Heath-----	5	2	7
Jacob Herrington-----	2	1	3

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Daniel Holly-----	3	2	5
Stephen Hopkins-----	1	2	4
William Houck-----	1	3	6;-1
Elisha Hubbard-----	4	4	8
Christopher Hurlbut-----	3	3	6
John Hurlbut-----	3	3	6
John Hutchinson-----	1	1	2
William Hyde-----	2	2	4
John Johnson-----	2	1	3
Eldad Kellogg-----	3	3	6
Nathan Kingsley-----	2	1	3
Wareham Kingsley-----	4	2	6
Joseph Kinney-----	4	3	7
Richard Keeny-----	2	1	3
James Lewis-----	2	3	5
Thomas Lewis-----	5	2	7
William Lochry-----	2	2	4
Leonard Lott-----	6	2	8
Adam Man-----	1	2	4
Josiah Marshall-----	2	1	3
Ralph Martin-----	2	5	7
Elisha Matthewson-----	2	5	7
Guy Maxwell-----	3	1	5
Robert McAlhaes-----	2	-	2
John McCoy-----	3	3	6
Daniel McDuffy-----	5	3	8
William Miller-----	5	4	9
Abraham Minier-----	4	3	7
Daniel Minier-----	6	4	10
Daniel Moor-----	2	3	5
Theophilis Mosier-----	4	4	8
Isaac Moss-----	3	1	4
Noah Murray-----	3	4	7
John Newell-----	6	4	10
Nathan Northrup-----	7	2	9
William Ovenshire-----	4	4	8
Isaac Parker-----	2	1	3
Robert Patterson-----	4	3	7



	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
John Pepper -----	4	3	7
John Platner -----	4	3	7
John Persen -----	1	2	3
Zachariah Price -----	1	4	5
James Quick -----	5	3	8
Hugh Rippeth -----	1	2	3
John Roberts -----	3	3	6
Moses Roberts -----	2	1	3
Sale Roberts -----	1	1	2
Josiah Rogers -----	1	1	2
William Ross -----	2	5	7
Ezra Rutty -----	3	5	8
Gideon Salisbury -----	2	2	4
Ephraim Sanford -----	7	4	11
Benedict Satterlee -----	1	1	2
Elisha Satterlee -----	2	2	4
Christopher Schoonover -----	3	3	6
Oliver Seelye -----	1	1	2
Ichabod Shaw -----	4	3	7
Jedediah Shaw -----	1	2	3
Jeremiah Shaw -----	5	5	10
John Shepherd -----	1	1	2
David Shoemaker -----	1	3	4
Garrett Shoemaker -----	2	5	7
John Shoemaker -----	5	2	7
Adrial Simons -----	5	4	9
Casper Singer -----	2	1	3
William Slocum -----	3	4	7
Benjamin Smith -----	3	2	5
David Smith -----	5	4	9
John Smith -----	2	4	6
Jonas Smith -----	5	2	7
Lockwood Smith -----	4	3	7
Jacob Snell -----	10	1	11
Peter Snyder -----	5	4	9
Samuel Southward -----	2	3	5
John Spalding -----	5	1	6
Joseph Spalding -----	3	1	4

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Simon Spalding-----	4	3	7
William Spalding-----	2	1	3
Samuel Stark-----	3	3	6
Ira Stephens-----	3	3	6
Stephen Strickland-----	1	3	4
Bastian Strobe-----	3	4	7
Henry Strobe-----	1	3	4
John Strobe-----	2	4	6
Daniel Sullivan-----	3	2	5
Henry Tallidy-----	3	5	8
John Taylor-----	3	4	7
Jonathan Terry-----	5	3	8
Joshua Terry-----	1	3	4
Charles Townsley-----	2	2	4
Richard Townsley-----	1	1	2
Elijah Townsend-----	3	6	9
Solomon Tracy-----	4	2	6
Henry Tuttle-----	3	3	6:-1
Joseph Tyler-----	4	2	6
Joshua Vanfleet-----	3	2	5
Richard Vaughn-----	6	5	11
Thomas Weeks-----	1	2	3
James Welch-----	6	3	9
Amasa Wells-----	3	2	5
Guy Wells-----	1	1	2
Reuben Wells-----	3	1	4
Cherrick Westbrook-----	2	1	3
Leonard Westbrook-----	3	3	6
Elisha White-----	4	4	8
Thomas Wigton-----	4	4	8
Abel Yarrington-----	4	2	6
Lucretia York-----	-	2	2
David Young-----	3	3	6
Robert Young-----	4	3	7
Total : Families, 189	574	502	1090

From the foregoing it will be seen that the average number in each family was six, and that the largest family, consisting of 13 members, was that of Rudolph Fox, the first permanent settler in the county. Five slaves were enumerated. One each being the property of Stephen Hopkins and Guy Maxwell of Athens, one of Adam Man of Wysox, and two of Wm. Houck of Standing Stone. Prominent names not found in the first enumeration are those of Thos. Park, who had settled in Litchfield; Samuel Gore, Sheshequin; Wm. Means, Towanda; Samuel Cranmer, Monroeton; the VanValkenburgs, Wysox; Richard Fitzgerald, Standing Stone. There were probably a few others, so if every family had been found, the total would have been fully 200 and the population a little more than 1,100. However, it should be remembered that many settlers came in during 1790, and it is safe to say that by the close of the year the population of Bradford county must have been near 1,300.

### **FAMILIES BY DISTRICTS.**

The names of the foregoing families are given by districts or localities as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows :

#### **ASYLUM.**

Robert Alexander  
Robert Cooley

Samuel Cole  
Stephen Durell

Charles Townley  
Richard Townley

#### **ATHENS OR TIOGA.**

David Alexander  
Waterman Baldwin  
Oliver Bigelow  
Obadiah Brown  
Andrew Budd  
Nathan Carey  
Gideon Church  
Elisha Decker  
Henry Decker  
Peter Dingman  
Zephon Flower  
John Franklin  
Richard Halstead  
Elisha Harding  
Jonathan Harris  
Samuel Harris

Jacob Herrington  
Stephen Hopkins  
Christopher Hurlbut  
John Hurlbut  
William Hyde  
Eldad Kellogg  
Elisha Matthewson  
Guy Maxwell  
Robert McAlhaes  
John McCoy  
Daniel McDuffy  
William Miller  
Daniel Moore  
Isaac Moss  
Noah Murray  
Nathan Northrup

Wm. Ovenshire  
John Persen  
William Ross  
Gideon Salisbury  
Benedict Satterlee  
Elisha Satterlee  
Oliver Seelye  
John Shepard  
William Slocum  
Benjamin Smith  
Jacob Snell  
Ira Stephens  
Daniel Sullivan  
Joshua Vanfleet

MONROE.

Usual Carter	John Platner	Stephen Strickland
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SHESHEQUIN.

Ichabod Blackman	Josiah Marshall	Peter Snyder
Benjamin Cole	John Newell	John Spalding
John Fuller	Hugh Rippeth	Joseph Spalding
Stephen Fuller	Ichabod Shaw	Simon Spalding
Obadiah Gore	Jedediah Shaw	William Spalding
Joseph Kinney	Jeremiah Shaw	Elijah Townsend

STANDING STONE.

Henry Burney	Daniel Holly	William Houck
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TERRY.

Oliver Dodge	Jonathan Terry	Joshua Terry
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TOWANDA.

Jacob Bowman	Jacob Grantier	John Smith
William Daugherty	Daniel Guthrie	Jonas Smith
Isaac Foster	John Heath	Elisha White
Rufus Foster	Ezra Ratty	
Rudolph Fox	Casper Singer	

ULSTER.

Chester Bingham	William Lochry	Solomon Tracy
William Buck	Abraham Minier	Cherick Westbrook
Benjamin Clark	Daniel Minier	Leonard Westbrook
John Clark	Adrial Simons	Abel Yarrington
Samuel Clark	Lockwood Smith	
John Hutchinson	Samuel Stark	

WILMOT.

Isaac Benjamin	Richard Keeny	Leonard Lott
James Quick	Christ'r Schoonover	

WYALUSING, OR SPRINGFIELD.

Cornelius Atherton	John Dorrance	David Shoemaker
Gideon Baldwin	Henry Elliott	John Shoemaker
Stephen Beckwith	Joseph Elliott	John Taylor
Judah Benjamin	Jonathan Frisbie	Joseph Tyler
Amos Bennett	Thos. Gardner	Richard Vaughn
Amos Bennett, Jr.	Justus Gaylord	Amasa Wells
Thos. Bennett	Justus Gaylord, Jr.	Guy Wells
Thos. Brink	Samuel Gordon	Reuben Wells

Benj. Brown	Isaac Hancock	Thomas Weeks
Ezekiel Brown	Nathan Kingsley	Thomas Wigton
Thos. Brown	Wareham Kingsley	Lucretia York
Benj. Crawford	Thomas Lewis	David Young
William Dalton	Zachariah Price	Robert Young
Jeseph Dewey	Josiah Rogers	

## WYSOX OR CLAVERACK.

Jesse Allen	Thomas Gibson	Moses Roberts
Nicholas Brink	John Johnson	Sale Roberts
Moses Coolbaugh	James Lewis	Garret Shoemaker
William Coolbaugh	Adam Mann	Henry Strobe
Frederick Eiklor	Ralph Martin	John Strobe
Arnold Franklin	Theophilus Moger	Sebastian Strobe
Jehiel Franklin	John Pepper	Henry Tallidy
Ephraim Garrison	John Roberts	Henry Tuttle

## UNCLASSIFIED.

The following can not be classified with certainty. Most were good patrons at Judge Gore's store and evidently lived in the vicinity of Ulster or Sheshequin :

Samuel Baker	Elisha Hubbard	Samuel Southward
Jonathan Crosswell	Robert Patterson	David Smith
James Culbertson	Isaac Parker	James Welch
Peter Grubb	Ephraim Sanford	



## *Memorative.*

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We note with sorrow the death of the following members of the Society during the past year :

GUY C. HOLLON, son of Daniel O. and Lorany (Overton) Hollon, born December 17, 1854, at Liberty Corners, Pa. ; for more than 25 years constable of North Towanda and Towanda ; noted for his clever and efficient detective work, becoming a terror of evil doers ; performed many important public duties and noted for his kindly acts and good deeds ; died December 22, 1909, in Towanda, Pa.

CLINTON S. FITCH, a native of Falls, Wyoming county, Pa., came to Towanda in 1870 and successfully engaged in the confectionery business for 40 years ; died March 10, 1910, aged 65 years.

EDWARD FROST, son of James O. and Chloe (Hill) Frost, born September 8, 1846, at Rush, Pa. ; for 39 years in the furniture manufacturing business with his father and brothers in Towanda ; three times burgess of Towanda and several times councilman ; a highly esteemed, patriotic and useful citizen ; died March 18, 1910.

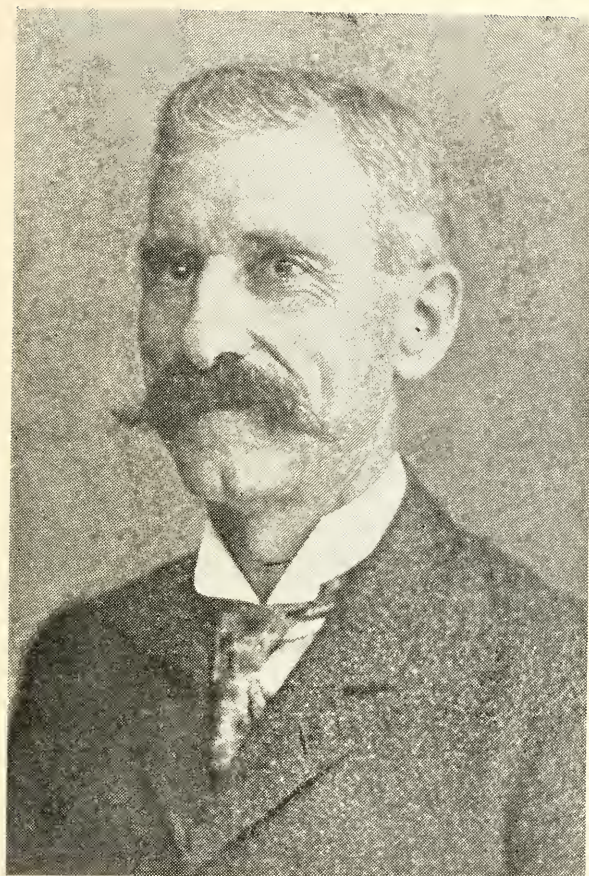
MRS. EMMA I. WILT, beloved wife of Capt. J. Andrew Wilt, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wellman, was born December 21, 1851, in Towanda, Pa. ; a woman of beautiful Christian character and kindly deeds ; died July 2, 1910, in Towanda, Pa.

STEPHEN FOWLER ROBINSON, son of Major James C. and Martha (Kennedy) Robinson, born September 2, 1859, in Troy, Pa. ; for many years associated with his father in the mercantile business at Bentley Creek ; served as sheriff of Bradford county from 1903-1906, being an efficient and popular officer ; cashier of the Athens National Bank from 1904 until the time of his death, September 5, 1910.

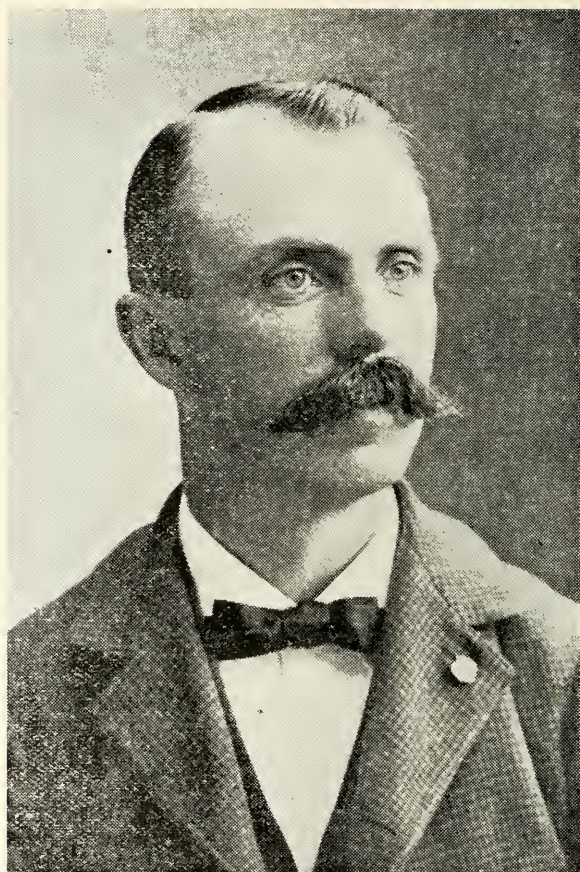
CHARLES L. TRACY, son of Guy and Uilla (Hoyt) Tracy, born January 30, 1845, at Milan, Pa. ; for many years director, vice president and president of the First National Bank of Towanda, Pa. ; engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes for 34 years, being associated with Ira B. and Charles D. Humphrey ; was one of Towanda's foremost citizens in many enterprises ; died September 23, 1910, in Towanda, Pa.







GUY C. HOLLON.



STEPHEN F. ROBINSON.

## *Reports--1909-'10.*

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### *Meetings.*

Twelve regular monthly meetings and three special meeting of the society have been held during the year ; the regular meetings have been well attended ; the June meeting extended over a period of three days, constituting "Home Days," and "Old People's Day," which attracted more people and a greater general interest than heretofore. Special meetings were held as follows: Troy, Pa., April 26, with a registered attendance of 200 ; Wyalusing, Pa., August 5 and 6, with an attendance as shown by register of 100 at the afternoon meeting ; Overton, Pa., September 16, registration of 203, at afternoon meeting, Centennial observance, at which between 500 and 600 were in attendance. These meetings in different parts of the county have created an interest in the local history of their vicinity, and have shown the people of those places, that the Society is interested in obtaining and preserving the history of every part of the county. Good results will unquestionably follow. Excellent papers have been read at all the regular and special meetings. Interest in the object and aims of the Society is unabated, and the enthusiasm of its officers and members is not diminished, and the consequent future of the Society is bright.

***Library and Museum.***

There has been material improvement and advancement in both the Library and Museum during the past year, and with a janitor in charge of the rooms the public has been afforded a better opportunity of seeing the collections. The large number of visitations shows that the people are becoming more and more interested in the matter of collecting and preserving local history and safely storing articles of "precious memory." Resulting from these visits many articles have been donated to the Society and many others deposited with it for safe keeping. The following are the acquisitions and donors for the year ending September, 1910 :

***Portraits.***

Col. Jno. A. Coddling by Hon. Jas. H. Coddling.

Judge Obadiah Gore by Society.

***Books—History.***

Regimental History 153rd P. V., State Library.

Regimental History 18th P. V. Cavalry, State Library.

History Hampton's Battery, State Library.

Journal of Col. Adam Hubley, Jr. (1779), Penn'a. Historical Society.

"Conrad Weiser and the Indian Policy of Colonial Penn'a."

Bradsby's History of Bradford County, Hon. Jas. H. Coddling.

"Craft's Historical Discourse on Wyalusing," Hon. Jas. Coddling.

***Books—Exchanges.***

Oregon State Historical Society.

Library of Congress.



State Library.

Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Berks County Historical Society.

Lehigh County Historical Society.

Pennsylvania Federation Historical Societies.

Pennsylvania German.

***Books—Miscellaneous.***

Report Sixth Census of U. S., J. V. Geiger.

Old time singing book, Asa S. Ennis.

Bible of James Drake, Revolutionary Soldier, C. W. Drake.

Legislative Hand Book (1909), State Library.

Laws Pennsylvania (1909), State Library.

Statutes Pennsylvania (1787-1790), State Library.

Sabbath School Address of David Wilmot (1855), Hon. T. J. Ingham.

Address of David Wilmot Before Judiciary Committee (1858), Hon T. J. Ingham.

***Maps.***

Map, Bradford County (1858) John A. Biles.

***Periodicals.***

Harper's Weekly and Century Magazines (several years), Thos. A. Curran.

***Relics and Curios.***

Badge, Towanda Clay Club (1844), Mrs. E. O. Macfarlane.

Old Snuffers, Marshall Coon.

Hand-made hinges from door old French house at Asylum, J. H. Abbott.

Old fashioned tongs, H. S. Clark.

Twist of tobacco brought from the Carolinas during the Civil War, H. C. Porter.

Brick from the old Spanish sugar mill (1570) at De-Leon Springs, Fla., J. H. Yeager.

Indian War club, Capt. F. N. Moore.

Shuttle used (1798) by Mrs. Polly Vought of Rome, Mrs. W. H. Stephens.

Arrow and spear points, R. S. Sabin.

Old time carpet bag, Storrs Sisters.

Coin (1822), Freddie H. Vankuren.

Democratic ticket as voted in 1823, A. H. Kingsbury.



NUMBER

FIVE

# ANNUAL

*Bradford County*

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CONTAINING

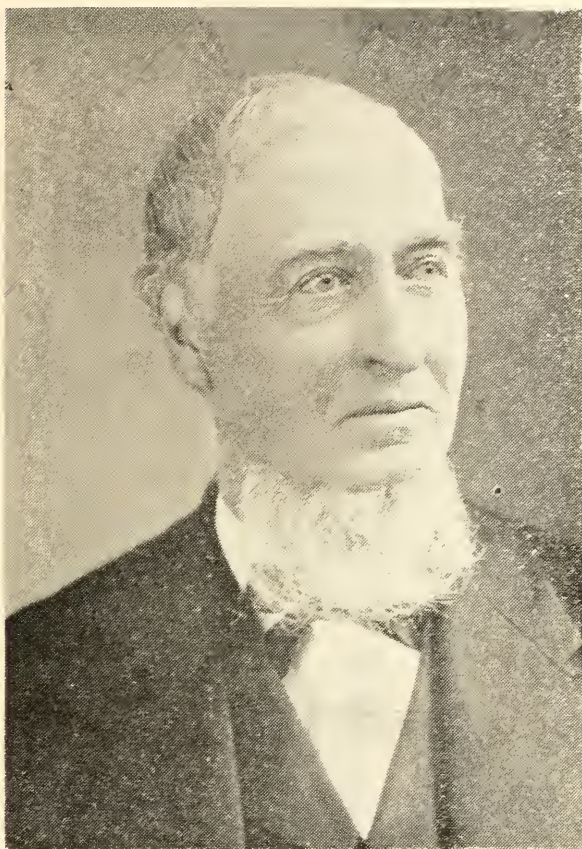
*Papers on Local History, Acquisitions to  
Library and Museum and a Great Fund  
of Local Historical Information.*

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TOWANDA, PA.  
BRADFORD STAR PRINT.  
1911.







*Justus A. Record,*

The oldest member of the Bradford County Historical Society.  
Born December 25, 1815.



# *The Browns*

(1550 - 1910).

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*Paper by Catherin Elliott (Brown) Brumbaugh Before Special Meeting of Bradford County Historical Society, at Wyalusing, Aug. 6, 1910.*

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OMEWHERE about 1550, in the town of Inksborrow, England, Edward Brown and Jane Leids were married. To them were born Nicholas and his brother Preserve, whom Nicholas mentioned in his will, together with his wife Elizabeth—her last name is unknown. In the winter of 1629-1630 a party was formed to go to the great New England, across the waters. The fleet consisted of eleven vessels, having on board 17,000 persons, among whom were John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, and many other persons of dignity, wealth and reputation. In such company came our progenitors to this great land, in the persons of Nicholas Brown and his wife, Elizabeth. Three vessels landed at Salem, Mass. in the month of June, 1630, and the passengers began to make settlements in the pathless woods.

The settlement of Lynn had been begun in 1629, and here Nicholas and Elizabeth made their first American home, here soon after was born Thomas. Nicholas was a farmer and hearing of better land in Reading he moved there in 1644, leaving the young lad, Thomas at Lynn,

where he later, about 1652, married Mary Newhail, whose father was one of the earliest and most influential men of the place. Thomas was a dish turner and carried on that occupation in Lynn until his death, August 28, 1693.

The following is his will which he dictated in July, 1693, but did not sign, dying six weeks later. It says: "Thomas Brown of Lynn, Sen., being of proper memory, etc., declared what his last will and testament should be.

"My will is that after my honest debts and funeral charges are paid, my home and homestead, with all my land in Lynn, as also my cattle and movables, without doors, I give and bequeath to my son, Ebenezer (the oldest son at home), who hath been very careful of me and my family and whom I have betrusted with the management of my outward affairs, only my will is that my son, Ebenezer, provide for my wife, that she be comfortably maintained out of my estate.

"I give and bequeath to my wife all my moveables within doors, pewter, brass, bedding, etc., to be at her absolute disposal. I give to my eldest son, Thomas, my long gun, which I value at forty shillings. I give to my son, Joseph, twenty shillings, having already bestowed some lands upon him. I give to my son, John, twenty shillings. I give to my son, Daniel, five pounds. I give to my daughter, (Mary) Norwood, twenty shillings. My will is that my loving wife should be executrix, and my son, Ebenezer, executor. To this my last will and testament, I constitute my brother, John Newhall and Robert Potter, Sr., to be my overseers."

His children numbered sixteen, the eldest, Thomas, with whom we are most concerned, being born in 1653. In February, 1677, Thomas, Jr., married Hannah Collins,

and in 1706 he and his brothers, John and Eleazer, selling all their possessions in Lynn to their brother, Daniel, they moved to Stonington, Conn., where they built many houses, Thomas being a joiner and John a carpenter. Thomas built his own home on the Anguila Road, on a hill at the foot of which is a fine spring. Here his ten children were born and here he died on December 27, 1723, being buried at the Ceder Swamp cemetery, on land first purchased by the three brothers and given for use as a burying ground.

About two years before his death he deeded to his eldest son, Daniel, a large tract of land one mile east of the homestead. One of ten children was Thomas, third, born, February 14, 1692. There were also names familiar to us today, as Elizabeth, Daniel, Humphrey and Mary, who married Thomas York, the ancestor of Amos York of Revolutionary fame. Thomas 3d married October 4, 1715, Deborah Holdredge and had by her seven children, the eldest being Thomas, born April 5, 1717, and in whose memory we are gathered together today.

Thomas Brown (born 1717, Stonington, Conn.) unlike his forefathers, followed the sea, but being crippled by exposure, was compelled to find other occupation and settled in Quaker Hill, N. Y., from whence he came, with the first 200 Connecticut settlers, into the Wyoming Valley in 1770. Here they cleared the land and began making ready to bring their families, but were driven out by the Pennamites and Thomas did not return until 1776, when he brought with him his second wife, Patience Brockway, and their young children, and three children, Thomas, John and Betsey, by his first wife, Hannah Spooner. These two sons were killed during the Massacre.

With the Browns also came Jabez and Joseph Elliott, the latter marrying Thomas' daughter, Patience. They settled on the river bank, just below Market street bridge, Wilkes-Barre, where they lived until July 3, 1778. Thomas being unable to render military service, joined the meager force in the fort to protect the women and children. The morning of July 4, Jabez Elliott helped Thomas lash two canoes together, and on these placed a platform large enough to carry the mother and her young children, and Thomas prepared to lead his three horses down the river bank to Cattawissa. As they were about to start, Joseph Elliott appeared in a deplorable condition, having escaped from the Indians. He was placed on the float and the journey began. Passed Cattawissa, by Fort Allen, to Strouds and on to Goshen, where they remained until late in October. While in Goshen it was necessary to sell two of the horses. So when the journey up the valley was again taken, all the provisions had to be carried on one horse, but aid was given along the way, and all went well until Bear Creek was reached at noon of a very rainy day. The creek was high; the only way to cross it was to fell a tree tall enough to reach the other side. Several were felled before one could be successfully landed. Jabez Elliott nearly drowned in attempting to swim the one horse across. The bundle of extra clothing was lost in the water, and all were drenched and cold.

Jabez Elliott hurried on to Wilkes-Barre for food and fire. Daniel, in telling of it in later years, said: "The children cried and could not be comforted. We nearly perished on that dark and awful night. I shall always remember it as the time of my greatest suffering," but



Elliott came early in the morning, and after a good breakfast they started for Wilkes-Barre, which they reached that night.

The year after Sullivan's Campaign, the Browns came to Wyalusing, where Thomas cleared land on the west side of the river at Sugar Run, Wilmot township. A year or two later he sold to Jonas Ingham and purchased a large tract on the opposite side of the river, extending from Browntown Mountain to Stalfords' and extending back from the river about a mile. He died June 25, 1791, and is buried in the Wyalusing cemetery, being one of the earliest marked graves in that place. On August 6, Livingston Manor Chapter, D. A. R., through its regent and members in Wyalusing, marked the grave with the D. A. R. marker, the great-great-grand-son of Thomas placing a B. R. flag in the standard.

His land was divided among his children, who were Ezekiel, who married Polly Hancock; Humphrey, who married Oliver Dodge's daughter, Hannah; Allen married Polly Clear; Charles married Fanny Gilbert; Jabez Lydia Kingsley, whose mother had laughingly promised her to the lad, Jabez, in payment for rocking the cradle; Benjamin married William Huyck's daughter, Polly; Patience married Joseph Elliott; Hannah became the wife of Thomas Hennington of Owego; Sibyl married Josiah Marshal, and —.

In 1793, Daniel took for his first wife Polly Wigton, whose mother, Elizabeth Gaylord, was a descendant of a fine French family, the first member of which came to America in 1623 and settled in Connecticut. Thomas Wigton, her father, was an Irish surveyor and land owner, having held at one time the Connecticut grant for all the land in this (Wyalusing) township.

Daniel and Polly had fifteen children, two dying in infancy. The others were : George, who went West and was never heard from ; Jesse, who married first Maria Fish, and for his second wife Sophia Wells ; Ira and Daniel W. married sisters—Nancy and Katherine King of New York state ; Cynthia became the wife of — Lung, and on his death married Simon Boles ; Sybil married Jared Goodnough ; Charles married Tanna Betts ; Eliza became the wife of James Butler ; William Hamilton married Juliet Johnston ; Nelson married Clarissa Snook ; Thomas Elcot married Lois Lake.

Daniel Warren and Catherine had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity. The eldest, Mahlon Mercur, born December 28, 1839, married Martha, daughter of Daniel Sharp of Ithaca. They had two sons : Arthur Grant, who married Ruth, eldest daughter of John Adams of Mansfield, Pa. ; they have one son, Willard, and lives in Pittsburg. Ward Beacher married Emily Hodgson of Horseheads, N. Y., and has one son, Carlisle ; he also lives in Pittsburg, the two brothers being connected with a large drug house of that city. Mahlon was a physician practicing in various cities of New York state ; he died in Ithaca, May 21, 1899, his widow dying in the fall of 1902.

John Watson, a practicing physician of Ithaca, N. Y., married Lulu Ripley of Wisconsin in 1873, and has no children. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Theodore Frelingheuyzen married Matilda States, and had two children : Ernest Leme, who is with a wholesale dry goods house of Rochester ; he is unmarried. Theo Grace, married December 19, 1906, John Dunn of Scranton, where she now lives ; she has two

boys—Theodore, born September 21, 1907, and Henry Earnest, born March 9, 1910. Theodore was also a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, and died December 20, 1905, of disease of the heart, as a result of exposure in the army. His widow lives at Scranton, having a farm at Browntown.

The next son was Charles W., now practicing medicine in Washington, D. C., with a summer bungalow at Sugar Run. He studied medicine with Dr. Charles V. Elliott of Mansfield, whose only daughter, Mary Eleanor, he married January 1, 1866. They had two daughters—Catherin Elliott, who is the wife of Dr. Gains Marcus Brumbaugh of Washington, and has two sons, Charles Andrew, born May 13, 1897, and Elliott Frank, born January 24, 1903, a little one, Marcus Morton, having gone beyond when an infant in 1900. Mabel Frances, the younger daughter, was an unusually fine musician, having taken piano lessons from one of Washington's greatest teachers. She passed away at the age of 21 years, May 1, 1898.

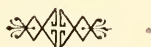
The only daughter of Daniel Warren and Catherine Brown, was Ella Viola, who married George V. Myer of Towanda, a captain in the Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in Libby Prison, from which he escaped, being re-captured and later exchanged. He died in 1897, and his widow was married a second time, in 1910, to Dwight H. Bissell and resides at Old Forge, Pa. George V. and Ella Brown Myer had three sons: Harry Wessels, a civil engineer, living in Pittsburg, is unmarried; William Warren, practicing medicine in Old Forge, is also unmarried; Cecil Blight, the youngest son, lives in Scranton.

The next son, Fremont, married his sister-in-law's cousin, Ada M., the only daughter of the Hon. Simon B. Elliott, now a member of the Pennsylvania State Forestry Commission. Fremont is a civil engineer and mine owner of Reynoldsville. He has two daughters and one son: Raymond Elliott, who married October 19, 1907, Nell L. Robinson, and by her has two daughters—Marjorie Robinson, born August 31, 1908. and Marion Elizabeth, born December 28, 1909. He graduated from Cornell in 1903, and from University of Pennsylvania Law Department in 1905. Being admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar, he took up the practice of law in Brookville, where he was elected in 1910 magistrate of the borough for a term of six years. Fremont's eldest daughter, Inez Elliott, married, 1906, Thomas Adam, a shoe merchant of Reynoldsville. The youngest daughter, Christine Harriet, married April 12, 1908, Samuel Curtain Bond, a bank president and lumberman of DuBois, Pa.; she has one son, Samuel Curtain, Jr., born June, 1910.

Dorse Warren, the youngest son of Daniel and Catherine Brown, was married in 1883 to Lulu Wentz, and lives at the old homestead in Browntown, where he practices medicine, having graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1882. He has three sons: Judson Warren, who married in December, 1909, Lillian Lewis of Columbus, Ohio; he lives at Charleston, W. Va., where he is connected with the Adams Express Co.; Warren D. also lives in Charleston, where he is auditor for the ——— Railroad; Kenneth, born July 28, 1902, lives with his parents.

Since our last meeting, there have been three addi-

tions to our own branch. One by the marriage of Lillian Lewis and Judson Brown, and two births, the sons of Theo Brown Dunn and Christine Brown Bond. I have given in detail the descendants of but one of Daniel Brown's sons, as to follow out each of the fifteen children, would be more than any audience, be it ever so interesting, could endure.




# *Early History of Burlington and Reminiscences.*

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*Paper by Hon. George Moscrip Before Bradford  
County Historical Society, Oct. 22, 1910.*

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 URLINGTON is one of the original townships of Bradford county, having been formed prior to the organization of the county in 1802. It consisted of all what are now Burlington borough, West Burlington and Troy townships, also parts of Franklin, Granville and Monroe townships. The process of dismembering began when Troy township was formed from it in 1815, then part of Franklin in 1819, part of Monroe in 1821. In 1831 Granville was formed and took more of it, then Burlington borough, in 1854,\* and finally West Burlington entire in 1855.

In a list of names of Burlington's very early settlers would be found residents of Sugar Creek valley all the way to Columbia, because of the township's then large territory.

Prior to 1790, an Indian known as Tom Zack, or Jack, was the only settler, but in May of that year there came to his cabin, which stood south of Sugar Creek, a little west of where the Tom Jack flows into it, two men, Isaac and Abraham DeWitt, and a boy or youth named

James McKean. These three came on an exploring expedition from Chemung county, N. Y. They floated down the Chemung and Susquehanna to the mouth of Sugar Creek, and made their way through the unbroken wilderness to the Indian cabin above mentioned. This cabin was made their headquarters. During their stay and before returning to Chemung county they selected future homes. The DeWitts selected what was later known as the O. P. Ballard and Thomas Blackwell farms, and the youth selected what is now the County or Poor House farm. From the day James McKean selected it for his home in 1790 to the time Bradford county bought it, about 1880, it was known as the McKean farm. These early pioneers raised a crop of corn, built a hut that same year, and this was the beginning of civilization in the Sugar Creek wilderness.

During the winter of 1790-91, the pioneers of Ulster and Sheshequin—Simons, Clark, Gore, Kinney, and others from the Chemung cut a road over the hill to the projected new settlement. This was the first road into Burlington.

In the spring of 1791, five families, including the three pioneers of the summer previous, left Johnny Cake Hollow on the Chemung for the new settlement. The women and children were placed on horses, and with proper escort came by land, while the men with their goods and provisions floated down on a log raft and were in some way delayed. The women arrived nearly a week before them, and were sadly in need of provisions, bedding, etc., until the men finally came.

During the summer of 1791, many additions to the little colony came, and though these early settlers suff-



cred many times for the necessities of life, no famine is recorded. Milltown, near Waverly, was the nearest place they could get corn and wheat ground. A mortar was improvised by rounding out a hole in a stump, and a spring pole with pestle attached hammered the corn fine enough for cooking. Game was plenty, also fish.

The early settlers after those already mentioned, were William Dobbins, James Ward, James Campbell, Derrick Miller, Dunbar, Swain, Nichols, Soper, Braffit, Ezra and Luther Goddard, Stephen, Joseph, John and Nathaniel Ballard, John Clark, Moses Calkins, Jeremiah Taylor, Benjamin Saxton, Jesse Marvin, Jehiel Ferris, John Gammage, David Campbell, Eliphalet Gustin, Samuel McKean, Ebenezer Kendall, Reuben Wilbur, Jesse and Timothy Beach and others. The Lanes were also very early settlers, having first settled in Ulster, and moved from there to Burlington.

It is impossible on an occasion like this to go into a complete history of these early pioneers. The territory was once called Juddsburg, after Major William Judd. The name Burlington, so named after Burlington, Vermont.

Jehiel Ferris was the first shoemaker in the settlement and lived to a ripe old age. On a certain Tuesday morning in 1814, he, after living a widower for some time, re-married. A newspaper of that day has the following :

“Oh, God of love, be true to my enamored breast,  
Be kind to the flame if dead to all the rest.

Married at Burlington by the Rev. Mr. Ripley, Mr. Jehiel Ferris, aged 75, to Miss Elizabeth Proaty, aged 19, after a courtship of 15 minutes.”

The first highway was, as before mentioned, cut out in 1791. The road up Sugar Creek from Towanda was petitioned for in 1798 and in 1799 was confirmed by the Court of Luzerne county. It is said that whiskey was charged up as an item of road expenses in those early days. From 1802 to 1807 the road supervisors were Nathaniel Allen, James Campbell, John McKean and Levi Soper. The highest tax assessed against any one person was that of James Campbell, Sr., \$5.50. He was the grandfather of the late Josephus Campbell who was one of the county commissioners, 1862-'65.

In the early days, meetings were often held in barns, especially by the Methodists. I am told that Rev. Peck, who was afterwards Bishop Peck, often preached in Alexander Lane's barn.

At the time, a schoolhouse was built on the corner across the way from where G. G. Lane now lives, a misunderstanding arose as to who should preach in the school house first, the Methodists or Baptists. It was finally agreed that one denomination should have the house in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. After this both used the house for religious services, having regular appointments at different times. The ill feeling caused by the strife for the first service lasted for some time. It is said that the Baptists at one of the meetings said: "These Methodists remind me of a frog pond where all the big frogs and little frogs join in an effort to make as much noise as possible so that a passerby would think there was a multitude of them, but after a time when the pond becomes dried up not a sound is heard until a reviving rain (revival) comes, then it is noisy again."

At the next meeting the Methodist preacher retorted by saying: "That the Baptists reminded him of a frog

pond, where a big bull frog would sit on a log, and in a hoarse voice, say 'Plunge him in, plunge him in!' then later a little frog would say in a fine voice, 'he's finished, he's finished!' "

There were also theological discussions in the settlement in those early days. It is said that one Allen Soper, who held to the doctrine of "Free Moral Agency," was at one time helping his aunt, Hezekiah Soper's wife, with the butchering; now she held to the Calvinistic theory that only fore-ordained things could happen. As the discussion warmed up, he said: "There is no doubt as to the doctrine of free moral agency; why if I pleased I could take this butcher knife and cut my own throat." She replied, "Prove it then by doing it, if you can."

This Allen Soper was an old bachelor and rather an eccentric character, and frequently talked of getting married. He lived to an old age, and at this time some one said: "Allen, I suppose you have given up the idea of getting married," when he replied with spirit: "Oh, no, I am thinking more about it now than ever."

However, putting all jokes aside, service of their Lord and Master was held in the hearts of many of these noble pioneers, both men and women, to be a pleasure and sacred duty. One of the first things to happen, when the DeWitts and others came in 1791, was the proposal by Mrs. McKean and Mrs. Dobbins to hold a prayer meeting, which they did, and these mothers in Israel kept up public service and the sacred family altar in their homes all the days of their lives.

You have most of you doubtless read of a prayer meeting at a later day, where the young being assembled for some social function jocularly turned it into a

prayer meeting, after remarks by the leader and singing a hymn, they all knelt while the leader prayed, he was followed by a second and third, when another hymn was sung of a different nature not so joyous and in a minor key :

“Why should we start and fear to die ?

What timorous worms we mortals are.”

This seemed to break up the current of mockery, for no sooner had the song ceased than they fell on their knees again, and two commenced praying at once and finally all supplicated Heaven in earnest for themselves. They dispatched a messenger for Mother McKean, who came at once to the prayer meeting begun in mockery and ended seriously. She was a woman of strong abiding faith, and her soul was at once drawn out in prayer and exhortation for the salvation of the penitents, and the result was that eight of the party became consistent Christians from that time. One of them, Andrew McKean, being afterwards a Methodist itinerant, preaching 40 years, and died at the age of 90 years. Another was a local preacher and the first justice of the peace of the township. The Swains, Calkinses, Allens and Stevenses were Baptists, led by Elders Smiley, Jayne and Rich.

In 1806 Lorenzo Dow, came to the settlement and took up his abode at Mrs. Jane McKean's. He did not give his name until the opening of this first meeting when he announced “My name is Lorenzo Dow ; my business is to save souls from hell and for this purpose I have brought my credentials which are these : ‘Go ye into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth shall be saved but he that believeth not shall be damned’.” It is said that he made a strong and lasting

impression upon the people. The early preachers were Phillips, Packard, Daniel Wilcox, Elisha Cole and others. John McKean was perhaps the most prominent member of the church and upon him most responsibility fell.

As has already been said when Burlington was first organized it contained much more territory then at present. The election was held at the house of Ezra Goddard, also near where the elections of West Burlington are now held. The first election board were Noah Wilson, Nathaniel Allen, Mr. Campbell, James McKean and Mr. Case. After the polls were closed a barbecue and dance ended the day.

The Burlington Methodists met at first in a log house built jointly for schools and church purposes. About the only preacher ministering to the Burlington church during these early years was the Rev. Elisha Cole, an early pioneer, who was later ordained an elder by the Sainted Bishop Hedding. Father Cole, as he was known, died in 1842. He resided at Monroeton but preached in all the surrounding country to these early pioneers. A second building known as the Block House succeeded the log house above mentioned and after this the "old church" built in 1822 on about the same ground previously occupied by the log and block houses, and is now the oldest church building in Bradford county.

The class leaders of this early Methodist church were in 1796, Andrew McKean; in 1804, James McKean; in 1812, John Ballard; in 1816, James McKean, who was leader in 1804, but was taken away in the army and on his return resumed his old place as class leader; 1822, the year the "old church" was built, John Ballard was leader; 1834, Wm. McKean; 1851 to 1862, Jehiel Mc-

Kean. It will be seen that the McKean family held the leadership of this class for more than 50 years. The "Old Church" is now supplanted by a fine new church edifice situated in the borough of Burlington, but once a year a two days' meeting is held in the "Old Church," known as the "Old Church Meeting," and it is always an interesting occasion, as many of the former pastors attend the services and do the preaching. It really amounts to a reunion every year.

There is a great deal of political mud throwing in these days, and in the early days of Burlington the practice was indulged in. Eastern Burlington was a perfect hot-bed of opposition to the Democrats, but the Whigs were handicapped by having no organ, the press being entirely in the hands of the Democrats.

When the Whig delegates met in Towanda, the Democratic editors reported them "A low, dirty lot of scallawags." The delegate from Columbia was particularly offensive to the Democrats, and the paper said of him that he was so lowsey, that his landlady had to boil all the bedding on the bed where he slept. The man having no other redress, walked from his home to Towanda and gave the editor a good thrashing. He was promptly arrested, everybody subpœnaed (to make the costs as much as possible) and the man was fined to the limit. But his friends were on hand in short order. Cephas Campbell took out his pocketbook, with the remark, "I have five dollars *interest* in that *licking*." David Soper said, "I am glad five dollars' worth." "So am I," said Alexander Lane, John T. Clark and others. The man was escorted back through Burlington in triumph, the hero of the hour. Among the "Jackson Democrats" of

Western Burlington were some, who might have been brothers to the man who voted for Jackson long after that old political saint was dead.

This reminds us of a later incident. More than 60 years ago a large family moved into a house near Burlington Corners (now the borough). They proved to be undesirable citizens, and at an informal meeting it was decided before going to the extreme of tar and feathers, they would give them warning to leave. Hoyt Ballard was deputed to notify them, and well did he perform his errand. With solemn majesty, he stalked into their midst, and in a fearful voice exclaimed: "In the name of Almighty God and Andrew Jackson, I warn you off from God's footstool." The master of the house was a weakling, who evidently did not know what was meant by God's footstool, but his answer was rather pathetic as well as true, when he whimpered "I don't know where to go." But they went in haste.

The Burlingtons, townships, borough and West Burlington, made a heroic sacrifice of her sons during the late Civil War. In 21 different Pennsylvania regiments her boys marched, fought, bled and died. Also in eight different New York regiments, one in the U. S. Navy, one in 23rd Mich., one in the 20th Ill., and one undetermined as to what regiment.

The populations of all the Burlingtons at the time of the war was, census of 1860, 2,357.

Total enlistments	281
Per cent to population	12
Killed or died of wounds	15
Died of disease or other causes	25
Wounded	27
Per cent killed and died during war	14



As near as I have been able to ascertain there are now of the 281 enlisted, only about 65 living, or 23 per cent, 216 having passed to the realm of peace, as Ingersoll said to the serenity of death.

The late John Hay wrote a poem which he delivered as part of an address before the Association of the Army of the James in New York, July 19, 1871, which has always been of interest to me when contemplating the soldier dead. I quote a few lines:

“In the dream of the northern poets  
The brave who in battle die  
Fight on in shadowy phalanx  
In the fields of the upper sky.

And as we read the sounding rhyme  
The reverent fancy hears  
The ghastly ring of the vainless swords  
And the clash of the spectral spears.

A chosen corps they are marching on  
In a wider field than ours  
Those bright battalions still fulfill  
The scheme of the heavenly powers.

And high brave thoughts float down to us  
The echoes of that far fight  
Like the flash of a distant picket's guns  
Through the shades of the severing night.”

Emanuel Guyer, a resident of Burlington, was elected County Superintendent of Schools in May, 1854, and the salary fixed at the paltry sum of \$500 per annum. This sum was entirely inadequate for the work to be performed. The law providing for County Superintendent was spitefully opposed, not only in Bradford county, but in nearly all the counties of the Commonwealth, which doubtless had much to do with the fixing small salaries.

A provision had been made allowing or empowering the Superintendent to call a special meeting for the purpose of fixing the salary. Mr. Guyer availed himself of this privilege and called a convention, and notwithstanding the violent opposition of many of the directors his salary was raised to \$1,500 a year. This led to what has since been known as the "Guyer War." The newspapers of the time were filled with bitter discussions of the matter, and the work of Mr. Guyer for the schools were much hindered by the unjust criticism of the enemies of the law, but nevertheless his work was beneficial to the interests of the schools of the county. Mr. Guyer was the first County Superintendent of Bradford county, and filled the office from June 1, 1854, until June 1, 1857, thus Burlington has the distinction of furnishing the first Superintendent of the Schools in this county.

The first settlers of Sugar Creek were early in the field with church organization and religious work. The wives of James McKean and William Dobbins were pioneers in the work. Bradford county Methodists were at this time included in what was known as "Tioga Circuit."

While digging a cellar on the farm of General McKean in 1822, a vault was found containing two skeletons, one of them being 8 feet 2 inches in length. The teeth were still sound, but the bones were soft and easily broken. There were two of these sepulchers in the cellar. One of which a pine tree was growing over, 3 feet in diameter. On the same farm an oak tree was cut down, in which marks had been made by edged tools 400 years previously, as shown by counting the grain of the wood.

The burial places of Burlington are at Mountain Lake,

Luthers' Mills, The Old Church and Oak Grove cemetery at Burlington. At the Old Church many of the first settlers lie buried and some at Luthers' Mills. In a lot on the flats of the Josephus Campbell farm are also a few of the forefathers reposing in death's long sleep. In a recent visit to these homes of the dead, the lines of Gray in that immortal Elegy in a Country Church Yard, were constantly recurring to my mind :

“Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,  
Where heaves the turf in many a moldering heap  
Each in his narrow cell forever laid  
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn  
Or busy housewife ply her evening care.  
No children run to lisp their sire's return,  
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield  
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke.  
How jocund did they drive their team afield,

How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.”

—Indebtedness to Margaret Lane, “Our Boys in Blue”  
and Craft's History.



# *The Old Athens Academy.*


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*Address Delivered February 11, 1905, by R. M. Welles Before the Bradford County Historical Society and Educational Association.*

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*History, Recollections of Teachers and Students and Sketch of Stephen Collins Foster, the Musical Genius.*

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N February, 1797, a move was made by the prominent citizens of the then widely known historical place called Tioga Point (the name of the post office was foolishly changed soon thereafter to Athens), to provide a fund for the erection of an academy building. The plan was to dispose of shares of \$30 each. It does not appear that more than thirty shares were subscribed for by the prominent people of the place and vicinity. After several years the frame of the building was erected and it stood for a long time without being enclosed. The country was new and sparsely settled, money was scarce and hard to get. Some of the shares subscribed for were paid in labor and materials. To aid in getting the building ready for school occupancy in part, the second story was let to the Masonic lodge and occupied by said lodge for several years. Through the agency of General Henry Welles, at the time a member of the State Legislature, an appro-

priation of \$2,000 was obtained as an endowment fund. To secure this fund it became necessary to clear the academy property from debt, and for the share holders to cancel their shares by transfers to the academy trustees. Some subscriptions were obtained to assist in finishing the school room. Not until Monday, April 25, 1814, was a school actually commenced—seventeen years after the first subscriptions for shares were made. We learn that “Hope deferred makes the heart sick ;” yet, fortunately, the people of Tioga Point had not despaired of having a high school. From April 25, 1814, to March 5, 1842, the date of the destruction of the old academy by fire, the Athens academy had had not less than 20 principals—probably more—for much of the records were very negligently kept. Two of these principals had each held the position three years—some from three or four weeks to a few months. These principals varied greatly in their ability as teachers and disciplinarians. The “old academy,” the one burned in March, 1842, had four handsomely turned (round) pillars to support the front and bell tower over the porch. The building was painted white. In 1841 the State donated \$500 per year to the academy, which was expended, at least for that year, in the purchase of astronomical and philosophical apparatus and books for the library. This yearly aid was only for a period of ten years. How long the academy received this yearly aid, I do not know.

In 1840, I had been attending the academy of Owego ; principal, Isaac T. Headley, brother of the widely known author, Joel T. Headley. That able educator, Charles R. Coburn, was Mr. Headley’s assistant. Early in January, 1841, I was ordered by my father to go to Athens

to attend the academy there, my brother, John Roset Welles, being there already. The able principal was John G. Marvin, a Bradford county man, who entered upon the duties of the office in July, 1840. Mr. Marvin was a tall, well built man, over 6 feet in height. He received his high school education in Middletown, Conn. His education was somewhat defective, so much so that he needed to study ahead of his more advanced classes. Mr. Marvin was an unusually fine disciplinarian and an excellent teacher. I think that his principal fault was that of pushing his students ahead in too many studies to enable them to be thorough in some. The "Old Athens Academy" reached by far the most brilliant period in its entire history, under the administration of John G. Marvin.

There were three brothers of Mr. Marvin attending the school; Edwin C., who was assistant; Eli S. and William L., all tall young men. A fifth of the brothers was Frank, also tall, who remained upon the farm, some two or three miles south of LeRaysville, on the hill road. In the winter of 1841, Eli S. Marvin was engaged as teacher at the "White school house," in later years known as the Green's Landing school. Eli was a good-natured, easy young man, by no means having his brother John's ability for school government, which he badly lacked. He continued as teacher there but a short time. I am told by an eye witness that some of the large girls of the school overpowered teacher Eli, taking him down and washing his face with snow.

*Some of the Prominent Students Under J. G. Marvin.*

Israel Putnam Spalding, son of Robert Spalding, who had sold his farm on the east side of the Susquehanna

river, directly opposite the academy, to James Thomson, known as "Scotch Thomson," and moved to the widely known Doctor Barstow farm on Wysox creek, above Myersburg, became a student in 1841. Putnam Spalding had qualities that made him well liked by schoolmates, and those same qualities made him popular in the well known 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the great battle of Gettysburg brave Major Spalding lost a leg on the 4th day of July, and lay upon the ground surrounded by dead and dying Union and Confederate soldiers for 24 hours. Major Spalding died the 28th day of July ; there is good reason to believe that had he received early surgical treatment he would have lived.

Joseph Powell, then of North Towanda, was a student in 1841. He acquired prominence in business and political circles. For some years he was at the head of the widely known firm of Powell & Co., Towanda merchants, and first president for some years of the First National Bank of Towanda, and though his political party was largely in the minority, yet his personal popularity led to his election to Congress for one term and some years later for one term as sheriff of Bradford county.

Allen C. Fuller, residence stated as Towanda in the list of students given in 1841, was, with one exception, without doubt, the most talented student in the school. His valedictory delivered from the platform of the academy school exhibition, held April 1, 1841, in the old Presbyterian church, showed much talent and ability as an orator. He studied law, went West and practiced law in Belvidere, Illinois, and acquired much success and property, and during the Civil War was appointed Adjutant General of Illinois.



Jesse Spalding, son of John Spalding, living on a farm on the west side of the Chemung river, near the village, was a student under Mr. Marvin. After leaving school he engaged in lumbering; he married Adele Moody, formerly of Frenchtown, and related to the LaPorte family. In time they moved to Chicago, and Mr. Spalding engaged heavily in lumbering in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis. In that business he accumulated a large fortune—his market being Chicago. He was at one time collector of the port of Chicago. Mr. Spalding spent some \$20,000 in building the Spalding Museum and Library building, upon the west part of the public square that reaches from one river to the other, and opposite the second or new academy building. The museum and library is proving to be a very useful institution, and it is to be hoped that it will be for many years to come an excellent and valuable monument to Mr. Jesse Spalding's liberality.

J. Washington Ingham of Sugar Run, Pa., attended Mr. Marvin's school for at least one term in 1841. Mr. Ingham in early youth, under the auspices of Dr. George F. Horton of Terrytown, did some work as a speaker in the Abolition cause. Later in life he wrote for our county papers over the pseudonym of "Castelar." Since then he has obtained much celebrity as a writer for the agricultural press and also of local history.

John Roset Welles of Wyalusing was a student during the winter, spring and summer of 1841; he had to leave his studies on account of weak eyes. His name was changed by act of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1862 to John Welles Hollenback and in the spring of 1863 he moved to Wilkes-Barre. He is a prominent and highly

respected citizen of Wyoming valley and is one of the trustees of Lafayette college.

Henry Overton, a brother of the late Col. Edward Overton, Jr., and Wm. Wallace Kingsbury, who died at Tarpon Springs, Florida, were students from Towanda. Hugh Tyler, son of Francis Tyler of Athens, became private secretary to the first territorial governor of Minnesota.

Henry Spalding Welles of Athens, later in life heavily engaged in railroad contracting and in building the Brooklyn, N. Y., city water works in partnership with Col. C. F. Welles, Jr.

James H. Welles, an earlier student of the academy, graduated at Amherst college; he married a daughter of Mr. Wells of the great express firm of Wells, Fargo & Co. Mr. Wells resided in Aurora, N. Y., and was the founder of Wells college for young women at that place. James H. Welles and his brother-in-law, at one time, saved the father of the latter from financial failure.

Three sons of Edward H. Perkins and of Susan Welles Perkins, daughter of General Henry Welles—Henry Welles, George and Augustus, the latter a student under Mr. Marvin, became officers in the Union Army during the great rebellion. The two former as aids to Generals, and Augustus as Captain of one of the companies of the 50th N. Y. State Engineers, of which Col. C. B. Stuart, his uncle, was Colonel. Captain Perkins was a tall, fine looking officer. While the Union Army was attacking Fredericksburg from the north side of the river the 50th N. Y. Engineers were laying a pontoon bridge and Captain Perkins stood up in one of the boats—a conspicuous object for sharpshooters in the buildings lining the oppo-

site bank. His men had urged him to sit down. He was shot dead by a sharpshooter. Perkins Post of the G. A. R. of Athens is named after these brave men.

John G. Marvin resigned from the school, January 14, 1842, studied law, went to California and became the "first superintendent of public instruction" in California. Edwin C. Marvin, while on his way to San Francisco, via Panama during the California gold excitement, lost his life in a wreck off the west coast of Mexico. John G. Marvin, though perhaps not the best educated, was the ablest and most successful teacher and principal ever at the head of the widely known Athens academy. Mr. J. G. Merchant, a college graduate, in the fall and early winter of 1841, served as assistant to Mr. Marvin. He was, I think, better educated, but could not by any means equal Mr. Marvin as an educator. He succeeded Mr. Marvin as principal, and was conducting the school when the old academy was burned, Saturday, March 5, 1842, between one and two p. m.

The academy building had a "lean-to" addition at the rear towards the Susquehanna river, the south half occupied by a recitation room and the other half used as a wood-house, supplied with dry, yellow pine wood. No school was held Saturday afternoons. After school was dismissed that day at noon, with one or two companions, I went up into the belfry to get a good view of the two rivers, the Susquehanna and the Chemung. Both rivers were crowded full with running ice. The recitation room was warmed by a stove, the pipe to which entered directly into the bottom of the chimney, a door connected directly with the wood room. At about one p. m., we heard the alarm cry of fire. Three boys, Stephen

G. Clapp, Isaac LeDoyt and Henry Ellis, as was currently explained at the time, had been amusing themselves by jumping upon large cakes of ice that were crowding along the right bank of the Susquehanna, riding a ways, then jumping off and repeating the dangerous fun. It is not surprising that they got wet. The boys entered the academy recitation room through a window and built a roaring fire in the stove; the wood work surrounding the bottom of the chimney took fire. When the boys discovered this, instead of giving the alarm they fled. The statement made by LeDoyt over 50 years later, that "they had been fishing and got wet" was absurd. Of course, the library, minerals; astronomical and philosophical apparatus were destroyed by the fire, though many of the school books belonging to the students were saved.

In the spring of 1841 the first and only catalogue of trustees, teacher and students of the Athens academy for the year ending July, 1841, was published. Students—males, 130; females, 70—200. The second or new academy building was erected in 1843. In the meantime the school was held under the principalship of J. G. Merchant, first in a vacant store on the west side of the street between the dwellings of Chester Stevens and Hopkins Herrick, and later in the second story of a new building on the northwest corner of Main and Chemung streets. Mr. Merchant retired from the school in the spring of 1843.

The new academy's first principal was Luther B. Pert, commencing October 18, 1843. The new academy had, from this time until the surrender to the use of the borough, common or graded schools, 21 or 22 principals—six

of them being ladies. The following persons were prominent among these principals: Rev. Curtis Thurston, Jonas G. French of Milford, Conn., J. M. Ely, formerly principal of the Owego academy, Miss Mary Parry, Miss Eglin, Miss Sarah Perkins and Mrs. S. E. Gibson. Mrs. Gibson was the last academy teacher until it was turned over to the district graded school.

### ***Stephens Collins Foster.***

In the catalogue of students of John G. Marvin's school at the old academy in 1841, we find the name of Stephen Collins Foster of Pittsburg, Pa. His brother, Col. Wm. Barclay, Jr., a noted engineer, was engineer-in-chief of the North Branch Penn'a canal. Col. Foster's attention was called to the institution and he placed his young brother there. Without doubt Stephen Collins Foster was the most gifted student that ever attended the Athens academy, old or new. He was so much of a genius—really a musical prodigy—the author of such a large list of popular songs and melodies, so interesting a character, that I trust I will be excused if I give him an extended notice. In fact it is a difficult thing to condense and select from the mass of interesting material to do justice to the subject. His family as a whole was a superior one. The parents, Wm. Barclay Foster, Sr., and his mother, were excellent and able people, especially the mother. There were five brothers and three sisters. Stephen was the youngest living member of the family; he was born on the 4th day of July, 1826, so that when he attended the old academy and in February or March, 1841, he was in his 15th year when he composed his first piece of music, which he named "Tioga Waltz." Stephen was a

musical genius—"when two years old he would lay his sister Ann Eliza's guitar upon the floor and pick out harmonies from its strings. At the age of 7 years he accidentally took up a flageolet in a music store in Pittsburg and in a few minutes he had so mastered its stops and sounds that he played "Hail Columbia" in perfect time and accent. He had never before handled either a flageolet or flute. "It was not long after this that he learned to play beautifully on the flute. Later he learned to play remarkably well on the piano." He early exhibited much histrionic ability. "When 9 years of age, in a boys' theatre held by the neighboring boys, fitted up in a carriage house, he showed much ability as a star performer in singing to them the then known Ethiopian songs. His performance was so inimitable and true to nature, that child as he was, he was greeted with uproarious applause."

Before going from home in 1840, he had the benefit for some years of the instruction of a number of able teachers. He was devotedly attached to his excellent mother, as being the youngest and prized member of an unusually affectionate family. His sisters were fine singers and musicians. "Stephen was very fond of his oldest brother, William B. Foster, Jr., whose business as chief engineer of public works of the State of Pennsylvania, kept him from home a great deal. The brothers were strongly attached to each other. When Stephen was in his 14th year his brother, William, proposed to take him with him to Towanda, where he had his headquarters as engineer in chief of the North Branch Pennsylvania Canal; and there being a good school near by (the academy at Athens) he stated that Stephen might go to

school there if he wished. The offer was accepted by his parents."

It was in January, 1841, that I met Stephen C. Foster at school in Athens. It may be of interest to the reader to have a description of this remarkable musical and poetical writer as I recollect him. He was at the time in his 15th year; his complexion was rather dark; his face and head were apparently of uniform width, neither wide nor narrow, but well proportioned; he had a tall, large head, which was covered with fine nearly black hair, that lay flat upon the scalp, and if I recollect correctly his jaws were somewhat square—indicating firmness. This quality was shown in his intense application to study and composition. Where I have used quotation marks above and where they will be found further on, I am indebted to the biography of Stephen, written by his next older brother, Morrison, and published under copyright in connection with some 160 of Stephen's "Songs and Musical Compositions," April 12, 1894. As described by his brother, Morrison Foster, "Stephen in person was slender, not over 5 feet 7 inches, his figure was handsome, exceedingly well proportioned, his feet were small as were his hands, which were soft and delicate, his head was large and well proportioned, the features of his face were regular and striking, his nose was straight, inclined to aquiline, his nostrils full and dilated, his mouth was regular in form and lips full. His most remarkable feature were his eyes, they were very dark and very large, and lit up with unusual intelligence." He was studious and according to my recollection, kept much to his room and did not join with the boys in their sports. I do not remember that he spent



any time in society ; his brother wrote "it was difficult to get him to go into society at all. He had a great aversion to its shams and glitter, and preferred the realities of his home and the quiet of his study." "While so many of his best songs are what are called Plantation Melodies, he had no preference for that style of composition. His poetic fancy ran rather to sentimental songs." "He always (with very rare exceptions) wrote the words as well as the music of his songs."

Stephen C. Foster evidently was rather delicate in health, mainly, I think, because of lack of physical exercise, and later in life was somewhat nervous, not being able to sleep at night except in perfect quiet. "His love for his mother amounted to adoration. She was to him an angelic creature." With such a mother as Stephen had, and with his admiration and strong love for her, the precious influence was all his life a strong bond to hold him to the path of purity and rectitude. His standard of morality was undoubtedly high. The family was a loving and lovely one. "This sensitive man had the nerve and courage of a lion physically. From earliest childhood he was noted for his courage, coolness and skill in the combats, which continually occur among boys of the same term. As he grew up, no odds ever seemed to awe him. One night as he was returning home from Pittsburg to Allegheny, he found at the end of the bridge two brutes abusing and beating a drunken man. He, of course, interfered and fought them both rough and tumble all over the street. He managed to pick up a piece of a board in the scramble, with which he beat one almost senseless and chased the other ingloriously from the field. A knife wound on the cheek, received in the encounter, left a scar which went with him to his grave."

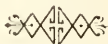
John A. Perkins of Fresno, California, had been a prominent member of the Old Academy school—a son of George A. Perkins—writing in 1897, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary or celebration, has this to say about our subject: “Stephen C. Foster, of minstrel fame, was at the academy about this time, and showed some of the genius he displayed in later years. I can see him speaking “*Lord Ullins’ Daughter*,” as though it was yesterday; at the close he would fold his arms, throw back his head and tragically exclaim, “*My daughter, oh, my daughter!*”” Stephen was studious and, according to my recollection, did not join with the boys in their sports. He kept much to his room. I do not remember that he spent any time in society. He was a good penman and made fine ornamental letters. An exhibition was to be held by the school in the old Presbyterian church, April 1, 1841—at that time the only house of worship in Athens. Stephen C. Foster composed and wrote his first piece of music, I think, expressly for the exhibition, and with James H. Forbes and William F. Warner, the three practiced the piece, which Stephen named “*Tioga Waltz*,” and played it upon the stage with their flutes—not “four flutes,” as stated by his brother, Morrison Foster. Stephen spent some time in Towanda after leaving Athens. The late Hon. Joseph Powell told me that young Foster played a good deal while here upon the clarinet. From Towanda Stephen Foster returned to his home in Allegheny, near Pittsburg. He spent much time in musical studies; also prepared for and entered Jefferson college at Canonsburg. “During this part of his life he studied French and German, and became proficient in both.” “He also became quite a cred-

itable artist in water colors as an amusement." "During these years he was pursuing his studies in practical lines, and had no thought of devoting his time to musical composition and writing of poetry, as afterwards proved to be his destiny." In 1846 Stephen went to Cincinnati to act as bookkeeper for his brother, Dunning, who was in business there. He composed "Old Uncle Ned" before going there, and while there he wrote "Oh, Susanna." "Both of these songs became famous. He made a present of these songs and music to a friend in the music business, whom he had known in Pittsburg. This dealer made \$10,000 out of them. At this time Stephen had no idea of deriving any emolument from his musical compositions." "After his return from Cincinnati in 1848, he devoted himself to the study of music as a science, and also perfected his knowledge of languages and other branches of learning." "In 1850 he was married to Miss Jane Dewey McDowell, daughter of Dr. Andrus N. McDowell of Pittsburg.

"After his marriage, Stephen received very flattering offers from his publishers in New York, and strong inducements to make that city his home. He removed there; the prospect was very flattering. He was paid a certain sum for every song he might choose to write, besides a royalty on the copies printed. He went to house-keeping and liked New York very much. But after a year the old fondness for home and mother began to be too strong for him to overcome. He brought a dealer to the house, sold out everything in the way of furniture, and within 24 hours was on the road to the home of his father in Allegheny." "Stephen never went away from home again to stay, as long as his mother and father

lived. The latter was an invalid, and was confined to his room for four years before his death, July 27, 1855. Stephen was attentive and devoted to his sick father as long as the latter lived." "In 1852 Stephen and wife took a trip to New Orleans in his brother Dunning's steamboat. On this voyage Stephen observed a good many incidents of southern life, which he afterwards utilized as points for poetical simile in songs." "During the period between 1853 and 1860 Stephen remained at home, and many of his sentimental songs were written. In 1860 he again received a profitable offer from his publishers, and remained in New York until his death, January 13, 1864." His remains were taken by his wife, brothers, Morrison and Henry, to Pittsburg and interred beside the mother and father he loved so much."

A monument for Stephen Collins Foster has been erected by the people of Pittsburg and vicinity, and is placed at the left of the main entrance to Highland Park. The base of the memorial is of granite and is 14 feet high. The figures are in bronze. The poet is seated and holds in his hand a book and pencil. Seated at his feet is an old negro, who is playing on his banjo. The song composer is evidently seeking inspiration from the negro's music.




## *Early War Times.*

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*Paper by A. H. Kingsbury, April 29, 1911, 50th  
Anniversary Exercises of the Departure of First  
Bradford County Soldiers to the Front.*

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 WAS on the quiet morning of Sunday, April 14, 1861, that the thrilling though not unexpected news was sprung upon the ears of the citizens of Towanda, that Fort Sumter had fallen into the possession of the rebels of the South, or as it was announced, that after a brave resistance by Colonel Anderson and his small garrison of U. S. Regulars, he had been compelled to surrender its battered walls and lower the Stars and Stripes, and from that morning on excitement mounted high until on Friday evening, April 18, a mass meeting of the citizens of Towanda and vicinity was held at the court house, to take measures to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops to suppress rebellion and insurrection. At which meeting Hon. U. Mercur was elected chairman and Col. Gordon F. Mason, Col. John F. Means and W. C. Bogart vice presidents, Paul D. Morrow, W. T. Davies, D'A. Overton and H. B. McKean secretaries; and after several grand and patriotic speeches had been made by Judge Mercur, C. L. Ward, J. F. Means, Victor E. Piollet and others, and after the names of the volunteers already

qualified had been read, adjourned to meet again in mass convention on Tuesday, April 23, 1861. At which time a large meeting was held, and resolutions to the number of seven were adopted.

In looking over the files of that date, we find but little as to the departure for Troy of the boys, that were afterwards mustered and organized into that far-famed body of soldiers, known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and became a unit in that immense army of boys in blue, and which the lapse of fifty years in the ever onward march of Old Father Time has thinned down to a comparatively small squad. This is probably owing largely to the fact that the printer boys of that day mostly enlisted early, and materially crippled the workings of our offices of publication, and of all the type setters of that date the only one I can now recall to mind as still sticking to the stick, is our old friend, C. H. Allen of the Reporter-Journal force.

But memory returns again to the day, when the boys started off accompanied by the cheers of their fathers, brothers and friends, the God bless you's of their mothers, the tears of their wives and the kisses of their sweethearts. I remember of a splendid send-off speech delivered by Edward T. Elliott, a talented young man of that day, spoken, I think, from the top of a gate-post that stood in front of the old public square. I remember of taking my team and platform wagon and a load of volunteers and their friends to Troy, where after a night of intense excitement and enthusiasm, we left them the next day to go into camp at East Troy, until they departed for Camp Curtin at Harrisburg, where they were mustered, and after a time of organization and drill—

were hurried on to the defense of Washington, and had their initiatory meet with the Rebs at Drainsville.

'Twas on this Tuesday, April 23, that three companies were here organized ; Captain Mason's, Captain Gore's and Captain Bradbury's, the two former numbered about 100 men each, and such was the enthusiasm that had we had the capable military leaders that was afterwards developed in General Madill, Colonel Watkins and many others, a whole regiment could have been enlisted. As a memento of the enthusiasm of that time, the following editorial of one of our local papers of that memorable spring may be quoted : "The enthusiasm and excitement manifested at the meeting held here on the 23d, ult., exceeded anything we have ever before witnessed. The demonstration was grand and unmistakable. The public heart was stirred to the lowest depths, and the patriotism of our people fully aroused. The Star Spangled Banner floated in a hundred places, and beneath its folds the hardy yeomanry of Bradford re-kindled their patriotism and renewed their devotion to our country and our Union. All parties were merged in the general uprising ; all past differences forgotten, and no feeling manifested, except as to who would most heartily sustain the effort to preserve the Union and enforce the laws." And here let me add, that on every side could be heard the welcome sound of that good old song :

Oh, we'll rally from the hillside, rally from the plain ;  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.  
We'll rally 'round the flag, boys, rally once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

The Union forever. Hurrah, boys, hurrah !  
Down with the traitor and up with the Stars.  
And we'll rally 'round the flag, boys, rally once again,  
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.



## *Memorative.*

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We note with sorrow the death of the following members of the Society during the past year :

LEVI S. BLASDELL, born Sept. 10, 1833 at Rush, Pa.; died August 3, 1910 in Towanda, Pa.

ELMER B. MCKEE, born February 14, 1859 in Orwell, Pa.; died December 20, 1910 in Towanda, Pa.

WILLIAM SCOTT, born December 19, 1820 in Towanda, Pa.; died February 11, 1911 in Towanda, Pa.

ORSON A. BALDWIN, born April 20, 1842 at North Cuba, N. Y.; died May 5, 1811 in Towanda, Pa.

HON. ELIJAH REED MYER, born July 25, 1818 in Wysox, Pa.; died May 18, 1911 at Canton, Pa.

CLARENCE T. KIRBY, born May 30, 1848 in Towanda, Pa.; died May 31, 1911 in Towanda, Pa.

HARRY A. MADILL, born in Towanda, Pa.; died June 18, 1911 at Landers, Wyoming, aged 53 years.



## *Library and Museum.*

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During the year one book-case has been added to the library and is already nearly filled with historical works. The following are the acquisitions and donors to the library and museum for the year ending September, 1911 :

### *Portraits.*

E. O. Goodrich by Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

James Macfarlane by Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

Galusha A. Grow by Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

Simon Cameron by Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

Henry Carey by George Houser.

Battle between Merrimac and Monitor by George Houser.

### *Books — Historical.*

The following were presented by Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee, daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Goodrich :

Craft's History of Bradford County.

Bradsby's History of Bradford County.

History of Susquehanna County—Blackman.

History of Pennsylvania—Egle.

Two volumes American Conflict—Greeley.

Six volumes Bates' Penn'a. Vols.

Women of the War.—Moore.

War Between the States—Stephens.

Life of Lincoln—Raymond.

Life of Lincoln—Holland.

Two volumes Personal Memoirs U. S. Grant.  
Two volumes Personal Memoirs W. T. Sherman.  
Thirty Years in U. S. Senate—Benton.  
Rebellion Records—Moore.  
Two volumes Public Men and Events—Sergeant.  
Two volumes Tributes of the Nation to A. Lincoln.  
The Field, Dungeon and Escape—Hardson.  
History of Secret Service.  
Army of Potomac—Swinton.  
Women's Work in the Civil War—Brockett.  
Penn'a and the Centennial.  
China and the United States—Speer.  
Cyclopedia of the American Government.  
Regimental History 101st P. V.—State Library.  
Regimental History 103rd P. V.—State Library.  
Regimental History 155th P. V.—State Library.  
Miner's History of Wyoming—Mrs Geo. S. Homet.

### ***Books—Exchanges.***

Collections Kansas Historical Society, 1909-'10.  
Papers and Proceedings of Tioga County Historical Society, Vol. II.  
Pennsylvania German.  
Oregon State Historical Society.  
State Library.  
Library of Congress.  
Pennsylvania Federation Historical Societies.

### ***Books—Miscellaneous.***

Travels Around the World, Seward—Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.  
United States and Japan Expedition, Perry—Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

Coal Records of Pennsylvania, Macfarlane—Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

All Over the World—Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

Industrial and Fine Arts—Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

Scrap Book and Diary—Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

Memorials of E. O. Goodrich—Mrs. Kattell and Mrs. Santee.

Smull's Hand Book (1910)—State Library.

Statutes Pennsylvania (1791-1798)—State Library.

Report Resurvey Mason & Dixon's Line—State Library.

Directory Towanda and Monroeton (1895-1897)—Rodney A. Mercur.

"Bacon is Shake-Speare"—John McBride & Co.

### ***Periodicals.***

Two Vols. of The Bradford Star, 1909-'10, 1910-'11.

### ***Manuscripts.***

Ancient Deeds and Land Contracts of Robert Morris, LeRay and Other Lands.—A. H. Kingsbury.

Treasurer's Bonds of Bradford County for 1816-'17—Hon. O. D. Kinney.

Certificate for Twenty Shares of Stock in Towanda Academy—A. H. Kingsbury.

Early Map of Section on the river, East of Athens—A. H. Kingsbury.

Collection of Old Documents, Papers, Addresses, Etc.—A. H. Kingsbury.

Petition for the Appointment of Archibald Forbes as Mail Carrier from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga Point—A. H. Kingsbury.

***Relics and Curios.***

Brick from Columbus' Castle (1493)—Geo. M. Decker.

Haitian Saddle—Geo. M. Decker.

Small Anchor from Piece of Shell used on Monitor's Turret in Battle between Merrimac and Monitor—Henry C. Arnold.

Small Anvil from Piece of Bell imported from England in Queen Elizabeth's Time and Used in Episcopal Church at Hampton, Va.—Henry C. Arnold.

Pair Ancient Hand Cards—Cornelius Bump.



## PART II.

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### *Earliest County Records.*

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*Gathered and Arranged by  
C. F. Heverly, Librarian.*

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#### *The Earliest Tax List.*



THE earliest tax list that has been found, covering what is now Bradford county, was made for UP THE RIVER DISTRICT, county of Westmoreland, Connecticut, in 1776. The "Up the River District" was the settled upper section of the Susquehanna Valley, in what is now Bradford, Wyoming and upper Luzerne counties. The following are given as Connecticut taxables for the years named :

#### *Up the River District.*

Number of taxables, 1776	60
Number of taxables, 1777	32
Number of taxables, 1778	32

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#### **1776**

Frederick Arger  
Philip Bender  
Prince Bryant

#### **1777**

Frederick Anker  
Ishmael Bennett  
Elijah Brown

**1776**

Jacob Bowman  
 Adam Bowman  
 Elijah Brown  
 Philip Buck  
 David Bigsby  
 Jacob Brunner  
 Joshua Beebe  
 Samuel Cole  
 Nicholas Depue  
 Josiah Dewey  
 John Depue  
 John Dewit  
 Stephen Ferrington  
 Frederick Frank  
 Rudolph Fox  
 Lemuel Fitch  
 Edward Hicks  
 Gosper Hopper  
 Reuben Herrington  
 Andrew Kickman  
 George Kentner  
 Nathan Kingsley  
 John Laraby  
 Isaac Laraway  
 Read Malory  
 Zebr. Marcy  
 Thomas Millord  
 Thomas Millord, Jr.  
 Benjamin and Will Pauling  
 Nicholas Philips  
 Abel Palmer  
 Ichabod Phelps  
 Elijah Phelps  
 John Stephens  
 Frederick Smith  
 Huldric Shont

**1777**

Capt. Robert Carr  
 Ezer Curtis  
 Benjamin Eaton  
 Lemuel Fitch  
 Richard Fitzgerald  
 Isaac Falkenburg  
 (Probably VanValkenburg)  
 Nathan Kingsley  
 Isaac Laraway  
 Benjamin Marcy  
 William Pawling  
 John Pensler  
 Abel Palmer  
 Ichabod Phelps  
 Elijah Phelps  
 Minor Robbins  
 Michael Showers  
 Benjamin Skiff  
 Bastian Strobe  
 Frederick Smith  
 John Thorington  
 (Probably Herrington)  
 Gart Vanderbanack  
 James VanAlstine  
 Old VanAlstine  
 Isaac VanAlstine  
 Elisha Wilcox  
 Thomas Wilcox  
 Joseph Winkler  
 James Wells  
 Amos York



**1776**

Henry Simmons  
Bastian Strobe  
Coonrad Searls  
John Secord  
James Scovel  
Jacob Sage  
Peter Secord  
Ephraim Tyler  
Isaac VanAlstine  
Old VanAlstine  
James VanAlstine  
Frederick Vanderslip  
Isaac Vanvalkenburg  
Hendrick Winter  
Elisha Wilcox  
Henry Windecker  
Abram Workman  
John Williamson  
Thomas Wigton  
Amos York

Of the foregoing, 31 and possibly two or three others on the list, were living within Bradford county, as follows :

Towanda :—Jacob Bowman, Rudolph Fox.

Wysox :—Isaac Laraway, Bastian Strobe, John Secord,  
Peter Secord, Isaac VanValkenburg.

Asylum :—Samuel Cole, Jacob Brunner, Michael Showers.

Standing Stone :—Lemuel Fitch, Richard Fitzgerald,  
John Pensler, Coonrad Searls (Conrad Sill), Isaac  
VanAlstine, James VanAlstine, Old VanAlstine.

Wyalusing, or Springfield :—Capt. Robert Carr, Josiah  
Dewey, Nathan Kingsley, Benjamin Pauling,

William Pauling, Minor Robbins, Benjamin Skiff, Ephraim Tyler, James Wells, Thomas Wigton, Amos York.

Wilmot :—Prince Bryant, Benjamin Eaton, Edward Hicks.

The foregoing comprises about one-half the names of settlers within Bradford county in 1776, the number then being about 60.



## *Tioga Taxables, 1796.*

At the March sessions, 1790, court of Luzerne county, "It is ordered by the justices of this court that the county of Luzerne be divided into eleven townships." Two of these, TIOGA and WYALUSING, embraced all of what is now Bradford and Susquehanna counties. The former was described as follows :

"TIOGA, bounded on the north by the north line of the state ; on the east by the east line of the county ; on the south by an east and west line which shall strike the Standing Stone ; on the west by the west line of the county." The township of Tioga as thus described was 76 miles in length from east to west, and a trifle more than 18 miles in width from north to south. Fully two-thirds of Bradford county were within this township.

The earliest assessment found, made for Tioga township, was by Joseph Kinney, assessor, 1796, giving taxables as follows :

David Alexander  
James Bostick  
\* Wm. Y. Burroughs  
Joseph Biles  
Andreas Budd  
Stephen Bidlack  
Solomon Beebe  
David Bosworth  
Obadiah Brown  
George Brown  
Ichabod Blackman  
James Brink

Benjamin Brink  
Chester Bingham  
James Braffet  
Joseph Bennet  
Perez Bardwell  
Samuel Baker  
\* Elijah Buck  
Isaac Collins  
Ezra Caswell  
Ambrose Collins  
Benjamin Cole, Jr.  
Daniel Curtis

Isaac Cash	* Matthias Hollenback
Seelye Crawford	John Hutchinson
Benjamin Clark	Elijah Horton
Timothy Culver	Elijah Horton, Jr.
William Curry	Isaac Horton
William Curry, Jr.	Eli Holcomb
James Curry	Truman Holcomb
Ananias Conklin	Eli Holcomb, Jr.
Siba Canfield	Jonathan Harris
Stephen Cole	Alpheus Harris
Espy Crane	Stephen Hopkins
Israel Cranmer	Samuel Hepburn
Jeremiah Cranmer	James Irwin
Benjamin Cole	William Johnson
Jane Curtricht	* John Jenkins
Arnold Colt	Joseph Kinney
Negro Chintz	Eldad Kellogg
Henry Decker	Josiah Kellogg
Peter Dingman	Benjamin Luce
Christopher Dutcher	William Laughry
John Deakin	Michael Laughry
Thomas Ellis	Wright Loomis
Zephon Flower	Augustus Loomis
Reuben Fuller	Samuel Lane
Stephen Fuller	Josiah Marshall
John Fuller	Joseph Mansfield
Arnold Franklin	Nathaniel P. Moody
John Franklin	Francis Mesusan
William Ferguson	David Markam
Josiah Green	Daniel Minier
Eliphalet Gustin	Henry McKinney
Samuel Gore	Noah Murray
Obadiah Gore	Elisha Matthewson
Avery Gore	Daniel McDuffee
Lemuel Gaylord	Samuel McAlhoo
Joseph Garriss	Guy Maxwell
Robert Gardner	Robert McAlhoo
James Goble	John Miller

Daniel Moore	Gideon Salisbury
Johnston Miller	Joseph Salisbury
Cornelius McDaniel	Adrial Simons
John Newell	Jedediah Shaw
John Newell, Jr.	Bolina Snow
Josiah Newell	Lockwood Smith
Abel Newell	Joseph Smith
Nehemiah Northrup	Ira Stephens
Ludlow Owens	John Shepard
Widow Ovenshire	Elisha Satterlee
Moses Park	Benedict Satterlee
Jeremiah Parker	Elias Satterlee
James Parker	George Snell
Jesse Phelps	Peter Stevens
Samuel Parker	John Swain
Asahel Powell	William Tuttle
David Paine	Josiah Tuttle
Thomas Parks	Schureman Travis
Daniel Roberts	Levi Thaver
Matthew Rodgers	Solomon Tracy
John Reddington	Julius Tozer
David Riggs	Joseph Tyler
David Ross	Absalom Travis
Jonathan Ransom	Sylvenus Travis
Samuel Swift	Joshua VanFleet
William Spalding	Leonard Westbrook
John Spalding	James Ward
Simon Spalding	Cherrick Westbrook
Joseph Spalding	Morris Wilcox
John Spalding, Jr.	Ephraim Wright
Michael Stoffelbeam	* William Wynkoop
Peter Snyder	William Wilson
Jeremiah Shaw	John Wilson
Jonas Smith	Abel Yarrington

***Summary of Tax List.***

Number of Resident taxables, 164 ; non-resident, 5 ;  
total 169.

Acres occupied on seated lands-----	2,138
Acres of unseated lands-----	22,231
Horses, above 4 years-----	102
Horned cattle, above 4 years-----	373
Total assessed valuation-----	\$ 71,789
Total tax -----	358.94

Persons were assessed by occupations as follows :

Blacksmith—Isaac Collins, Siba Canfield, John Reddington.

Bookkeeper—Espy Crane.

Cabinet Maker—Johnston Miller.

Carpenter or Joiner—Joseph Bennet, James Gordon, Jeremiah Parker.

Distiller—Benjamin Luce, Joseph Mansfield, Matthew Rodgers, John Spalding.

Innkeeper—David Alexander, Arnold Colt, Elisha Matthewson, John Shepard.

Judge—Obadiah Gore.

Justice—Joseph Kinney.

Merchant—Matthias Hollenback, Samuel Hepburn, James Irwin.

Millwright—John Miller.

Mills—John Spalding, John Shepard.

Miller—James Bostick.

Physician—Solomon Beebe, Stephen Hopkins.

Schoolmaster—Jesse Phelps.

Shoemaker—Henry Decker, Wm. Johnson, Gideon Salisbury, Elias Saterlee.

Shopkeeper—David Paine.

Surveyor—Joseph Biles, Christopher Dutcher.

Turner—James Curry.

\* Non resident taxables.

## *Wyalusing Assessment, 1796.*

By order of the justices of Luzerne county, March sessions, 1790, Wyalusing was formed as follows: "Bound-  
ed on the north by the south line of Tioga; on the east  
by the east line of the county; on the south by an east  
and west line passing through the mouth of Meshoppen  
creek; and on the west by the west line of the county."  
Thus Wyalusing like Tioga was a strip 76 miles in  
length, extending to Wayne county, a little more than  
10 miles in breadth, covering the lower third of what is  
now Bradford and Susquehanna counties and the upper  
section of present Wyoming and Lackawanna counties.

The earliest assessment found was that made for 1796  
by Justus Gaylord, assessor, and Oliver Dodge and Ste-  
phen Beckwith, assistant assessors, as follows:

* Stephen Arnold	* Silas Barsley
Silas F. Andrews	* Isaac Brownson
Benjamin Ackley	Dimon Bostwick
* Solomon Agard	Ezekiel Brown
Nathan Abbott	Samuel Baker
John Ameup	Aaron Beman
Sherman Buck	Peter Brunnert
Judah Benjamin	Laurence Buzard
Gideon Baldwin, Sr.	John Brövost
Gideon Baldwin, Jr.	John Brigdelier
Daniel Brown	Stephen Beekwith
Humphrey Brown	Robert Carr
Laertes Blacken	Benjamin Crawford
Richard Benjamin	Jedediah Coon
John Bradshaw	Mansy Colony



Job Camp	* Isaac Lacey
Rufus (?) Carter	Bartholomew Lafaber
Jonah Carter	Bartholomew Laporte
Samuel Crooks	Caz'a LaRoue
John Dorrance	* Henry Lott
Oliver Dodge	David Lake
William Dorton (Dalton)	Lewis Lefebber
Francis Demene	Samuel Luckey
Henry Dandilott	Thomas Lewis
Widow Dutremont	James Lake
William Dimmead	Robert Lattimore
Lazarus Ellis	Joseph Maurice
Joseph Elliott	James Montale
Henry Ellsworth	John Mancy
Joseph Ellsworth	Guy Noailles
Ephraim Fairchild	Thomas Oviatt
Elijah Fromenta	John Ogden
* Josiah Fawsett	* Peter Osterhout
Samuel Gordon	* Benjamin Overfield
James Gordon	* ——— Overfield
Justus Gaylord, Sr.	George Obray
* Ambrose Gaylord	Isaac Pratt
* Eleazer Gaylord	Philip Place
William Goodrich	Reuben Place
Justus Gaylord, Jr.	Uriah Persons
Chauncy Gaylord	* Noah Phelps
Samuel Gilbert	Joseph Preston
John Horton	Zachariah Price
James Hines	John Pegar
* Matthias Hollenback	James Quick
Isaac Hancock	Francis Reo
Joseph Ingham	Lewis Rhoads
John Keeton	Samuel Rockwell
* Joseph Keeney	John Rosher
Elisha Keeler	Josiah Rogers
Richard Keeney	James Rockwell
Mark Keeney	Eleazer Russell
Nathan Kingsley	Daniel Ross

Jesse Ross	Parshall Terry
Joseph Ross	Nathan Terry
Samuel Seelye	Uriah Terry
Fred Sheer	Jonathan Terry
Jacob Swar	Joshua Terry
* Philip Shoemaker	Joseph Todd
Nathan Stevens	Thomas Tillotson
Aden Stevens	Daniel Turrell
John Shoemaker	Omer Talon
Oliver Sesson	John Taylor
* William Sutton	Joseph C. Town
Christopher Schoonover	Thomas Wigton
Sophia Sebart	Thomas Wright
* Ebenezer Skinner	Amasa Wells
* William Smith	Reuben Wells
* Gerritt Smith	Guy Wells
* Jonathan Stevens	* Joseph Wheeler
* Samuel Sturdevant	* James Wheeler
* Samuel Sturdevant, Sr.	Nathan Winton
* Abijah Sturdevant	Joab Whitcomb
* Noah Sturdevant	John Whitcomb
* Azor Sturdevant	J— Whitcomb
* James Sturdevant	Hiram Whitcomb
Thomas Smiley	Miner York
Joseph Stalford	David Young
David Shoemaker	Robert Young
Abraham Taylor	Anthony Vanderpool
Job Turrell	

### Summary of Assessment.

Total valuation-----	\$51,600.00
Total tax-----	\$257.99
In Bradford, acres improved land--	1,357
In Bradford, acres unimproved land--	22,377

\* Those marked with a (\*) and probably a few others were residents of what are now Susquehanna and Wyoming counties.

## *Wysox Assessment, 1796.*

At the April sessions, 1795, a petition was presented to the court of Luzerne county, asking for a division of Tioga township by an east and west line passing through a small stream, on the east side of the Susquehanna, northwesterly of Breakneck, the north part to be called Tioga and the south part "Wisocks." The prayer of the petitioners was granted April 11, 1795. Thus as originally formed, Wysox extended across Luzerne county from Wayne county to the present Tioga county line, being about 76 miles long by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles in width. Its area was about 437 square miles, or 280,000 acres. That part lying within Bradford county embraced the present townships of Towanda, Standing Stone and most of Armenia, Troy, Burlington, West Burlington, North Towanda, Herrick, about one-half of Granville, Wysox, Pike, and small portions of Asylum, Wyalusing and Tuscarora; altogether being one-fifth of present Bradford county.

The first assessment for Wysox was made in 1796. The whole number of taxables was 128; valuation, \$35,515.70; amount of tax, \$179.12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; number of acres improved, 1,007; number of acres unimproved, 13,032. John Dorman was assessed as a physician; William Means as a retailer; Martin Stratton as a millwright;

William Dobin as a carpenter ; and Samuel Suderhill as a blacksmith. The following were the taxables :

Benjamin Ackley	John Cranmer
John Bennett	Samuel Cole
Joshua Bowman	James Cernet
Amos Bennett, Jr.	William Dauherty
Joseph Ballard	Paul DeWitt
Henry Bunnell	John Dorman
Charles Bartley	William DeWitt
Amos Bennett	William Dobin
John Blanden	Widow McDale
Henry Birney	Frederick Eiklor
Charles Bologhone	Nathaniel Edsall
Stephen Ballard	Solomon Franklin
Joseph Bennett	Rudolph Fox
Nathan Bull	Jehial Faris
Feris Bodwell	Rufus Foster
Joshua Bailey	Jehial Franklin
Thomas Bennett	Isaac Foster
David Barington	Philip Fox
Gideon Bennett	Abraham Foster
Samuel Cranmer	Jacob Gibson
Samuel Clark	Richard Gough
Michael Crows	Jacob Granteer
Ebenezer Cindle	Francis Gullow
Moses Coolbaugh	Richard Griffin
Moses Calkins	Thomas Gibson
Amy Cranmer	Daniel Holley
Abisha Cole	Peter Huyck
John Cole	Luther Hinman
Usual Carter	Elijah Head
Samuel Covell	George Head, Sr.
Noadiah Cranmer	John Hinman
William Coolbaugh	Elisha Hurlbut
Barnabas Clark	William Huyck
John Clark	Nathaniel Heacock

George Head	Abner Seely
James Huff	Sebastian Strobe
Thomas Hollis	Henry Strobe
Job Irish	Samuel Shores
Thomas Judd	Reese Stevens
John Lewis	Orr Scoville
Ebenezer Lee	Resolve Session
Jesse Lamphere	Isaac Swane
James Lewis	Timothy Stratton
Adam Mann	Oliver Seely
Theophilus Moger	Isaac Strobe
James McKean	Rodricks Stenter
William Means	Samuel Suderhill
Ralph Martin	Nathan Smith
Samuel Nun	John Streator
Joshua Nun	Silas Scoville
John Peppers	Casper Singer
Jonathan Prosser	Henry Talliday
John Parks	Henry Tuttle
Felix Powell	John Talliday
Zachariah Price	Ezekiel Vergason
Abraham Parmenton	Solomon Vergason
John Roberts	Rufus Vergason
Samuel Rutty	Stephen Wilcocks
Ezra Rutty	Joseph Wallace
Gilbert Roberts	William Webber
Stephen Strickland	Joshua Wythe
Martin Stratton	Daniel Wilcocks
Joseph Seely	Daniel Wilcocks, Jr.



## *Ulster Taxables, 1801-'02.*

Ulster township, Luzerne county, as originally formed, January 17, 1797, and reported by the commissioners to examine and make report as to the propriety of dividing Tioga township, was the southern half of Tioga by "the dividing line between Athens and Ulster (Connecticut surveys), then extending on an east and west line as the line of Ulster and Athens doth extend." The north township received the name of Athens, and the south, Ulster, and thus the name of Tioga, which for centuries had been given to the confluence of the two rivers, was lost to our county. Each of the new townships was about six miles in width and about 76 miles in length from Wayne county to the present Tioga county line.

In 1801 the townships of Mt. Zion and Rush were formed, which took off on the east about one-third each of both Athens and Ulster in what is now Bradford county. Ulster remaining, included the greater part of present Rome, Sheshequin, Ulster, Smithfield, Springfield and Columbia townships.

The following were the taxable inhabitants of Ulster, Luzerne county, in 1801, as copied from the assessment rolls. The assessment was made in the fall of 1801 for 1802 by Joseph Kingsbury, assessor, and Chester Bingham and Samuel Gore, assistant assessors:

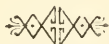
Christopher Avery	Elijah Horton, Jr.
Chester Bingham	Oliver Hays
Obadiah Brown	Joshua Horton
Obadiah Brown, Jr.	Gilbert Horton
John Bunnell	Richard Horton
Isaac Baldwin	Eli Holcomb
George M. Boyd	Elijah Horton
Reuben Bumpus	Joseph Hitchcock
Elijah Buck	John Hutchinson
Benjamin Brink	John Hicks
Charles Brown	Joseph Kinney
William Buck	William Knapp
Benjamin Clark	Phineas Kingsbury
Timothy Culver	Joseph Kingsbury
Samuel Clark	Samuel Kellogg
Isaac Cash	Samuel Lenox
Andrus Craig	William Loughry
David Couch	Alex. Lane
Ambrose Collins	Henry McKinney
John Church	Solomon Morse
William Curry	David Markham
Samuel Dart	Stephen Morgan
Asahel Dutton	Reuben Mitchell
Zina Dunbar	Josiah Marshall
Eliphalet Ensign	Daniel Minier
Hugh Fordsman	John Minier
Stephen Fuller	George Minier
Reuben Fuller	Elias Needham
John Fuller	Josiah Newell
Zephon Flower	George Oman
Obadiah Gore	John Oman
Avery Gore	John Pierce
Samuel Gore	Stephen Powell
Jabez Gerald	Jeremiah Parker
Eliphalet Gustin	Hezekiah Parker
Russell Gibbs	Samuel Parker
Isaac Horton	Moses Park



Chinee Paine	Reuben Smith
Benjamin Quick	Joseph Salisbury
Mathew Rogers	Adrial Simons
Jonathan Rawson	Levi Soper
Isaac Rawson	Lockwood Smith
Russell Roath	Solomon Tracy
Simon Spalding	William Tuttle
John Spalding	Joel Tuttle
William W. Spalding	Elijah Towner
Peter Snyder	Enos Towner
Samuel Starks	Josiah Tuttle
Samuel Satterlee	Samuel Todd
Jeremiah Shaw	Arad Tuttle
Ebenezer Shaw	Adonijah Warner
Benjamin Shaw	Cherick Westbrook
Jedediah Shaw	Leonard Westbrook
James Satterlee	Constant Williams
Elisha Satterlee	Timothy Winship
Joseph Smith	Thomas Young

In the foregoing, Obadiah Brown is assessed as a tanner, Obadiah Gore as judge, Joseph Kinney as justice of the peace, John Pierce as merchant, Peter Snyder as tanner, Samuel Starks as joiner, Benjamin Shaw as blacksmith, Arad Tuttle as stiller and Adonijah Warner as physician.

Those listed as single freemen : Christopher Avery, John Church, Gilbert Horton, John Minier, Solomon Morse, Jr., Russell Roath, Jeremiah Shaw, Reuben Smith, Enos Towner and Thomas Young.



## *Rush Taxables, 1802.*

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Rush, as given in the assessment made by Jabez Hyde, Jr., assessor, and Jacob Pickett and Benijah Bostwick, assistant assessors, and returned December, 1801, to the commissioners' office of Luzerne county for 1802. The township of Rush, as originally formed (1801), included parts of what is now Bradford and Susquehanna counties. The list therefore includes the names of settlers of Rush in both counties :

### *In Bradford*

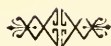
Nathan Abbott  
Dimon Bostwick  
Salmon Bosworth  
Josiah Bosworth  
John Bradshaw  
Salmon Bradshaw  
Ezekiel Brown  
Benajah Bennett  
Jesse Edsall  
Samuel Edsall  
Ephraim Fairchild  
John Ford  
Cip. Grant  
Isaac Hancock  
William Johnson  
Elisha Keeler  
Samuel Luckey  
Lewis Luckey  
George Mowrey

Charles Mowrey  
Ezekiel Mowrey  
Joseph Pierce  
Jesse Ross  
Daniel Ross  
Joseph Ross  
James Rockwell  
Seth P. Rockwell  
John D. Shoemaker  
Philip Shoemaker  
Christopher Shoemaker  
Nathan Stevens  
Aden Stevens  
Samuel Seeley  
Thomas Tillotson

### *In Susquehanna*

Elijah Adams  
Isaac Bronson  
Joseph Butterfield  
Israel Burnham

Jabez A. Birchard	Daniel Kinney
Jesse Birchard	Simon Kinney
Benjamin Babcock	Samuel Lewis
Daniel Brewster	Elisha Lewis
Eldad Brewster	Zebadiah Lathrop
Rial Brister	Jeremiah Meacham
Silas Beardsley	Ezekiel Maine
Amolo Balch	Ezekiel Maine, Jr.
Calvin Been	Meacham Maine
Samuel Cogswell	Dan Metcalf
Ozen Cook	Samuel Maine
James Carroll	David Olmstead
Albert Camp	Luther Ormsby
Darius Coleman	Joab Pickett
Andrew Canfield	Isaac Pratt
Lathrop Canfield	Elisha Pratt
Robert Day	Cyril Peck
David Doud	John Reynolds
Daniel Foster	Otis Robinson
Abner Griffis	John Robinson
Solomon Griffis	Joseph Ritter
Hezekiah Griffis	Holden Sweet
Lloyd Goodsell	Hial Tupper
David Harris	Nathan Tupper
Jedediah Hewitt	Oliver A. Woodward
Bartlett Hinds	Jehial Warner
Ichabod Hasley	Jonathan West
Jabez Hyde	Jonathan Wheaton
Ezekiel Hyde	Stephen Wilson
Ebenezer Ingralson	Elias West
Myron Kasson	Ebenezer Whipple



## *Orwell Taxables, 1804.*

Orwell township, formed as Mt. Zion in 1801 from Athens and Ulster, was changed to Orwell in 1802. It embraced the greater part of present Orwell, Windham and Warren, and a considerable part of Pike and Rome.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Orwell, as given in the assessment made for 1804 by Asahel Johnson, assessor, and Parley Coburn and Micha Russell, assistant assessors. The total value of property assessed for county purposes, \$10,289 ; total tax, \$51.44½.

William Arnold	Ebenezer Coburn, Jr.
Frederick Ackley (Eiklor)	Amos Coburn
Andrew Ackley (Eiklor)	Payson Corbin
James Ackley (Eiklor)	Permal Corbin
John Abbot	Alpheus Choate
Benjamin Abbot	Darius Coleman
Jephthia Brainard	Reuben Coleman
Darius Brainard	Christopher Cowel
Levi Brainard	Theron Darling
Joseph Bivins	Daniel Doane
Joshua Bowman	Jacob Dutcher
Samuel Bowman	James Elton
Gideon Bennett	Levi Frisbie
James Bower	Bela Ford
Henry Billings	Thomas Fox
Joel Barns	Chester Gridley
William Buck	Josiah Grant
Ebenezer Coburn	Cyp Grant
Parley Coburn	Thomas Gibson
Jonathan Coburn	Willard Green
Moses Coburn	John Gorder

Samuel Griswold	Joseph Parker
Nathaniel Hickok	John Pierce
Asahel Johnson	John Parks
William Johnson	William Ranney
Truman Johnson	John Ranney
Peter Johnson	Dan Russell
Ebenezer Lee	Macha Russell
Roswell Lee	Edmond Russell
James Lent	Libbeis Roberts
Joshua Lumosick	Curtis Robertson
Nathaniel P. Moody	Isaac Seymour
Francis Mazensar	Gould Seymour
Mark Mazensar	Samuel Seeley
Nathan Osber	Roswell Slaughter



## *Burlington Taxables, 1804.*

Burlington township was formed from Wysox in 1802. The following were the taxable inhabitants of Burlington, Luzerne county, in 1804, as copied from the "tax bill." The list included those residing in what is now known as Burlington, West Burlington, Troy and the greater part of Canton, LeRoy, Franklin and Granville. The greatest valuation of any one person, \$620, was that of Nathaniel Allen, whose tax was \$3.10. Seeley Crofut was collector :

Nathaniel Allen  
Amos Abbott  
John Ballard, Jr.  
Stephen Ballard  
Joseph Ballard  
Nathaniel Ballard  
John Ballard  
James Braffett  
Samuel Bower  
George Bloom  
Ephraim Blakesly  
Peter Button  
Peter Button, Jr.  
Nathan Ballard  
John Clark  
Reuben Case  
Aaron Case  
David Campbell  
Samuel Case  
James Campbell  
Robert Claffin

Moses Catlin  
William Campbell  
Seely Crofut  
James Campbell, Jr.  
Paul Dewitt  
Abraham Dewitt  
John Dobbins  
William Dobbins  
William Dewitt  
Gustavus Ellsworth  
Jehiel Ferris  
Ezra Goddard, Jr.  
Zarda Goddard  
John Gamage  
Luther Goddard  
Oliver Hoyt  
Walter Hamilton  
Timothy Hardy  
Benijah Hays  
Ebenezer Kendall  
Noadiah Kendall

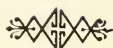
Daniel Loomis	William Pratt
Amhurst Lindsley	David Palmer
John Lindsley	Reuben Rowley
Elisha Luther	Benjamin Rennold
Jacob Miller	David Ross
Derrick Miller	Reuben Rowley, Jr.
James McDowell	Isaac Swain
James McKean	Levi Soper
John McKean	Jacob Swain
David Miller	Isaac Swain, Jr.
William Nichols	Bethuel Swain
Elijah Prouty	Ebenezer Wilson
Beriah Pratt	Isaac Wilson
Ephraim Pratt	James Ward
Hannah Phelps	David White

The following were included in the list being in that part of Burlington, which in 1804 was set off to Lycoming county :

Daniel Allen	Samuel Griffin
David Andrews	Thomas Granger
David Austin	Peter Gordon
Scovel Bailey	Thomas Green
Oliver Bailey	Reuben Griffin
David Bailey	George Head
Nathaniel Babcock	Truman Holcomb
Benjamin Babcock	Sterling Holcomb
George Brown	Hugh Holcomb
Joseph Chapel	Alpheus Holcomb
Giles Chapel	Wheeler Hinman
William Cole	Luther Hinman
Aaron Cook	Daniel Ingraham
Isaac Chapel	Reuben Jones
Ardon Cobb	Loren Kingsbury
Moses Emerson	Elibu Knight
Isaiah Grover	Denison Kingsbury
Wilkes Gillett	John Knapp
Jacob Granteer	Benjamin King



Augustus Loomis	Ebenezer Segar
Lewis Moffett	Jeremiah Taylor
Kilbourn Morley	Abraham Tabor
Miles Oakley	Henry Vanvalkenburg
Zepheniah Rogers	Capt. Noah Wilson
Zepheniah Rogers, Jr.	Isaac Wooster
Nathaniel Roberts	Nathan Wilcox
Benjamin Stone	Daniel Wilcox
Orr Scovel	Oliver Woodward
Henry Segar	David Wooster



## *Canton Taxables, 1806.*

Canton township was organized in 1804 from Burlington, and originally included the present townships of Canton, LeRoy, Granville and parts of West Burlington, Troy, Franklin and Armenia, also small portions of Barclay and Overton. The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants given in the second assessment (1806) and returned to the commissioners' office of Luzerne county :

David Andros	Sterling Holcomb
David Austin	Hugh Holcomb
Daniel Allen	Alpheus Holcomb
Luther Austin	Wheeler Hinman
Scovell Bailey	Luther Hinman
Oliver Bailey	John Halstead
Nathaniel Babcock	Daniel Ingraham
Benjamin Babcock	Samuel Jones
David Bailey	Elihu Knight
David Blanchard	John Knapp
Freedom Bennett	Benjamin King
Arden Cobb	Isaiah King
Seeley Crofut	Augustus Loomis
William Cole	Killsam (?) Morley
Aaron Cook	Lewis Moffit
Isaac Chaapel	Thomas Miles
Bukley Chaapel	Jesse Morse
Moses Emmerson	David Pratt
Jacob Grantier	Philip Packard
Samuel Griffin	Zepheniah Rogers
Wilkes Gillett	Zepheniah Rogers, Jr.
John Grantier	Nathan Roberts
George Head	Benjamin Stone

Truman Holcomb	Orr Scovell
Henry Segar	Daniel Wilcox
Nancy Strickland	Oliver Woodward
George Sutton	David Wooster
John Smiley	Samuel Williams
Jeremiah Taylor	Joseph Wallace
Abraham Taber	Stephen Wilcox
Henry VanValkenburg	Isaac Wooster
R. VanValkenburg	Nathan Wilcox
Noah Wilson	



# *The First County Election.*

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By act of the Legislature, March 24, 1812, Bradford county was formed, or taken, from the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming. The measure provided for the election of county officers at the general election, the next October, and their inauguration into their respective offices. With the organization of the county came the lining up of the political forces to capture the offices. The parties locally, as in the State and nation, were *Federalists* and *Democratic-Republicans*.

Representatives from different parts of the county, of each of these two parties at a meeting or convention decided upon a county ticket, which was recommended to the voters. The Federalists made the following nominations: For Sheriff, Abner C. Rockwell of Towanda township and John Spalding, 2nd, of Athens township; for Commissioners, William Myer of Wysox township, Justus Gaylord, Jr. of Wyalusing township and Joseph Kinney of Ulster township; for Coroner, Harry Spalding of Towanda township and John Taylor of Wyalusing township. The following was the ticket of the Democratic--Republicans: For Sheriff, Samuel McKean of Burlington township and William Means of Towanda township; for Commissioners, Samuel Gore of Ulster township, John Saltmarsh of Athens township and George Scott of Wysox township; for Coroner, John Horton of Wyalusing township and John Minier of Ulster township.

The first election held in and for the county of Bradford was on the second Tuesday of October (13th) 1812, for the

election of sheriff, coroner and county commissioners. At said election candidates for Congress, State Senator and Representatives were also voted for. There were no local candidates for any of the last named offices. The districts participating in the first election of the county and their election boards were as follows :

**Athens and Ulster :** Judges—Zephon Flower, Ebenezer Shaw and Charles F. Welles.

**Burlington :** Judges—John McKean, Isaac Swain and Ebenezer Kendall ; inspector—Nathan Ballard ; clerks—Howard Spalding, Churchill Barnes and David Ross.

**Canton :** Judges—Luther Hinman, Samuel Griffin and Samuel Rutty ; inspector—Daniel Ingraham ; clerks—Horace Spalding, Isaac Chaapel and Orr Scovell.

**Orwell :** Judges—Chester Gridley, Edward Russell and Josiah Bosworth ; inspector—Cyph Grant ; clerks—Oratio Grant, Benjamin J. Woodruff and Josiah W. Grant.

**Rush (Rindaw District) :** Judges—Benajah Bostwick, John Hancock and Jesse Ross ; inspector—Asa Olmstead ; clerks—Jesse Hancock and Samuel Edsall.

**Smithfield (Cliftsburg) :** Judges—Samuel Campbell, Austin Leonard and Ichabod Smith ; inspector—William Furman ; clerks—Samuel Satterlee, Jr. and Moses Wheeler.

**Towanda :** Judges—John Felton, Jacob Bowman and Charles Brown ; inspector—Eliphalet Mason ; clerks—Ethan Baldwin and Ebenezer B. Gregory.

**Wyalusing :** Judges—Jonathan Terry, Humphrey Brown and William Camp ; inspector—Amasa Wells ; clerks—Joseph Ingham, Justus Lewis and Uriah Terry.

**Wysox :** Judges—Jesse Allen, Wilber Bennett and William Myer ; inspector—Ralph Martin ; clerks—Harry Morgan, Jacob Bell and Hiram Mix.

At the election there was much independent voting. Local candidates were generally given the preference. The re-

sult was very close, neither party being entirely victorious. The Federalists elected sheriff and commissioners, and the Democratic--Republicans, coroner.

One of the Judges from each district met the other Judges at the house of William Means in Towanda township on Friday, the 16th day of October (1812), being the third day after election, canvassed the returns and certified as to the result. The Judges were: Athens and Ulster, Charles F. Welles; Burlington, John McKean; Canton, Luther Hinman; Orwell, Edmond Russell; Rindaw, Jesse Ross; Towanda, John Felton; Wyalusing, William Camp; Wysox, William Myer.

The vote for sheriff was: Rockwell, 337; Spalding, 272; McKean, 260; Means, 225; John Taylor, 149; John Mints, 108. In addition to the foregoing, complimentary votes were cast for 33 other persons, John Doe also receiving 9 votes and Richard Roe 15. Each elector voted for two candidates, and the two receiving the greatest number of votes were forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one of whom the Governor commissioned to be sheriff. The same rule applied to coroners.

The vote for commissioners was: Myer, 454; Gaylord, 388; Kinney, 351; Gore, 349; Saltmarsh, 315; Scott, 303; Clement Paine, 84; David Scott, 17; Eliphalet Mason, 14. Complimentary votes were cast for six other persons Myer having the largest vote, was declared elected for three years; Gaylord, the next largest, for two years, and Kinney, the smallest, for one year.

The following was the vote for coroner: Horton, 353; Minier, 345; Spalding, 292; Taylor, 235; Reuben Hale, 87. Complimentary votes were cast for 17 other persons.

The following is a list of persons (in order of voting), who voted at the first general election held in Bradford county:

**Athens—83.**

\* John Franklin  
 George Hadlock  
 Jonathan Harris  
 William Thorp  
 John Reddington  
 Asael Smith  
 \* Elisha Satterlee  
 Barozella Cook  
 \* Zephon Flower  
 Henry Wilson  
 A. C. Stewart  
 Stephen Hopkins  
 Daniel McDuffe  
 William Roddy  
 Twiss Jennison  
 Benoni Hulett  
 John McDuffee  
 Arthur Farlin  
 David Satterlee  
 Oliver Arnold  
 Parley Jennison  
 Peter Jennison  
 Charles F. Welles  
 James Otterson  
 Daniel Orcutt  
 John Spalding, 2nd  
 Nathaniel Satterlee  
 David Paine  
 Asael Porter  
 Abner Harkness  
 Daniel McDuffee  
 George Welles  
 Luke Pitts  
 Daniel Park

\* John Shepard  
 Duta Rice  
 Johnston Miller  
 Josiah Crocker  
 John Snell  
 Joseph Ballard  
 Moses Park  
 Abner Murray  
 Josiah Ballard  
 \* Isaac Morley  
 Chester Stephens  
 David Bosworth  
 Philip Crans  
 John Shippey  
 Solomon Bosworth  
 Erastus Loomis  
 John Watkins  
 \* Stephen Fuller  
 Joseph Farlin  
 Cornelius Williams  
 Henry Green  
 John F. Satterlee  
 Erastus Brookins  
 Eleazer Merrils  
 Isaiah Jones  
 Timothy H. Gustin  
 John Moore  
 John O. Prentice  
 Samuel Ovenshire  
 Solomon W. Merrils  
 \* Thomas Park  
 Isaac Morley, Jr.  
 John Swain  
 \* Silas Wolcott

\* Those marked with (\*) were Revolutionary soldiers. The spelling of names is given as recorded by clerks.



John Saltmarsh	* Julius Tozer
Dan Elwell	Hugh McDuffee
Levi Rice	Lodowick Green
Abisha M. Rice	Samuel Park
Theodore Loomis	Henry Welles
Benjamin F. Green	Francis Tyler
Abram Snell	<i>Thomas Wilcocks</i>
* Noah Murray	<i>Clement Paine</i>
Neal McDuffee	

***Burlington — 84.***

Isaac Swain, Jr.	Joshua Bayley
John Ballard	Zera Calkins
Jelliah Pratt	Joel Calkins
Bethuel Swain	George Bloom, Jr.
James Hickok	Abraham Dewit
Samuel McKean	Churchel Barns
Isaac Swain	Francis Cronkright
Jeremiah Cole	Jacob Thomas
Ezra Godard	John McKean
Uriah Baxter	Levi Soper
Cephus Campbel	Caleb Williams
Ebenezer Kindal	Isaac Swain
Daniel Miller	Amos Abbett
William Nichols	Tilly Lenard
Calvin Pratt	Nathan Ballard
Easton Bagley	Luther Godard, 2nd
* James Campbel	John Calkins
Beriah Pratt	* Nathaniel Allen
Adrial Hibbert	Benjamin McKean
* Alexander Lane	* Paul DeWitt
Benjamin H. Sleeper	John Gammage
Zina Dunbar	Jacob Swain
David Soper	Ansel Williams
Ezra Godard, Jr.	* David Campbel
Stephen Howck	Reuben Sinead
Samuel Case	William Campbel
Thomas Merrit	Thomas Bailey

Isaac Holstead	Elihu Case
* James Campbel, Jr.	George Head
John Clark	Daniel Loomis
Francis Smead	James Ward
James Merrit	Caleb Williams
Moses Calkins	Elijah Prouty
William Dobbins	William Dobbins, Jr.
Samuel Ballard	Stephen Palmer
David Ross	Reuben Case
Eldrick Ward	David Rundel
Robert McKean	Silas Smith
Howard Spalding	James McKean
William Simson	Nathaniel Ballard
Beriah Pratt	Reuben Rowley
John Ross	James McDowl

***Canton—71.***

Reuben M. Tabor	Nathan Roberts
Scovel Bailey	Ezra Bailey
Jacob Kingsbury	* Samuel Griffin
James Ingraham	John Smiley
William Cole	Peter Latimer
William P. Spalding	Sterling Holcomb
Henry Segar	Daniel Stone
Isaac Rundall	* Laben Landon
Aaron Knapp	Daniel Ingraham
John Grantier	Smith Bailey
Nathan Wilcox	Thomas Miles
Isaac Wooster	Samuel Ratty
Roswell R. Rogers	Noah Wilson, Jr.
David Way	Nebemiah Allen
Samuel Everet	Luther Hinman
Adam Vanvolkinburg	Samuel Knapp
Benjamin Stone	Abraham Palmer
Reuben Tower	Selye Crofut
Nathaniel Babcock	David Andrus
Isaac Simons	Jeremiah Smith

\* Noah Wilson  
Hugh Holcomb  
Samuel Parker  
\* John Knapp  
Benjamin Landon  
Samuel Wilcox  
Abel H. Blakeman  
Laben Landon, Jr.  
Philip Packard  
Joseph Babcock  
Nathan Tabar  
Simon Grover  
Augustus Loomis  
\* Zephaniah Rogers  
Stephen Strickland  
Henry Marker

Orr Scovel  
Jesse Morse  
\* Jacob Grantier  
\* Isaac Chaapel  
Zorrester Porter  
Elam Parmis  
Horace Spalding  
Jeremiah Tayler  
\* Ezra Spalding  
David Pratt  
David Bailey  
James C. Crofut  
Orr Scovel, Jr.  
Benjamin Saxton  
John Knapp

*Orwell—73.*

Oliver Corbin  
John Grant  
Joel Barnes  
Jared Smith  
Eleazer Alis, Jr.  
Elam Roberts  
Joseph L. Browning  
\* Hezekiah Russell  
Daniel S. Browning  
Jesse Barnes  
Rufus Goodall  
Amasa Browning  
Levi Frisbie  
Abine Humphrey  
Ebenezer Coburn  
\* Jephtha Brainard  
Chester Gridley  
Parley Coburn  
Nathaniel Hicks  
\* Samuel Starks

Truman Johnson  
James Brink, Jr.  
Uriah Bosworth  
Theron Darling  
Chancey Frisbie  
Oratio Grant  
Henry P. Corbin  
Jonathan Tew  
Nathaniel P. Wood  
Daniel Done, Jr.  
Darius Brainard  
Cyph Grant  
Artemus Johnson  
Robert Thomas  
Eleazer Allis  
Stephen Smith  
Henry Verbeck  
Gerould Seymore  
William S. Easterbrooks  
Abraham Dimon

Amos Coburn  
 Daniel Done  
 Z. Cross  
 Nathan Tuson  
 Samuel Dimon  
 B. J. Woodruff  
 Asahel Johnson  
 John Cowles  
 J. W. Grant  
 Josiah Brown  
 William Johnson  
 Edmond Russell  
 \* Samuel Woodruff  
 William Brink  
 Isaac Semore  
 William Browning  
 William Bush  
 Michael Russell

O. Grant  
 Boin Juna  
 John Dimon  
 Lemuel Streater  
 Samuel Wells  
 James Rogers  
 Nathan Streater  
 Seth Done  
 Dan Weller  
 John Birney  
 Curtis Robinson  
 Abel Darling  
 James Mapes  
 David Olds  
 \* Lebbeus Roberts  
*Dan Russel*  
*David Ridgway*  
*Jonathan Coburn*

***Rush—23.***

John Hancock  
 Ezekiel Brown  
 James McCarty  
 Asa Olmstead  
 Aden Stevens  
 Charles W. Keeler  
 William Frink  
 Christopher Shoemaker  
 Reuben Baker  
 Jesse Ross  
 Elisha Keeler  
 James B. Rockwell  
 Samuel Edsill

Jesse Edsill  
 Salmon Bradshaw  
 Jesse Hancock  
 Samuel Stevens  
 Benajah Bostwick  
 Dimon Bostwick  
 Samuel Lucky  
 Salmon Bosworth  
 Matthias Scrivens  
 Stephen Drinkwater  
*John Bradshaw*  
*William Bradshaw*  
 \* *Abraham Taylor*

***Smithfield—92.***

Philip Robbins  
 Thomas Alexander  
 Thomas Barber, Jr.

Daniel Woodward  
 Reuben Wilbur  
 Daniel Miller

Samuel Edsall	Sheldon Gibbs
* William Webber	Jacob Harkness
Amos Harkness	William Johnson
* Oliver Canfield	William Smith
Levi Soper, Jr.	Gurdon Grover
John W. McClellan	William Eaton
William Brace	Phineas Pierce
Roger Soper	Ichabod Smith
Moses Wheeler	Peter Furman
Joseph Beeman	Chapman Morgan
John Bixby	Samuel Campbell
* Joseph Batterson	Joseph Grace
Henry Wiltsey	William Merritt
Joseph Lillybridge, Jr.	Austin Leonard
James Matson	George Grace
Moses Taylor	James Chapin
Peter Batton	William Furman
* William Webber	Levi Lamphere
David Palmer	* John Harkness
James Harkness, 3d	Nathaniel Morgan
James Harkness	James Morgan
Samuel Satterlee, Jr.	David Watkins
Alexander Harkness	Charles Taylor
* Oliver Gates	Ebenezer Harkness
Abel Eaton	Frederick McClelland
* Joshua Spear	Robert Otterson
Solomon Hakes	Joseph Barber
Ezekiel Leonard, Jr.	Elihu Smead
Seymour Batterson	Allen McArthur
Solon Hakes	* John Wilber
Richard Sweet	Gains Adams
James Benson	* Eli Parsons
* John M'Clellan	Asaph M. Leonard
Isaac Cooley	* Samuel Lamphere
William Harkness	Samuel Baldwin
David R. Haswell	Cyprian Stevens
Abram Pierce	Stephen Jones
* Ezekiel Leonard	Philo Fasset

Charles Keyes  
 John Nichols  
 Conklin Baker  
 James Harkness, Sr.  
 Stephen Bliss  
 Peter Gernet  
 Isaac Wheeler  
 \* Elisha Rich  
 Eli Parsons, Jr.  
 David Palmer, Jr.

\* Samuel Wood  
 Constant Williams  
 \* Solomon Morse  
 James Gerould  
 John Basett  
 Oliver Hays, Jr.  
 Zephania Eames  
 Levi Ormsby  
 Stephen Titus  
 Rubin Mitchel

### ***Towanda—102.***

Henry Salisbury  
 Benjamin Ackler  
 William Thompson  
 \* William Finch  
 Edsall Carr  
 Isaac Ellsworth  
 Henry Spalding  
 Absalom Carr  
 Elisha Cole  
 Benjamin Coolbaugh  
 William French, Jr.  
 \* Richard Benjamin  
 James Dougherty  
 William B. Spalding  
 James Lewis  
 William Coolbaugh  
 George Bowman  
 Samuel Cranmer  
 Ananias Whitman  
 Noah Spalding  
 Harley White  
 Solomon Allen  
 John Mints  
 John Schrader  
 John Pierce  
 William Means

Samuel Jillson  
 David Blancher  
 Ebenezer P. Clark  
 James Roales  
 Ezekial Griffis  
 Adonijah Alden  
 \* John Schrader  
 Moses Gladden  
 Abigah Northrup  
 Calvin Cranmer  
 Jacob Ringer  
 Martin Stratton  
 James Northrup  
 Nathan Coon  
 Timothy Stratton  
 Eliphalet Mason  
 Aaron Carter  
 Samuel Needham  
 John Felton  
 William Coolbaugh, Jr.  
 Eleazer Sweet  
 Charles Brown  
 Amos Ackler  
 Timothy Alden  
 Nathan Frisbie  
 Stephen Wilcox

Josiah Cranmer  
Peter Edsal  
Moses Warford  
William Gough  
Reas Stephens  
Amos Bennett  
John D. Saunders  
Usual Carter  
Amos V. Matthews  
Ethan Baldwin  
Isaac Foster  
Bouckley Chaapel  
John Franklin  
Nathaniel Edsal  
Ezra Rutty, Jr.  
Jabez Squires  
Russell Fowler  
Stephen Horton  
Jacob Bowman  
Elias Thompson  
Elisha Carpenter  
Zabin Williams  
\* Samuel Seeley  
Lemuel Pason  
\* Joshua Wythe  
Jacob Wagner  
Abner C. Rockwell

Job Irish  
Josiah Stockings  
John Goodwin  
Oliver Newell  
Ebenezer Gregory  
William Peppers  
Moses Rowley  
Richard Gough  
Smith Horton  
John Head  
Solomon Taliday, Jr.  
\* Andrew Gregg  
\* Ozias Bingham  
Ezra Rutty  
John Fox  
Thomas Cox  
\* Jonathan Fowler  
Abial Foster  
Abraham Foster  
John Northrup  
Austin Fowler  
*Reuben Hale*  
*Ephraim Ladd*  
*Warner Ladd*  
*Rowland Wilcox*  
*Sheffield Wilcox*  
*Daniel Miller*

***Ulster—93.***

\* Joseph Westcott  
Daniel Brink  
Henry Hiney  
Nehemiah Tracy  
Jesse Beals  
\* Samuel Kellogg  
\* Adriel Simons  
George W. Button  
\* Samuel Bartlett

Eli Holcomb  
Abner W. Ormsby  
Thomas Pemberton  
Elias Minier  
James Bidlack  
Silas Burrett  
Daniel Minier, Jr.  
Christian Forbes  
George Kinney



Jonathan Wilkason	Israel Moss
Isaac Cash	Dan Kellogg
Jonathan Thompson	John L. Pierce
Zed'h Hepbord	William Clark
Nethaniel Ketcham	Avery Gore
* Benjamin Brink	Ebenezer Shaw
* Joseph Smith	Cyrus Niles
Reuben Mitchel	William Presher
* Simon Spalding	Wanton Rice
Jetson Furman	Isaac Horton
* Cherrick Westbrook	* Obadiah Gore
James Shores	Mathew Rodgers
Timothy Bartlett	Noah Ford
Robert Russell	David Couch
* Benjamin Clark	* John Spalding
* William Currey	Anson Mitchel
Henry Webbard	* Lockwood Smith
Joseph Powell	Elias Needham
Samuel Tredaway	Daniel Stewart
Obadiah Spalding	Samuel Marshall
Alfred Granger	Abram Westbrook
Jeduthan Simonds	Ezekiel Currey
* James Satterlee	Daniel More
Elijah Willoby	Samuel Horton
Ephraim B. Gerralds	Ezra Niles
Alexander Hibbard	James Gerralds
* Samuel Gore	Thomas Ballard
Constant Williams	Ebenezer Segar
Calvin Carner	John Smith
John Bassett	Earnest Forbes
George Gerralds	Caleb L. Beals
* Elijah Horton	Samuel Satterlee
Jared Holcomb	Abram Towner
* Samuel Wood	Joseph Kingsbury
John Minier	Jonas Ford
Samuel K. Gore	Peter Snyder
* Christopher Avery	* Solomon Morse
Henry Smith	

**Wyalusing—71.**

Steven Charlotte	John Taylor
* Joseph Elliott	Justus Lewis
* Isaac Wheeler	John Hollenback
Jeremiah Lewis	Benjamin Ackley
Jobe Camp	Joseph Ingham
Raphael Stone	Ambrose Allen
John Elliott	Benjamin Stalford
Sylvanus Marsh	Linus Brister
Uriah Terry	Darius Shumway
* William Dalton	John Franklin
Edmund Dodge	Joseph Black
Elias Vaughn	* Justus Gaylord
Ebenezer Lewis	Albengence Stevens
Daniel Brown	William Camp
Gilbert Merrit	Guy Wells
Thomas Upthegrove	John Sharts
* Jacob Huff	John Huff
William Terry	John Gamble
John Lewis	Eliphalet Marsh
Joshua Terry	Alexander Lafever
Allen Brown	* Simeon Marsh
* Jonathan Terry	Ebenezer Horton
Samuel Gilbert	William Crawford
William Custard	Jacob Huff, Jr.
Amasa Wells	Joseph Stalford
* Reuben Shumway	Dyer Crocker
Joseph Preston	Jonas Ingham, Jr.
Elijah Camp	John Stalford
Benjamin Hulbert	* Isaac Custard
Joseph Thompson	Oliver William Dodge
Cyrus Wells	John Ingham
Walter Seymour	Daniel Merritt
Abraham Hess	* John Horton
Humphrey Brown	Israel Buck
William Wigton	Thomas William Wigton

**Wysox—99.**

William Keeler	Joseph Lent
James Elliott	Joseph Elliott
Gilbert Horton	Elijah Horton
Peter Allen	Cyrus H. Brookins
Moses Coolbaugh	John Atwood
* John Wood	Jesse Smith
Gideon Bennett	Robert Ridgeway
Jacob Myer	David Eiklor
Peter Coolbaugh	William Furgison
George Scott	James Drake, Jr.
* Reuben Bumpuss	Elliott Whitney
Richard Horton	* Samuel Shores
William F. Dininger	Peter Johnson
Able Newell	Mathew Cannan
Walter Wheeler	Caleb Shores
John Elliott	Adrian Manville
Jacob Bucher	William Allen
Benjamin Martin	Moses Moody
Elnathan Ellis	Zazariah Price
Henry Tallady	James Hawley
Lemuel Atwood	Nathaniel Shores
Rufus Vargison	Jacob Wickizer
Franklin Blackman	Adanijah Warner
Joshua Shores	Daniel Coolbaugh
John Birney	Willard Green
Enas Moody	* William Elliott
* James Drake	Walter Button
Eleazer Tuttle	* Jesse Allen
Edward Cogydale	Isaac Vargison
Daniel Drake	John Vought
John B. Hinman	Jacob Bell
John Hick	Seth T. Barstow
Tobias Lent	Thomas Elliott
Silas Gore	Hiram Mix
Napthali Woodburn	Frederick Eiklor
Ebenezer Drake	Joshua Moger

Stephen Merithew	Harry Morgan
Ralph Martin	* Stephen Allen
* Jonathan Stevens	Peter Post
Christopher Cowell	William Myer
Samuel Coolbaugh	Josiah Tuttle
Asa Stephens, 3d	* John Lent
John Hinman	John Gorden
Shepard Pierce	* William Huyck
David Horton	Jacob Strickland
David Vought	* Wilber Bennett
* Moses Woodburn	Daniel Hawley
Willard Buck	John Horton
John Bull	* Jedediah Atwood
Russell Gibbs	<i>Josiah Slockey</i>

The names printed in *italic* in the foregoing lists were added to the voting lists unnumbered. The returns give no explanation why this was done. Citizens, whose names appear in italics, were residents of the county, but are not included in the count, placed to each district.

Owing to the fact that there were but nine polling places in the county, roads few and in bad condition, it is surprising that even so large a number of persons should have voted, many being required to go a distance of 15 miles through the wilderness. The lists it will be seen contain the names of the greater part of the pioneers of the county and 97 Revolutionary soldiers.

The vote of Bradford county at the November election (presidential) 1812, was returned with Luzerne and Lycoming counties, and we are therefore unable with the data at hand to tell what the vote was. In that year, however, Clement Paine of Athens was on the Democratic--Republican electoral ticket. He was elected and cast the vote of the district for Madison and Gerry.

## *The First County Court.*

“January Sessions, 1813.”

“Bradford County, SS :

“At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Towanda in and for the County of Bradford on Monday the 18th day of January, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen:

“The commission of the Honorable John B. Gibson, Esquire, appointing him to be President of the several Courts of the 11th Judicial District in Pennsylvania, was read with a certificate of his having taken and subscribed the requisite oaths of office ; and also the commission of John McKean and George Scott, Esquires, his associates; the commission of Abner C. Rockwell, sheriff; the deputation of Henry Wilson as prosecutor for the Commonwealth; and the commission of Charles F. Welles, appointing him to be the Prothonotary, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Clerk of Orphans’ Court and Register and Recorder in and for the said County of Bradford, and their several official oaths were respectively read ; whereupon came the said Abner C. Rockwell, High Sheriff, as aforesaid, and before the said President and Judges made return of the several writs and process to him directed, here this day returnable. Among which he produced a certain Venire Facias Jurators with a panel thereto annexed which being called over, the following persons appeared, to wit :

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. James Ward, Foreman |                     |
| 2. Jonathan Stevens    | 12. Ezra Spalding   |
| 3. John Spalding       | 13. Jesse Allen     |
| 4. Isaac Chapel        | 14. Moses Calkins   |
| 5. Adonijah Warner     | 15. Parley Coburn   |
| 6. Isaac Foster        | 16. John Harkness   |
| 7. David Rundle        | 17. Reuben Hale     |
| 8. Samuel Cranmer      | 18. Humphrey Brown  |
| 9. Jonathan Fowler     | 19. Robert Ridgway  |
| 10. Austin Leonard     | 20. Jonathan Frisby |
| 11. Zephon Flower      | 21. Elisha Rish,    |

who were duly sworn and affirmed to enquire for the Commonwealth and the body of the County of Bradford.

“On motion of Mr. Wilson, Ebenezer Bowman, Esq., was admitted as an attorney in the Courts of Bradford County and sworn. Whereupon Mr. Bowman moved for the admission of Messrs. Palmer, Graham, Scott, Malley and Stuart as attorneys to practice in said Courts, which was granted accordingly, and the usual oaths administered.

“The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Wilson; and on motion of Mr. Wilson, Ethan Baldwin was admitted as a practicing attorney in the Courts above mentioned and qualified according to law.”

Thus was organized the first Court ever convened in the County of Bradford, held at the house—“Red Tavern”—of William Means in Towanda.



# The First County Statement

## *“Receipts and Expenditures of Bradford County for the Year 1813.”*

### RECEIVALS

Of Township Collectors	\$2596 27
Of taxes on unseated lands	30 00
Of David Beardsley on subscription	20 00
Total received	\$2646 27

### EXPENDITURES

To county commissioners	\$ 319 91
Clerk hire	120 75
Grand jurors	148 00
General elections	189 96
Traverse jurors	274 00
Panther certificates	40 00
Wolf certificates	231 00
Road views	274 00
Fox certificates	1 87
Assessors	218 00
Asst. assessors	65 50
Temporary jail	26 90
Commissioners and Prothonotary office	342 00
Contigent and incidental—printing, etc	250 63
Trustees of Bradford county	84 75
Exonerations on collectors' duplicates for unseated lands	12 49
Coroners for inquests	24 75
Cost of ignoramus bills, witnesses, etc	13 24
Court house and jail on contracts for materials	4 00
Treasurer's commission	76 09
Collectors' fees	26 04
Total expenditures	\$2743 96

JUSTUS GAYLORD,  
WM. MYER,  
BURR RIDGWAY,  
Commissioners

Attest :  
JOSEPH KINGSBURY, Clerk.”



## *The First Church Organization in Bradford County.*

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“After the settlers had begun to return to the valley of the Susquehanna on the dawn of peace, missionaries sent out by the Connecticut Missionary Society visited this region to look after the scattered sheep in the wilderness. Among these was the Rev. Jabez Culver, who was here as early as the spring of 1791.”

The first church in the county, of which there is any record of organization, was in Wysox, the following being the original minutes :

“Wysox, October 3d day, 1791. Met at Captain Jehial Franklin's—Isaac Foster, Jonas Smith, William Coolbaugh, Daniel Gutry, Huldah Hicok and Rufus Foster, the Rev. Mr. Culver being present and officiating. The above persons entered into a solemn covenant with God, and with one another by signing their names to a solemn covenant, as in the presence and fear of God ; and then received by vote into full communion with the church—Rev. Mr. Culver, moderator, and preached a sermon : Jehial Franklin, E. M. Franklin, John Newell, Marcy Smith, Jonathan Arnold Franklin, Abigail Franklin, Nathan Smith and James Lewis.

Culver, Moderator.”

“Wysox, November the 5th day, 1791. Then met the church, and after looking to God by prayer for direction,

by vote they chose Isaac Foster and Jehial Franklin their deacons, and admitted into full communion the same time with the church, Elisha Hubbard, Jesse Allen, Moses Coolbaugh, Susanna Coolbaugh, Polly Newell, Samuel Cole, Dorothy Cole, and made choice of Elisha Hubbard scribe."

"November the 6th day, 1791, Mrs. Mary Ratty, wife of Mr. Ezra Ratty, was received into full communion with the church."

"Wysox, June the 17th day, 1792. Then the church by a vote admitted into full communion with them these seven persons: Nathaniel Hicok and Esther Hicok, his wife, Noadiah Cranmer, Phebe Foster, Abraham Foster, John Smith and Sally Smith; and the church voted Mr. Nathaniel Hicok to be their scribe.

Ebenezer Martin, Minister of the Gospel."

"Wysox, October the 20th day, 1792. Then the church by vote admitted Hannah Hinman, wife to Mr. John Hinman, and Rachel Cowl, wife to Mr. Christopher Cowl, into full communion with the church.

Ebenezer Martin, Moderator."

"Wysox, May the 4th day, 1794. Then the church by vote did receive Mrs. Hannah Newell, wife of Mr. John Newell, into full communion with this church.

Ebenezer Martin, Moderator."

"Wysox, July the 4th day, 1795. Then the church by vote did receive into full communion with this church, Rudolph Fox, Elizabeth Fox, his wife; Nellie Fitchgiles, widow; Hannah Coolbaugh, wife of Moses Coolbaugh; Anna Martin, wife of Ralph Martin; Mary Bowman, wife of Jacob Bowman, and Catherine Strobe, wife of Henry Strobe.

Nathaniel Hicok, Scribe."

“Wysox, July the 5th, 1795. The church made choice of Isaac Foster, Jehial Franklin, William Coolbaugh and Jonathan Arnold Franklin, ruling elders, and of Moses Coolbaugh, Nathaniel Hicok and Jesse Allen, deacons. Nathaniel Hicok, Scribe.”

Rev. Jabez Culver was succeeded in 1792 by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, who remained with the church till July, 1794. During his ministration, the following “Articles of Faith” and “Church Covenant” of “The Church of Christ at Wysocks on the Susquehanna river in the State of Pennsylvania,” were drawn up and subscribed to :

*The Introduction.*—We, the inhabitants of Wysox, on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and the neighborhood round about adjoining, having thought it our duty to unite together in entering into solemn covenant with God and with one another as a society of Christians, for our mutual edification and the obedience of God’s holy ordinances ; and being willing that all should know our sentiments respecting the great doctrine of our holy religion ; and, supposing it necessary, we should be agreed about and among ourselves in certain points of doctrines and discipline, in order to our walking together unitedly in Christian fellowship, do now agree to adopt the following articles as expressing our sentiments concerning the most important and fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, and concerning the nature and order of the Visible Church.

*Articles of the Church at Wysox and the neighborhood adjacent, concerning matters of Faith and Discipline* —We believe that there is only one self sufficient, independent and Eternal God, who is an infinite spirit and who subsists in three persons, the Father, the Word and the Holy

Ghost, essentially the same and equal in all perfections and glories ; unchangeable in his being, Almighty, All-wise, who created all things, and has an absolute right to dispose of all his creatures, according to his pleasure, and who perfectly knows, presides and governs them in all their actions and orders, and in his own incomprehensible ways brings to pass and manages all events for his own glory.

We believe that the Scripture of the Old and New Testaments are the word of God, containing all things necessary to be known, believed and practiced in order to glorify God and enjoy Him forever.

That the first man, Adam, was created in a state of holiness and in favor with God, but afterwards fell from that state by transgression of the Divine Commandments, and consequently he and all his posterity with and in him lost the moral image of God and become wholly sinful, and do by Nature justly deserve his wrath forever.

We believe that according to the purpose of God before the foundation of the world, the eternal word, the second person in the ever blessed trinity ; in the fullness of time assumed our nature, and in the person of Jesus Christ, the son of God, performed the office of Mediator between God and man ; fulfilled all righteousness, making a complete and sufficient atonement for sin by His death, and so prepared a way for the free exercise of the mercy of God toward sinners, consistent with all His divine perfection, having risen from the dead and ascended on high to the right hand of power, has the government of the world \* \* \* in His hands for the accomplishing His gracious purposes toward His people ; and continu-

ally makes a prevailing intercession before the Father in their behalf, that those and those only whom God hath chosen in Christ before the foundation of the world will, in time, by the free grace of God and the efficacious influence of His holy spirit be renewed in the temper of their minds and be enabled to exercise repentance toward God and faith in our Lord, Jesus Christ. By which, being united to Him, they will be pardoned and accepted of God as righteous on account of His righteousness alone, and become heirs of eternal life and be assuredly kept by the power and grace of God through faith unto salvation.

We believe that doctrines of free justification by faith alone affords no encouragement to sin, but it establishes and confirms our obligations to observe the moral law as our rule of life by universal obedience and all holy conversation.

And we believe that at the consummation of all things, the Lord Jesus Christ will descend from Heaven with great power and glory, and that there will be a universal resurrection of all the dead, and that all the human race must be judged according to the deeds done in the body, whether good or evil, and that the wicked will be sentenced to everlasting misery, but the righteous in Christ crowned with eternal glory.

And as to the nature, order and government of the Christian church, our sentiments are at present as follows: We believe that a visible Christian church is composed of a number of visible friends to Jesus Christ, covenanting to walk together in the order and rules of the Gospel, together with their infant offspring.

And that all the children of believing parents are to be

baptized as members of the Kingdom of God, and trained up and disciplined under the care and watch of the church to which they do belong.

And that a particular church has power from Christ to govern itself under Him as its only head, but it may be expedient in some difficult cases to apply to sister churches for advice.

And though it may be expedient to appoint officers in a church, who are expected to lead in proposing and explaining matters to the church in general, and to members in particular according to their gifts, yet this by no means excludes any private brother from an active voice in admitting or cutting off members, and watching over and disciplining of one another.

These articles we at present believe to be agreeable to the word of God, and as such we receive them until God shall give us fuller and farther light.

And as we are persuaded that God hath called us and made it our duty to enter into solemn covenant with Him and with one another, to walk together in all the means and ordinances of Christ, and that in holy conversation, and that according to His holy word so we have mutually and solemnly agree to adopt the following form to express our covenant relation and sole obligations to God and to one another, desiring to wait upon God for light and grace to do our duty according to His most holy word and will.

*The Solemn Covenant.*—We do this day, in the presence of the Great Eternal and Holy God, and before angels and men solemnly take and acknowledge the Lord Jehovah, Father, Son and Holy Ghost to be our God; and we do devote and give up ourselves, soul and bodies,

and all that we have and all that we are to be for Him and no other, submitting and yielding ourselves to His disposal and service as willing and obedient subjects.

And as we are by nature children of wrath, and have greatly dishonored God by our transgressions, both in heart and life, so we do now openly declare our detestation and abhorrence of all our former classes, both public and private, and desire forgiveness of God and man.

And we do also take the Lord Jesus Christ for our Saviour and Redeemer, depending alone upon his merits and righteousness for acceptance with God, and we do also take the Holy Ghost to be our sanctifier; and do solemnly promise by the help of Divine grace, without which we can do nothing, to forsake our sins, renounce the world, the flesh and the devil, and serve the Lord in newness of life and live in the conscientious and faithful discharge of the duties that we owe to God, to our neighbors and to ourselves, according to the directions of God's holy word revealed in the Bible for our rule of life.

And we do also give up ourselves to one another as members of this church in the Lord, and solemnly promise by the help of Divine grace to act and behave toward one another as become brethren in Christ, and to watch over one another in the love of God seeking each other's good, holding communion in the worship of God, and carefully and diligently to attend all the means and ordinances of Christ's appointment as he shall give us opportunity; and yielding up ourselves and ours to the disposal of God in this church, according to the will of Christ, so long as we continue together in this relation by the will of God.



We, the subscribers or signers, do manifest our most solemn agreement to the above articles and covenant. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names, etc. : Nancy Mann, Elizabeth Allen, Elizabeth Means, Sarah Gibson, Henry Strobe, Catherine Schryader, Francis Watts, Jane Watts, Bastion Strobe, Lydia Strobe, Jenny VanVolkenborough, Hannah Newell, Rudolph Fox, Elizabeth Fox, Nellie Fitchgiles, Hannah Coolbaugh, Anna Martin, Mary Bowman, Nathan Smith, Jehial Franklin, John Newell, Abigail Franklin, E. M. Franklin, Marcy Smith, James Lewis, Arnold Franklin, Elisha Hubbard, Jesse Allen, Moses Coolbaugh, Samuel Cole, Catherine Strobe, Polly Newell, Mary Rutty, Sally Gore, Rachel Brink, Samuel Cranmer, Hanner Cranmer, Jenny Brown, John Schrider, Ralph Martin, Jemimah Tallada, Sarah Aclor, Isaac Foster, Jonas Smith, William Coolbaugh, Daniel Gutry, Huldah Hicok, Rufus Foster, Susanna Coolbaugh, Polly Newell, Dorothy Cole, Nathaniel Hicok, Esther Hicok, Noadiah Cranmer, Phebe Foster, Abraham Foster, John Smith, Sally Smith, Rachel Cowl, Hannah Hinman. Done at our Church Meeting, October 3, 1795.



# County Officers, 1812-1912

## *President Judges.*

	TERM
John Bannister Gibson.....	1813 to 1816
Thomas Burnside.....	1816 to 1818
Edward Herick.....	1818 to 1839
John N. Conyngham.....	1839 to 1849
Horace Williston.....	1849 to 1851
David Wilmot.....	1851 to 1857
Darius Bullock.....	Sept. Term, 1857
David Wilmot.....	1857 to 1861
Ulysses Mercur.....	1861 to 1865
Farris B. Streeter.....	1865 to 1874
Paul D. Morrow.....	1874 to 1890
Benjamin M. Peck.....	1890 to 1891
Benjamin M. Peck.....	1891 to 1899
Adelbert C. Fanning.....	1899 to 1901
Adelbert C. Fanning.....	1901 to 1912

All the Judges prior to Wilmot were appointed by the Governor. A Constitutional Amendment in 1850, provided for the election of the Judges of the several Districts. All Judges holding commissions by appointment were cut off and made to expire on the first Monday of December, following the election of the new Judges. The new Judges were elected at the general election (1851) next following the adoption of this Amendment. Hence, it will be seen why Williston, who had been appointed for a term of ten years, did not serve longer.

In 1857, Judge Wilmot was a candidate for Governor, he

therefore resigned, and Darius Bullock was on the 8th day of August, 1857, appointed to fill the vacancy by Governor Pollock, his commission to expire on the first Monday of December following. Wilmot was defeated for Governor at the October election; he was accordingly re-commissioned Judge by Governor Pollock, to hold said office until the first Monday of December following the next general election. In 1858 he was again elected and commissioned for a full term of ten years. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in January, 1861, when he resigned his position as Judge, and Ulysses Mercur was appointed his successor, March 19, 1861. Judge Mercur's commission being issued to hold until the first Monday in December following the next general election, he was elected in October, 1861, for a full term of ten years and commissioned accordingly.

In 1864, Judge Mercur was elected to Congress. Farris B. Streeter was appointed to fill the vacancy, caused by the resignation of Judge Mercur by a commission dated March 4, 1865, to hold until the first Monday of December following the next general election. In October, 1865, Judge Streeter was elected for a full term of ten years.

By the Act creating the office of Additional Law Judge and the Act making Bradford and Susquehanna county each separate Judicial Districts, Judge Streeter was succeeded as President Judge of the 13th District by Paul D. Morrow in 1874. In 1880, Judge Morrow was re-elected for a term of ten years. He served his term lacking only 20 days, having died December 15, 1890. Benjamin M. Peck, who had been elected for a term of ten years in November, 1890, was appointed December 17, 1890, by Governor Beaver to fill the unexpired term of Judge Morrow. Judge Peck died in office, September 9, 1899, and on September 21, 1899, Adelbert C. Fanning was appointed to fill the vacancy. In November, 1900, Judge Fanning was elected to a full term of ten years. Judge Gibson was the

youngest of our judges, being appointed at the age of 32 years.

By Act of July 18, 1901, Bradford county was made to constitute the 42nd Judicial District.

### *Associate Judges.*

	TERM
George Scott, appointed by Governor.....	1813 to 1818
John McKean, appointed by Governor.....	1813 to 1840
Jonathan Stevens, appointed by Governor.....	1818 to 1841
John Laporte, appointed by Governor.....	1840 to 1845
Abraham Goodwin, appointed by Governor.....	1841 to 1844
David M. Bull, appointed by Governor.....	1844 to 1845
Harry Morgan, appointed by Governor.....	1845 to 1850
Reuben Wilbur, appointed by Governor.....	1845 to 1849
Jere Adams, appointed by Governor.....	1849 to 1851
George Tracy, appointed by Governor.....	1850 to 1851
Harry Ackley, elected.....	1851 to 1856
Myron Ballard, elected.....	1851 to 1856
John F. Long, elected.....	1856 to 1861
Aaron Chubbuck, elected.....	1856 to 1857
John Passmore, appointed.....	1857 to 1858
John Passmore, elected.....	1858 to 1863
Volney M. Long, elected.....	1861 to 1866
Levi P. Stalford, elected.....	1863 to 1868
J. Wilson Vandyke, elected.....	1866 to 1871
Zebulon Frisbie, elected.....	1868 to 1873
Stephen D. Harkness, elected.....	1871 to 1876
Chauncey S. Russell, elected.....	1873 to 1878

Aaron Chubbuck resigned and John Passmore was appointed December 7, 1857, to serve until first Monday of December, 1858.

**Sheriffs.**

Abner C. Rockwell.....	Elected October, 1812
John Spalding, 2nd.....	Elected October, 1815
Lemuel Streator.....	Elected October, 1818
Joseph C. Powell.....	Elected October, 1821
Reuben Wilbur.....	Elected October, 1824
Benjamin McKean.....	Elected October, 1827
Lockwood Smith, Jr.....	Elected October, 1830
John L. Webb.....	Elected October, 1833
Guy Tozer.....	Elected October, 1836
Ira H. Stephens.....	Elected October, 1839
John N. Weston.....	Elected October, 1842
John F. Means.....	Elected October, 1845
William S. Dobbins.....	Elected October, 1848
Chester Thomas.....	Elected October, 1851
John A. Coddington.....	Elected October, 1854
Thomas M. Woodruff.....	Elected October, 1857
A. Hanson Spalding.....	Elected October, 1860
J. Monroe Smith.....	Elected October, 1863
William Griffiths.....	Elected October, 1866
J. Perry VanFleet.....	Elected October, 1869
J. Monroe Smith.....	Elected October, 1872
Andrew J. Layton.....	Elected November, 1875
Peter J. Dean.....	Elected November, 1878
William T. Horton.....	Elected November, 1881
Dallas J. Sweet.....	Elected November, 1884
Morris Shepard.....	Elected November, 1887
Joseph Powell.....	Elected November, 1890
Nathan V. Weller.....	Elected November, 1893
Ulysses M. Fell.....	Elected November, 1896
Homer B. Drake.....	Elected November, 1899
Stephen F. Robinson.....	Elected November, 1902
Job Griffin.....	Elected November, 1905
John H. Dean.....	Elected November, 1908

Under the Constitution of 1790 each elector voted for two candidates, and the two receiving the greatest number of votes were forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one of whom the Governor commissioned to be Sheriff. The same rule applied to Coroners.

***Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, Etc.***

Charles F. Welles .....	Appointed July 13, 1812
George Scott .....	Appointed July 1, 1818
Burr Ridgway .....	Appointed Feb. 8, 1821
George Scott .....	Appointed Jan. 26, 1824
Darius Bullock .....	Appointed Feb. 19, 1830
Alpheus Ingham .....	Appointed Jan. 1, 1831
James P. Bull .....	Appointed May 7, 1831
Samuel Strait .....	Appointed Jan. 12, 1836
Joseph C. Powell .....	Appointed Oct. 21, 1836
David Cash .....	Appointed and elected Jan. 21, 1839
Aaron Chubbuck .....	Elected October, 1842
Addison McKean .....	Elected October, 1845
Allen McKean .....	Elected October, 1848, '51, '54, '57
E. O'Meara Goodrich .....	Elected October, 1860, '63
William A. Thomas .....	Elected October, 1866, '69
Benjamin M. Peck .....	Elected Oct. and Nov., 1872, '75
George W. Blackman .....	Elected November, 1878, '81
William J. Young .....	Elected November, 1884, '87
Henry J. Madill .....	Elected November, 1890
Mial E. Lilley .....	Elected November, 1893, '96
J. Andrew Wilt .....	Elected November, 1899, '02
Willis G. Gordon .....	Elected November, 1905, '08

Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills were made elective by the Constitution of 1838. Prior to this date, appointments were made by the Governor from the party representing his political faith.

***Clerk of the Orphans' Court.***

George Scott .....	Appointed July 1, 1818
Burr Ridgway .....	Appointed February 8, 1821
George Scott .....	Appointed January 26, 1824

**Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.**

Eliphalet Mason.....	Appointed July 1, 1818
Charles Whitehead.....	Appointed January 8, 1821
Alpheus Ingham.....	Appointed January 26, 1824

**Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.**

Charles F. Welles.....	Appointed July 13, 1812
Alpheus Ingham.....	Appointed February 19, 1830
Elisha S. Goodrich.....	Appointed January 1, 1831
George A. Mix.....	Appointed January 12, 1836
Dummer Lilley.....	Appointed May 11, 1838
Ephraim W. Baird.....	Appointed and elected Jan. 21, 1839
Julius Russell.....	Elected October, 1842
Lyman E. DeWolf.....	Elected October, 1845
Horatio Black.....	Elected October, 1848
H. Lawrence Scott.....	Elected October, 1851
James H. Webb.....	Elected October, 1854, '57
Nathan C. Elsbree.....	Elected October, 1860, '63
Henry J. Madill.....	Elected October, 1866
Charles E. Gladding.....	Elected October, 1869
Otis J. Chubbuck.....	Elected October, 1872
Cephas E. Andrus.....	Elected November, 1875
Addison C. Frisbie.....	Elected November, 1878
James H. Webb.....	Elected November, 1881
Adelbert D. Munn.....	Elected November, 1884
James W. Hurst.....	Elected November, 1887
Charles M. Hall.....	Elected November, 1890
Alfred C. Blackwell.....	Elected November, 1893
John N. Califf.....	Elected November, 1896
George T. Ingham.....	Elected November, 1899
William J. McCabe.....	Elected November, 1902
Charles P. Dewey.....	Elected November, 1905
William Foyle.....	Elected November, 1908



**District Attorneys.****Deputy Attorney-Generals.**

Henry Wilson.....	1813
Garrick Mallery (Jan. Sess.).....	1814
Charles Catlin.....	1814, '15, '16
T. B. Overton (Dec. Sess.).....	1816
George Dennison.....	1817, '18, '19
Edward Overton (Dec. Sess.).....	1819
Edward Overton.....	1820
Ethan Baldwin.....	1821, '02, '03
Darius Bullock.....	1824, '05, '06, '07, '08
William Patton.....	1829
David Cash.....	1830, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05
Silas Noble.....	1836, '07, '08
Stephen Pierce.....	1839, '40
George Sanderson.....	1841, '02, '03, '04
E. W. Hazard.....	1845, '06, '07
Darius Bullock (Feb. Sess.).....	1848
George Sanderson (May Sess.).....	1848
Henry Booth (Sept. and Dec. Sess.).....	1848
Henry Booth.....	1849
Henry Booth (to Dec. Sess.).....	1850

**District Attorneys.**

Thomas Smead.....	Elected October, 1850
James Macfarlane.....	Elected October, 1853
Paul D. Morrow.....	Elected October, 1856
Guy H. Watkins.....	Elected October, 1859
* Paul D. Morrow.....	Appointed Sept. 1, 1862
George D. Montanye.....	Elected October, 1862
William T. Davies.....	Elected October, 1865
Warner H. Carnochan.....	Elected October, 1868
Joseph B. Reeve.....	Elected October, 1871
John N. Califf.....	Elected November, 1874

Isaiah McPherson.....	Elected November, 1877
Adelbert C. Fanning.....	Elected November, 1880
Eleazer J. Angle.....	Elected November, 1883
J. Andrew Wilt.....	Elected November, 1886
John W. Coddington.....	Elected November, 1889
Benjamin Kuykendall, Jr.....	Elected November, 1892
James T. McCollum.....	Elected November, 1895
Louis T. Hoyt.....	Elected November, 1898
Fred K. Stephens (Died May 31, '04).....	Elected Nov., 1901
Charles E. Mills.....	Appointed Aug. 1, 1904
Charles E. Mills.....	Elected November, 1904
H. Kent Mitchell.....	Elected November, 1907

The Deputy Attorney Generals acted under deputations from the Attorney-Generals of the State. In case of vacancies, the Court made temporary appointments.

The office of District Attorney was created by Act of May 3, 1850, taking the place of and abolishing the office of Deputy Attorney-General.

\* Appointed to fill vacancy caused by absence of Guy H. Watkins, being in the volunteer service.



**County Treasurers.**

Harry Spalding.....	* Appointed January 1813, '14
William Means.....	Appointed January, 1815
Simon Kinney.....	Appointed January, 1816, '17
Henry Mercur.....	Appointed January, 1818, '19, '20
Gurdon Hewitt.....	Appointed January, 1821, '22
George Scott.....	Appointed January, 1823
Andrew Irvine.....	Appointed January, 1824, '05, '06
James P. Bull .....	Appointed January, 1827, '28
Alpheus Ingham.....	App'd. Nov. 19, 1828, for bal. of year
Alpheus Ingham.....	Appointed January, 1829
Andrew Irvine.....	Appointed January 1830
William Russell.....	Appointed January, 1831, '32
Chauncey Frisbie.....	Appointed January, 1833, '34
David M. Bull.....	Appointed January, 1835, '06, '07
John E. Hale.....	Appointed January 1838, '39, '40
William B. Storm.....	Appointed January, 1841
Charles Stockwell.....	† Elected October, 1841
Leonard Pearce.....	Elected October, 1843
Jacob Reel.....	Elected October, 1845
James M. Peck.....	Elected October, 1847
John Horton.....	Elected October, 1849
Benjamin Wilcox.....	Elected October, 1851
Preceptor Forbes.....	Elected October, 1853
Ezra C. Kellogg.....	Elected October, 1855
E. Percival Shaw.....	Elected October, 1857
William Griffis.....	Elected October, 1859
Francis Watts .....	Elected October, 1861
Stephen D. Harkness.....	Elected October, 1863
J. Perry VanFleet.....	Elected October, 1865
Charles N. Morey.....	Elected October, 1867
C. K. Ladd.....	Elected October, 1869

\* Appointments were made by the County Commissioners for a period of one year.

William Bunyan.....	Elected October, 1871
Matthew Marshall (died 1874).....	Elected October, 1873
Hiram Elsbree.....	Appointed Aug. 28, 1874
James C. Robinson.....	† Elected November, 1875
John H. Grant.....	Elected November, 1878
Eben Lilley.....	Elected November, 1881
J Leman Elsbree.....	Elected November, 1884
Luman Putnam, Jr.....	Elected November, 1887
Charles T. Hull.....	Elected November, 1890
Frederick D. Kerrick.....	Elected November, 1893
Joseph G. Waldron.....	Elected November, 1896
Finley N. Hubbard.....	Elected November, 1899
William K. Marshall.....	Elected November, 1902
W. Frank Waters.....	Elected November, 1905
Frank N. Moore.....	Elected November, 1908

† By Act of May 27, 1841, the office was made elective, the term being two years, and the Treasurer not being eligible to re-election.

‡ The Constitution of 1873 makes the term of all the county offices three years, and provides that "no Sheriff or Treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected."



**County Commissioners.**

Joseph Kinney.....	Elected October, 1812
Justus Gaylord, Jr.....	Elected October, 1812
William Myer.....	Elected October, 1812
Burr Ridgway.....	Elected October, 1813
* Samuel McKean.....	Appointed November, 1814
Salmon Bosworth.....	Elected October, 1815
Nathaniel Allen.....	Elected October, 1815
Eliphalet Mason.....	Elected October, 1816
Joseph C. Powell.....	Elected October, 1817
Bartholomew Laporte.....	Elected October, 1818
William Myer.....	Elected October, 1819
George Hyde.....	Elected October, 1820
Lemuel Streator.....	Elected October, 1821
Darius Bullock.....	Elected October, 1822
John Taylor.....	Elected October, 1823
Theodore Leonard.....	Elected October, 1824
Gould Seymour.....	Elected October, 1825
Burton Strait.....	Elected October, 1826
Churchill Barnes.....	Elected October, 1827
Hezekiah Dunham.....	Elected October, 1828
Eliphalet Mason.....	Elected October, 1829
John L. Webb.....	Elected October, 1830
Isaac Cooley.....	Elected October, 1831
John Elliott.....	Elected October, 1832
Morris Spalding.....	Elected October, 1833
Elias Rockwell.....	Elected October, 1834
Harry Morgan.....	Elected October, 1835
* Elisha S. Goodrich.....	Appointed May, 1836
Daniel Park.....	Elected October, 1836
Irad Stevens.....	Elected October, 1837
Myron Ballard.....	Elected October, 1838
Irad Wilson.....	Elected October, 1839
Benjamin Buffington.....	Elected October, 1840

Edson Aspinwall.....	Elected October, 1841
Daniel Brink.....	Elected October, 1842
Joseph Towner.....	Elected October, 1843
Luman Putnam.....	Elected October, 1844
Ashbel L. Cranmer.....	Elected October, 1845
John H. Black.....	Elected October, 1846
Hiram Spear.....	Elected October, 1847
Simeon Decker.....	Elected October, 1848
Augustus S. Smith.....	Elected October, 1849
Sturges Squires.....	Elected October, 1850
Daniel B. Cotton.....	Elected October, 1851
Isaac A. Park.....	Elected October, 1852
Stewart Smiley.....	Elected October, 1853
George H. Bull.....	Elected October, 1854
Perley H. Buck.....	Elected October, 1855
Dummer Lilley.....	Elected October, 1856
Daniel Decker.....	Elected October, 1857
Perley H. Buck.....	Elected October, 1858
William A. Thomas.....	Elected October, 1859
William H. Decker.....	Elected October, 1860
Isaac Lyon.....	Elected October, 1861
Josephus Campbell.....	Elected October, 1862
William B. Dodge.....	Elected October, 1863
John Beardslee.....	Elected October, 1864
Sterne McKee.....	Elected October, 1865
William B. Dodge.....	Elected October, 1866
John A. Moody.....	Elected October, 1867
Ezra Loomis.....	Elected October, 1868
John B. Hinds.....	Elected October, 1869
Ezra C Kellogg.....	Elected October, 1870
Morris Shepard.....	Elected October, 1871
Benjamin Kuykendall.....	Elected October, 1872
Abram Snell.....	Elected October, 1873
Morris Shepard.....	Elected November, 1874
Maurice J. Coolbaugh.....	Elected November, 1875

George W. Kilmer.....	Elected November, 1875
John Baldwin.....	Elected November, 1875
James W. Hurst.....	Elected November, 1878
Daniel Bradford.....	Elected November, 1878
Miles F. Ransom.....	Elected November, 1878
Daniel Bradford.....	Elected November, 1881
Myron Kingsley.....	Elected November, 1881
Miles F. Ransom.....	Elected November, 1881
Levi W. Towner.....	Elected November, 1884
Milton O. Loomis.....	Elected November, 1884
George H. Vandyke.....	Elected November, 1884
Levi W. Towner.....	Elected November, 1887
Sheldon H. Lindley.....	Elected November, 1887
George H. Vandyke.....	Elected November, 1887
Sheldon H. Lindley.....	Elected November, 1890
Pembroke S. Squires.....	Elected November, 1890
Henry W. McCrancy.....	Elected November, 1890
John Wolf.....	Elected November, 1893
Horace Horton.....	Elected November, 1893
Walter K. Green.....	Elected November, 1893
George M. Decker.....	Elected November, 1896
Edward M. Pitcher.....	Elected November, 1896
Horace M. Spalding.....	Elected November, 1896
Edward M. Pitcher (died 1901).....	Elected November, 1899
Horace M. Spalding.....	Elected November, 1899
John H. Murray, Jr.....	Elected November, 1899
* John D. Kinney.....	Appointed March 9, 1901
Michael J. McNulty.....	Elected November, 1902
Edson D. Harkness.....	Elected November, 1902
John D. Kinney.....	Elected November, 1902
Michael J. McNulty.....	Elected November, 1905
Edson D. Harkness.....	Elected November, 1905
Langdon H. Marsh.....	Elected November, 1905
Job Griffin.....	Elected November, 1908



George N. Bird..... Elected November, 1908  
Langdon H. Marsh..... Elected November, 1908

At the first election, October, 1812, Joseph Kinney was elected for a term of one year; Justus Gaylord, Jr., for two years and William Myer for three years. In 1814 Clement Paine was elected, but refused to serve. Samuel McKean was appointed for one year, and in 1815 Nathaniel Allen was elected for two years, the balance of Paine's term. Owing to the provisions of the new Constitution, Morris Shepard was elected for a term of one year, and Abram Snell for two years.

\* November 14, 1814, Samuel McKean was appointed for one year, to fill vacancy caused by the refusal of Clement Paine to qualify. May 10, 1836, Elisha S. Goodrich was appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Morris Spalding. March 9, 1901, John D. Kinney was appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Edward M. Pitcher. All other Commissioners have served a full term of three years.



**County Superintendents.**

Emanuel Guyer.....	Elected 1854
Charles R. Coburn.....	Elected 1857, '60
Otis J. Chubbuck.....	Elected 1863, '66
Austin A. Keeney.....	Elected 1869, '72, '75
J. Andrew Wilt.....	Appointed January, 1878
George W. Ryan.....	Elected 1878, '81, '84, '87, '90, '93
Herbert S. Putnam.....	Elected 1896, '99, 1902, '05, '08, '11

The office of County Superintendent was created by Act of May 8, 1854, which provides that the School Directors of each county shall meet in convention at the seat of justice on the first Tuesday of May in each third year, and select *viva voce* by a majority of the Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding school years. (Each school year begins with the first Monday of June, from which date, the term of Superintendent is reckoned.)

Austin A. Keeney died in office, January 23, 1878, and J. Andrew Wilt was appointed to fill the vacancy, serving until the first Monday of June, 1878.



**County Auditors.**

	ELECTED - TERM
Clement Paine.....	October, 1813, 1 year
Moses Coolbaugh.....	October, 1813, 1 year
Jonathan Stevens.....	October, 1813, 1 year
Eliphalet Mason.....	October, 1814, resigned

December 16, 1816.

William F. Dininger.....	October, 1814, 2 years
Salmon Bosworth.....	October, 1814, 1 year
Ethan Baldwin.....	October, 1815, 3 years
Edward Herrick.....	October, 1816, 2 years
Lemuel Streator.....	Appointed Dec 16, 1816, 1 year
Jonathan Stevens.....	October, 1817, 1 year
William Means.....	October, 1818, 3 years
George Hyde.....	October, 1818, 2 years
Benjamin I. Woodruff.....	October, 1818, 1 year
Samuel Bartlett.....	October, 1819, 3 years
Harry Morgan.....	October, 1820, 3 years
J. M. Elliott.....	October, 1821, 3 years
Nathaniel Clapp.....	October, 1822, 3 years
Burton Strait.....	October, 1823, 3 years
Charles Comstock.....	October, 1824, 3 years
Asa Pratt.....	October, 1825, 3 years
John Laporte.....	October, 1826, resigned

December 11, 1828.

Harry Morgan.....	October, 1827, 3 years
Isaac Cooley.....	October, 1828, 3 years
Joseph M. Piollet.....	Appointed Dec. 11, 1828, 1 year
John E. Hale.....	October, 1829, 3 years
Myron Ballard.....	October, 1830, 3 years
Samuel Strait, Jr.....	October, 1831, 3 years
Abraham Goodwin.....	October, 1832, 3 years
Alpheus Holecomb.....	October, 1833, 3 years
Aaron Chubbuck.....	October, 1834, 3 years

Allen McKean.....	October, 1835, 3 years
George F. Horton.....	October, 1836, 3 years
Harry Ackley.....	October, 1837, 3 years
Luman Putnam.....	October, 1838, 3 years
James M. Edsall.....	October, 1839, 3 years
Arunah Wattles.....	October, 1840, 3 years
Chester Welles.....	October, 1841, 3 years
Horace Willey.....	October, 1842, 3 years
John Watkins.....	October, 1843, 3 years
J. M. Bishop.....	October, 1844, 3 years
Charles Homet.....	October, 1845, 3 years
Lemuel S. Maynard.....	October, 1846, 3 years
Samuel W. Sheperd.....	October, 1847, 3 years
F. S. Whitman.....	October, 1848, 3 years
William H. Peck.....	October, 1849, 3 years
William H. Overton.....	October, 1850, 3 years
Edward C. Welles.....	October, 1851, 3 years
William H. Peck.....	October, 1852, 3 years
C. F. Nichols.....	October, 1853, 3 years
Jonathan Buttles.....	October, 1854, 3 years
Christopher Child.....	October, 1855, 3 years
Francis Homet.....	October, 1856, 3 years
Lewis B. Pierce.....	October, 1857, 3 years
Robert Mason.....	October, 1858, 3 years
Jeremiah Travis, Jr.....	October, 1859, 3 years
E. Reuben Delong.....	October, 1860, 3 years
Robert Mason.....	October, 1861, 3 years
George R. Acroyd.....	October, 1862, 3 years
C. H. Corbin.....	October, 1863, 3 years
Robert Mason.....	October, 1864, 3 years
George W. Elliott.....	October, 1865, 3 years
Isaac D. Soper.....	October, 1866, 3 years
Oliver D. Field.....	October, 1867, 3 years
Asa McKee, Jr.....	October, 1868, 3 years

Walter S. Bowman.....	October, 1869, 3 years
John S. Quick.....	October, 1870, 3 years
Asa R. Brown.....	October, 1871, 3 years
Ira Crane.....	October, 1872, 3 years
E. Reuben DeLong.....	October, 1873, 2 years
George W. Brink.....	November, 1874, 1 year
Danverse Bourne.....	November, 1875, 3 years
James R. Brasted.....	November, 1875, died 1877
W. Lewis Lantz.....	November, 1875, 3 years
Charles L. Shepard.....	Appointed July 26, 1877, to fill vacaney (J. R. B.)
Joseph H. Marsh.....	November, 1878, resigned 1880.
Ulysses M. Pratt.....	November, 1878, 3 years
Charles P. Welles.....	November, 1878, 3 years
William W. Moody.....	Appointed December 8, 1880, to fill vacaney (J. H. M.)
William W. Moody.....	Elected November, 1881, resigned February 15, 1884.
Joseph T. Hested.....	November, 1881, 3 years
Charles P. Welles.....	November, 1881, 3 years
J. O. Alger.....	Appointed February 15, 1884, to fill vacaney (W. W. M.)
Clement F. Heverly.....	November, 1884, 3 years
Earl V. Nichols.....	November, 1884, 3 years
Job Morley.....	November, 1884, 3 years
Leander L. Gregory.....	November, 1887, 3 years
George H. Terry.....	November, 1887, 3 years
James Foyle.....	November, 1887, 3 years
Horace H. Heald.....	November, 1890, 3 years
Albert Lent, Jr.....	November, 1890, 3 years
Charles Jennings.....	November, 1890, 3 years
Ephraim B. Shaylor.....	November, 1893, removed from county, 1895.

Jerry Jakeway.....	November, 1893, 3 years
S. Wilson Buck.....	November, 1893, 3 years
Willis G. Gordon.....	Appointed July 1, 1895, to fill vacancy (E. B. S.)
Alonzo E. Benjamin.....	November, 1896, 3 years
Cornelius H. Donovan.....	November, 1896, 3 years
George A. Douglass.....	November, 1896, 3 years
Edward B. Arnold.....	November, 1899, 3 years
Donald H. Aird.....	November, 1899, 3 years
Asa S. Stevens.....	November, 1899, 3 years
Harry A. Bosworth.....	November, 1902, 3 years
Richard T. Card.....	November, 1902, 3 years
Cornelius H. Donovan.....	November, 1902, 3 years
Alden Keyes.....	November, 1905, 3 years
Wilbur Gorham.....	November, 1905 1908, 3 years
George E. Lull.....	November, 1905, 3 years
Hiram B. Burroughs (died Mar. 17, '09).....	Nov. 1908
Stephen S. Murphy.....	November, 1908, 3 years
Harry L. Dodge.....	Appointed June 7, 1909, 3 years



## County Surveyors.

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### Deputy Surveyors.

Jonathan Stevens.....	* Appointed 1812
Zephon Flower.....	Appointed 1821
Eliphalet Mason.....	Appointed 1824
Gordon F. Mason.....	Appointed 1830
James M. Edsall.....	Appointed 1833
Rowland Willcox.....	Appointed 1836
William A. Mason.....	Appointed 1839
Francis Homet.....	Appointed 1845

### † County Surveyors.

Edgar G. Nichols.....	Elected October, 1850
James A. Paine.....	Elected October, 1853
Joseph E. Spalding.....	Elected October, 1856
James J. Newell.....	Elected October, 1859, '62, '65
Oliver W. Stevens.....	Elected October, 1868
Joseph E. Spalding.....	Elected October, 1871
George V. Myer.....	Elected November, 1874
Thomas A. Seward.....	Elected Nov. 1877, '80
Oliver A. Gilbert.....	Elected November, 1883
Hiram E. Bull.....	Elected November, 1886, '89, '92, '95, '98, 1901, '04, '07

\* Jonathan Stevens was a Deputy Surveyor for Luzerne county as early as 1793. May 11, 1812, he was commissioned a Deputy Surveyor for the counties of Luzerne, Bradford and Susquehanna, and re-commissioned for the same counties, December 9, 1813. In 1814 and again in 1818 he was commissioned a Deputy Surveyor for the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna. The other Deputy Surveyors were appointed for Bradford county only. Appointments were made by the Surveyor General of the State.

† The office of County Surveyor was created by Act of April 9, 1850, and made elective.



**Coroners.**

John Horton.....	Elected October, 1812
Reuben Wilber.....	Elected October, 1815
John Minier.....	Elected October, 1818
Chauncey Frisbie.....	Elected October, 1821
John Fox.....	Elected October, 1824
John L. Webb.....	Elected October, 1827
John Vandyke.....	Elected October, 1830
Edward L. Paine.....	Elected October, 1833
Aaron Knapp.....	Elected October, 1836
Henry S. Salisbury.....	Elected October, 1839
Calvin Stone.....	Elected October, 1842
John Hatch.....	Elected October, 1845
Thomas J. Ingham.....	Elected October, 1848
George M. Black.....	Elected October, 1851
W. W. Eastabrooks.....	Elected October, 1854
Newell Leonard.....	Elected October, 1857
Jeremiah Culp.....	Elected October, 1860
Abram Snell, Jr.....	Elected October, 1863
Joseph H. Hurst.....	Elected October, 1866
John F. Dodge.....	Elected October, 1869
J. Valentine Geiger.....	Elected October, 1872
Daniel B. Walker.....	Elected November, 1875, '78
Volney Homet.....	Elected November, 1879
Clinton H. Scott.....	Elected November, 1882
Volney Homet.....	Elected November, 1884
Benjamin T. Strunk.....	Elected November, 1887, '90
D. Leonard Pratt.....	Elected November, 1893, '96, '99
Guy C. Holcomb.....	Elected November, 1902
John C. Lee.....	Elected November, 1905
T. Ben. Johnson, Jr.....	Elected November, 1908

**\* Jury Commissioners.**

Joseph Foulke.....	Elected October, 1867
William R. Storrs.....	Elected October, 1867
E. Reuben Delong.....	Elected October, 1870

S. Wilson Buck.....	Elected October, 1870
B. Frank Knapp.....	Elected October, 1873
C. Edson Ferguson.....	Elected October, 1873
Thomas A. Lee.....	Elected November, 1876
Frank E. Jayne.....	Elected November, 1876
Volney M. Wilson.....	Elected November, 1879
Thomas J. Smiley.....	Elected November, 1879
Nelson Gilbert.....	Elected November, 1882
J. Monroe Ayers.....	Elected November, 1882
Mahlon M. Hicks.....	Elected November, 1885
John R. Fulford.....	Elected November, 1885
Horace Barnes.....	Elected November, 1888
John E. Dobbins.....	Elected November, 1888
William H. Horton.....	Elected November, 1891
Galen L. Vanness.....	Elected November, 1891
Byron G. Wilmot.....	Elected November, 1894
Jerry Collins (died).....	Elected November, 1894
Michael J. Murphy (vacancy J.C.)	Appointed Aug. 27, 1896,
Hiram H. Foster.....	Elected November, 1897
Michael J. Murphy.....	Elected November, 1897
H. Frank Smith.....	Elected November, 1900
James Dunphy.....	Elected November, 1900
Harvey Cummings (died).....	Elected November, 1903
Charles Scott (vacancy H. C.).....	Appointed Dec. 23, 1904
Harry S. Stevens (died).....	Elected November, 1903
Wm. B. Packard (vacancy H.S.S.)	Appointed Dec. 22, 1904
Charles Scott.....	Elected November, 1906
John E. Graham.....	Elected November, 1906
Andrew C. McGovern (died Mar. 6, 1911)	Elected Nov. 1909
John McKay.....	Elected November, 1909
Arthur R. Brown (vac'y A. C. M.)	Appointed Mch. 17, 1911

\* The office of Jury Commissioner was created by Act of April 10, 1867. The two Jury Commissioners with the President Judge select the several Jurors of the County. Prior to the passage of this Act, jurors were selected by the Sheriff and the County Commissioners.

# State Officers.

## *Members General Assembly.*

The Representative districts of which Bradford county has been a part and the persons elected to the House from this county :

### *District—Luzerne County.*

(Then including Bradford.)

Obadiah Gore.....	1788, '89, '90
Simon Spalding.....	1791, '02
John Franklin.....	1795, '96, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04
Jonas Ingham.....	1804
Moses Coolbaugh.....	1806
Jonathan Stevens.....	1811

### *Lycoming District.*

(Including part of Bradford County.)

John Franklin.....	1805, 1 year
Samuel Satterlee.....	1810, '11, 2 years

### *District—Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga and Potter Counties.*

(One Member.)

NAME	ELECTED	TERM
Henry Welles.....	October, 1813,	1 year

### *District—Bradford and Tioga Counties.*

(One Member.)

Samuel McKean.....	October, 1815,	1 year
Samuel McKean.....	October, 1816,	1 year
Samuel McKean.....	October, 1817,	1 year
Samuel McKean.....	October, 1818,	1 year
Simon Kinney.....	October, 1820,	1 year
Simon Kinney.....	October, 1821,	1 year

**District—Bradford County.**

(One Member.)

William Myer.....	October, 1822, 1 year
Lemuel Streator.....	October, 1823, 1 year
Lemuel Streator.....	October, 1824, 1 year
Lemuel Streator.....	October, 1825 (died)
Thomas Elliott .....	February, 1826, fill vacancy
Constant Mathewson.....	October, 1826, 1 year
Constant Mathewson .....	October, 1827, 1 year
John Laporte.....	October, 1828, 1 year
John Laporte.....	October, 1829, 1 year

**District—Bradford and Tioga Counties.**

(Two Members.)

John Laporte, Special election.....	January, 1830
John Laporte.....	October, 1831, 1 year
Ellis Lewis.....	October, 1832, 1 year
Lockwood Smith.....	October, 1833, 1 year
Lockwood Smith.....	October, 1834, 1 year
Darius Bullock.....	October, 1835, 1 year
Isaac Myer.....	October, 1835, 1 year

**District—Bradford County.**

(One Member.)

Isaac Cooley.....	October, 1836, 1 year
George Kinney.....	October, 1837, 1 year
David F. Barstow.....	October, 1838, 1 year
David F. Barstow.....	October, 1839, 1 year
Stephen Pierce.....	October, 1840, 1 year
William Elwell.....	October, 1841, 1 year
William Elwell.....	October, 1842, 1 year

**District—Bradford County.**

(Two Members.)

John Elliott.....	October, 1843, 1 year
Irad Wilson.....	October, 1843, 1 year
John Elliott.....	October, 1844, 1 year
Irad Wilson.....	October, 1844, 1 year
John L. Webb.....	October, 1845, 1 year

Victor E. Piollet.....	October, 1845, 1 year
John L. Webb.....	October, 1846 (died Oct. 17, '46)
Victor E. Piollet.....	October, 1846, 1 year
Francis Smith, Special election.....	January, 1847, to fill vacancy.
Francis Smith.....	October, 1847, 1 year
Arunah Wattles.....	October, 1847, 1 year
Charles Stockwell.....	October, 1848, 1 year
Arunah Wattles.....	October, 1848, 1 year
Charles Stockwell.....	October, 1849, 1 year
Joseph C. Powell.....	October, 1849, 1 year
Addison McKean.....	October, 1850, 1 year
Henry Gibbs.....	October, 1850, 1 year
Addison McKean.....	October, 1851, 1 year
Henry Gibbs.....	October, 1851, 1 year
John Passmore.....	October, 1852, 1 year
William E. Barton.....	October, 1852, 1 year
John Passmore.....	October, 1853, 1 year
William E. Barton.....	October, 1853, 1 year
Judson Holcomb.....	October, 1854, 1 year
Bartholomew Laporte.....	October, 1854, 1 year
Judson Holcomb.....	October, 1855, 1 year
Bartholomew Laporte.....	October, 1855, 1 year
John B. G. Babcock.....	October, 1856, 1 year
Cullen F. Nichols.....	October, 1856, 1 year
John B. G. Babcock.....	October, 1857, 1 year
Cullen F. Nichols.....	October, 1857, 1 year
O. P. H. Kinney.....	October, 1858, 1 year
Thomas Smead.....	October, 1858, 1 year
O. P. H. Kinney.....	October, 1859, 1 year
Thomas Smead.....	October, 1859, 1 year
Chester T. Bliss.....	October, 1860, 1 year
Henry W. Tracy.....	October, 1860, 1 year
Henry W. Tracy.....	October, 1861, 1 year
Chester T. Bliss.....	October, 1861, 1 year

Bartholomew Laporte .....	October, 1862, 1 year
Dummer Lilley .....	October, 1862, 1 year
Dummer Lilley.....	October, 1863, 1 year
Joseph H. Marsh.....	October, 1863, 1 year

*District—Bradford and Sullivan Counties.*

(Two Members.)

Joseph H. Marsh.....	October, 1864, 1 year
Lorenzo Grinnell.....	October, 1864, 1 year
Lorenzo Grinnell.....	October, 1865, 1 year
George Wayne Kinney.....	October, 1865, 1 year
George Wayne Kinney.....	October, 1866, 1 year
James H. Webb.....	October, 1866, 1 year
James H. Webb.....	October, 1867, 1 year
John F. Chamberlain.....	October, 1867, 1 year
John F. Chamberlain.....	October, 1868, 1 year
James H. Webb.....	October, 1868, 1 year
James H. Webb.....	October, 1869, 1 year
John F. Chamberlain.....	October, 1869, 1 year
James H. Webb.....	October, 1870, 1 year
Perley H. Buck.....	October, 1870, 1 year

*District—Bradford County.*

(Two Members.)

Benjamin S. Dartt.....	October, 1871, 1 year
Perley H. Buck.....	October, 1871, 1 year
Benjamin S. Dartt.....	October, 1872, 1 year
E. Reed Myer.....	October, 1872, 1 year
E. Reed Myer.....	October, 1873, 1 year
James H. Webb.....	October, 1873, 1 year

*District—Bradford County.*

(Three Members.)

George Moserip.....	November, 1874, 2 years
Elijah G. Tracy.....	November, 1874, 2 years
Uriah Terry.....	November, 1874, 2 years
E. Reed Myer.....	November, 1876, 2 years
James Foster.....	November, 1876, 2 years

John F. Gillette.....	November, 1876, 2 years
Henry J. Madill.....	November, 1878, 2 years
Asa Nichols.....	November, 1878, 2 years
Stephen D. Harkness.....	November, 1878, 2 years
Joseph H. Marsh.....	November, 1880, 2 years
Elisha L. Hillis.....	November, 1880, 2 years
Luman D. Taylor.....	November, 1880, 2 years
Enoch J. Ayers.....	November, 1882, 2 years
Benjamin B. Mitchell.....	November, 1882, 2 years
James P. Coburn.....	November, 1882, 2 years
Howell Howell.....	November, 1884, 2 years
Stephen D. Sterigere.....	November, 1884, 2 years
James H. Shaw.....	November, 1884, 2 years
Edward M. Tuton.....	November, 1886, 2 years
William B. Heckman.....	November, 1886, 2 years
Winfield S. Kinney.....	November, 1886, 2 years
Milton O. Loomis.....	November, 1888, 2 years
John E. Faulkner.....	November, 1888, 2 years
Lafayette J. Culver.....	November, 1888, 2 years
Archibald B. Sumner.....	November, 1890, 2 years
Leonard Lewis.....	November, 1890, 2 years
Lorin W. Forrest.....	November, 1890, 2 years
A. Scott Newman.....	November, 1892, '94, 4 years
Frank N. Moore.....	1892, '94, 4 years
Floyd L. Kinner.....	1892, '94, 4 years
Louis Piollet.....	1896, 2 years
Robert S. Edmiston.....	1896, '98, 4 years
Lawrence T. Manley.....	1896, '98, 4 years
Edgar D. Lewis.....	1898, 2 years
Joseph E. Hamilton.....	1900, '02, 4 years
Franklin F. Lomax.....	1900, '02, 4 years
Fred K. Taylor.....	1900, 2 years
Giles M. Coons.....	1902, 2 years
Louis T. Hoyt.....	1904, 2 years



Nathan W. Pendleton .....	1904, 2 years
Willard D. Morse.....	1904, 2 years

**District—Bradford County.**

(Two Members.)

George Moscrip.....	1906, '08, 4 years
Cyrus L. Stevens.....	1906, 2 years
Charles E. Mills.....	1908, '10, 4 years
Willis S. Lafferty.....	1910, 2 years

**Speakers.**

Of the above, the following were elected Speakers of the House of Representatives :

John Laporte.....	1832
James H. Webb.....	1871
E. Reed Myer.....	1877

Under the Constitution of 1790, the General Assembly met on the first Tuesday of December, in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

Under the Constitution of 1838, the General Assembly met on the first Tuesday of January, in every year, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

Under the Constitution of 1873, the General Assembly meets at 12 o'clock (noon) on the first Tuesday of January, every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year 1878.

Under the Constitution of 1790, Representatives were chosen annually on the second Tuesday of October

Under the Constitution of 1838, Representatives were chosen annually on the second Tuesday of October.

Under the the Constitution of 1873, Representatives are chosen for a term of two years, on the Tuesday next, following the first Monday of November.

The Apportionment Act of February 15, 1906, gave Bradford county 2 members.

***Senatorial Districts of Which Bradford County Has  
Been a Part and the Persons Elected to the  
State Senate From This County.***

District—Lycoming, Clearfield, Center, McKean, Potter, Bradford and Tioga Counties. Member, Henry Welles.

District—Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga Counties. Members, Samuel McKean, Reuben Wilbur.

District—Bradford and Susquehanna Counties. Members, Elihu Case.

District—Bradford and Tioga Counties. Member, Gordon F. Mason.

District—Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties. Members, George Sanderson, E. Reed Myer.

District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan Counties. Member, George Landon.

District—Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties. Member, George Landon.

By Act of May 6, 1871, Bradford was embraced in the 14th District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. Bradford, however, during the continuance of this district elected no Senator.

District—By Act of May 19, 1874, Bradford and Wyoming counties were made the 23rd Senatorial District. Members, Delos Rockwell, Wm. T. Davies, John K. Newell, Benj. B. Mitchell, Robert S. Edmiston.

District—By Act of February 17, 1906, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties were constituted the 23rd Senatorial District. Moses Shields of Wyoming was elected November, 1908.

***Senators and Terms.***

Henry Welles.....	Elected October, 1815, 4 years
Samuel McKean.....	Elected October, 1829, resigned
Reuben Wilber.....	Elected January, 1830, to fill vacancy
Elihu Case.....	Elected October, 1837, 4 years

Gordon F. Mason.....	Elected October, 1846, 3 years
George Sanderson.....	Elected October, 1850, 3 years
E. Reed Myer .....	Elected October, 1856, 3 years
George Landon .....	Elected October, 1859-'65, 6 years
Delos Rockwell .....	Elected November, 1874, 2 years
Wm. T. Davies .....	Elected November, 1876-'80, 8 years
John K. Newell .....	Elected November, 1884-'88, 8 years
Benj. B. Mitchell .....	Elected November, 1892-'96, 8 years
Robert S. Edmiston.....	Elected November, 1900-'04, 8 years

Under the Constitution of 1790 Senators were chosen for a term of four years, on the second Tuesday of October.

Under the Constitution of 1838 Senators were chosen for a term of three years, on the second Tuesday of October.

Under the Constitution of 1873 Senators are chosen for a term of four years, on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November.



***The Congressional Districts of which Bradford County Has Been a Part and the Persons Elected to Congress from this County.***

By Act of the Legislature of March 20, 1812, forming the State into congressional districts the 10th district was made to comprise the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, Ontario (changed to Bradford), Susquehanna, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, and was entitled to two members. During the continuance of this district, Bradford county had no member.

By Act of April 2, 1822, the State was re-apportioned, when Bradford became a part of the 9th district with the counties of Union, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Tioga, Potter and McKean, and the district given three members. Gen. Samuel McKean served three terms during the existence of this district, being elected to the 18th Congress in 1822, re-elected to the 19th in 1824, and the 20th in 1826.

By Act of June 9, 1832, under a new apportionment, Bradford was placed in the 17th district with Susquehanna, Tioga, McKean and Potter—the district to have one member. Hon. John Laporte served two terms, while Bradford county was in this district. He was chosen to the 23rd Congress in 1832 and re-elected to the 24th in 1834.

By Act of March 25, 1843, the apportionment constituted Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna the 12th congressional district, which became celebrated as the “Wilmot District.” David Wilmot was elected to the 29th Congress from this district in 1844, re-elected to the 30th in 1846 and to the 31st in 1848.

By Act of May 1, 1852, the apportionment only changes Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna to the 14th district. During the continuance of this district the congressmen went to the other counties.

By Act of April 10, 1862, the 13th district was made to comprise the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Sullivan, Wyoming and Montour. Henry W. Tracy was elected to the 38th Congress in 1862. Ulysses Mercur was elected to the 39th Congress in 1864 and re-elected to the 40th in 1866, the 41st in 1868 and the 42nd in 1870.

By Act of April 28, 1873, the 15th district was made to comprise the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming. Joseph Powell was elected to the 44th Congress in 1874. Edward Overton was elected to the 45th in 1876 and re-elected to the 46th in 1878. James H. Coddington was elected to the 54th, February 19, 1895, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Myron B. Wright; re-elected to the 55th in 1896.

By Act of July 11, 1901, the apportionment changed Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming to the 14th district. Mial E. Lilley was elected to the 59th Congress in 1904, and George W. Kipp to the 60th Congress in 1906, and the 62nd Congress in 1910.

#### *Districts.*

X District .....	1812—1822
IX District .....	1822—1832
XVII District .....	1832—1843
XII District .....	1843—1852
XIV District .....	1852—1862
XIII District .....	1862 - 1873
XV District .....	1873—1901
XIV District .....	1901—Continuing

#### *Members and Terms of Service.*

Samuel McKean .....	6 years
John Laporte .....	4 years
David Wilmot .....	6 years
Henry W. Tracy .....	2 years

* Ulysses Mercur.....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ years
Joseph Powell.....	2 years
Edward Overton.....	4 years
James H. Coddington.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ years
Mial E. Lilley.....	2 years
George W. Kipp (died July 24, 1911).....	2 5-12 years

\* Resigned to become a member of the Supreme Court in December, 1872.



**President.*****How Bradford County Has Voted for President of the United States.***

	NO. OF VOTES
1816.	
James Monroe, Dem.-Rep.....	395
Rufus King, Fed .....	82
1820.	
James Monroe, Dem.-Rep.....	254
† Practically no opposition.	
1824.	
Andrew Jackson, Dem.-Rep.....	639
John Q. Adams, Dem.-Rep.....	31
Wm. H. Crawford, Dem.-Rep.....	16
1828.	
Andrew Jackson, Dem.-Rep.....	1552
John Q. Adams, Nat -Rep.....	910
1832.	
Andrew Jackson, Dem.....	1598
Henry Clay, Nat.-Rep.....	1221
1836.	
Wm. Henry Harrison, Whig.....	1521
Martin VanBuren, Dem.....	1463
1840.	
Martin VanBuren, Dem.....	2844
Wm. Henry Harrison, Whig.....	2631
Jas. G. Birney, Liberty (Abl) .....	26
1844.	
James K. Polk, Dem.....	3496
Henry Clay, Whig .....	3164
Jas. G. Birney, Lib. (Abl) .....	63
1848.	
Zachary Taylor, Whig.....	3272
Lewis Cass, Dem.....	1889
Martin VanBuren, Free Soil.....	1780



Gerritt Smith, Lib.-League.....	1
1852.	
Franklin Pierce, Dem.....	3930
Winfield Scott, Whig.....	3526
John P. Hale, Abolition.....	281
1856.	
John C. Fremont, Rep.....	6969
James Buchanan, Dem.....	2315
Millard Fillmore, American.....	71
Gerritt Smith, Abolition.....	7
1860.	
Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	7091
†† Breckenridge & Douglas.....	2188
John Bell, Const.-Union.....	22
Douglas, Straight.....	9
1864.	
Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	7530
Geo. B. McClellan, Dem.....	3195
1868.	
Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....	7768
Horatio Seymour, Dem.....	3538
1872.	
Ulysses S. Grant. Rep.....	7452
Horace Greely, Dem. and Lib. ....	3563
James Black, Proh.....	16
1876.	
Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	8008
Samuel J. Tilden, Dem.....	4989
Green Clay Smith, Proh.....	40
Peter Cooper, Greenback.....	59
Anti-Secret Society.....	22
1880.	
James A. Garfield, Rep.....	8152
Winfield S. Hancock, Dem.....	4950
Jas. B. Weaver, Greenback.....	496

Neal Dow, Proh.....	67
Anti-Secret Society.....	17

1884.

James G. Blaine, Rep.....	8405
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	4216
John P. St. John, Proh.....	521
Benj. F. Butler, Greenback.....	304

1888.

Benj. Harrison, Rep.....	8762
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	4553
Clinton B. Fisk, Proh.....	536
Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor.....	58

1892.

Benj. Harrison, Rep.....	8132
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	4080
John Bidwell, Proh.....	527
Jas B. Weaver, People's Party.....	140
Socialistic Labor Party.....	9

1896.

Wm. McKinley, Rep.....	9216
Wm. J. Bryan, Dem.-Fus.....	4366
Joshua Levering, Proh.....	380
John M. Palmer, Nat.-Dem.....	58
Chas. H. Matchett, Soc.-Lab.....	3

1900.

Wm, McKinley, Rep.....	8625
Wm. J. Bryan, Dem -Fus.....	4211
John G. Wooley, Proh.....	610
Joseph F. Maloney, Soc. Lab.....	3
Eugene V. Debs, Soc.-Dem.....	10
Wharton Barker, People's.....	8

1904.

Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.....	8303
Alton B. Parker, Dem.....	2862
Silas C Swallow, Proh.....	741

Charles H. Corregan, Soc. Labor.....	8
Eugene V. Debs, Socialist.....	79
1908	
William H. Taft, Republican.....	7997
William J. Bryan, Democrat.....	3758
Eugene W. Chafin, Prohibition.....	651
Eugene V. Debs, Socialist.....	190
August Gilhaus, Soc.-Labor.....	4
Thomas L. Hisgen, Independence.....	8

† Only one set of electors were voted for; there were, however, a number of scattering votes for electors, mostly cast for persons residing in the county, Samuel McKean receiving the greatest number, 19.

†† The Democratic electoral ticket (Reading ticket) having been made up before the breach in the Democratic party, composed of both Douglas and Breckenridge men, was the one generally recognized and voted by the Democrats. However, there was a straight Douglas ticket put in the field.



## Governor.

### How Bradford County Has Voted For Governor.

	NO. ON VOTES.
1814.	
Simon Snyder, Dem.....	331
Isaac Wayne, Fed.....	277
1817.	
William Findlay, Dem.....	929
Joseph Heister, Fed.....	333
1820.	
William Findlay, Dem.....	915
Joseph Heister, Fed.-Ind.-Dem.....	788
1823.	
J. Andrew Shulze, Dem.....	977
Andrew Gregg, Fed.....	804
1826.	
J. Andrew Shulze, Dem.....	1753
John Sergeant, Fed.....	15
Scattering.....	80
1829.	
George Wolfe, Dem.....	1219
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason.....	333
1832.	
George Wolfe, Dem.....	1685
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason.....	920
1835.	
George Wolfe, Ind.-Dem.....	1504
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason.....	1239
Henry A. Muhlenburg, Dem.....	406
1838.	
David R. Porter, Dem.....	2420
Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason.....	2219
1841.	
David R. Porter, Dem.....	2705
John Banks, Whig.....	2143

*Governors, 1814-1910*

91

F. J. Lamoyne, Abl.....	27
1844.	
Francis R. Shunk, Dem.....	3525
Joseph Markle, Whig.....	2967
F. J. Lamoyne, Abl.....	42
1847.	
Francis R. Shunk, Dem.....	3058
James Irvin, Whig.....	2520
F. J. Lamoyne, Abl.....	36
1848.	
Morris Longstreth, Dem.....	3748
William F. Johnston, Whig.....	3241
1851.	
William Bigler, Dem.....	3688
William F. Johnston, Whig.....	3650
1854.	
James Pollock, Whig-Amer'n.....	4811
William Bigler, Dem.....	2369
1857.	
David Wilmot, Free Soil.....	5642
William F. Packer, Dem.....	2082
Isaac Hazelhurst, American.....	6
1860.	
Andrew G. Curtin, Rep.....	6664
Henry D. Foster, Dem.....	2328
1863.	
Andrew G. Curtin, Rep.....	6722
George W. Woodward, Dem.....	2954
1866.	
John W. Geary, Rep.....	7134
Heister Clymer, Dem.....	3091
1869.	
John W. Geary, Rep.....	6653
Asa Packer, Dem.....	3686

1872.

John F. Hartranft, Rep.....	7443
Charles R. Buckalew, Dem.....	4434
Simeon B. Chase, Temperance.....	4

1875.

John F. Hartranft, Rep.....	6526
Cyrus L. Pershing, Dem.....	4265
Robert Audley Brown, Temp.....	466

1878.

Henry M. Hoyt, Rep.....	6010
Andrew A. Dill, Dem.....	3132
Samuel R. Mason, Nat.-Greenback.....	1844
Franklin H. Lane, Proh.....	105

1882.

James A. Beaver, Rep.....	5199
Robert E. Pattison, Dem.....	4217
John Stewart, Ind.-Rep.....	1262
Thomas A. Armstrong, Greenback.....	351
A. C. Petitt, Temp.....	143

1886.

James A. Beaver, Rep.....	7000
Chauncey F. Black, Dem.....	3860
Charles S. Wolfe, Temp.....	643
Robert J. Houston, Greenback.....	43

1890.

George W. Delamater, Rep.....	7426
Robert E. Pattison, Dem.....	5744
John D. Gill, Proh.....	299
Theodore R. Rynder, Labor.....	13

1894.

Daniel H. Hastings, Rep.....	6598
Wm. M. Singerly, Dem.....	1904
Charles L. Hawley, Proh.....	556
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